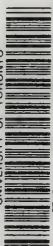
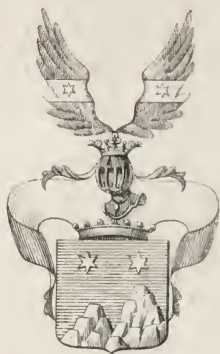


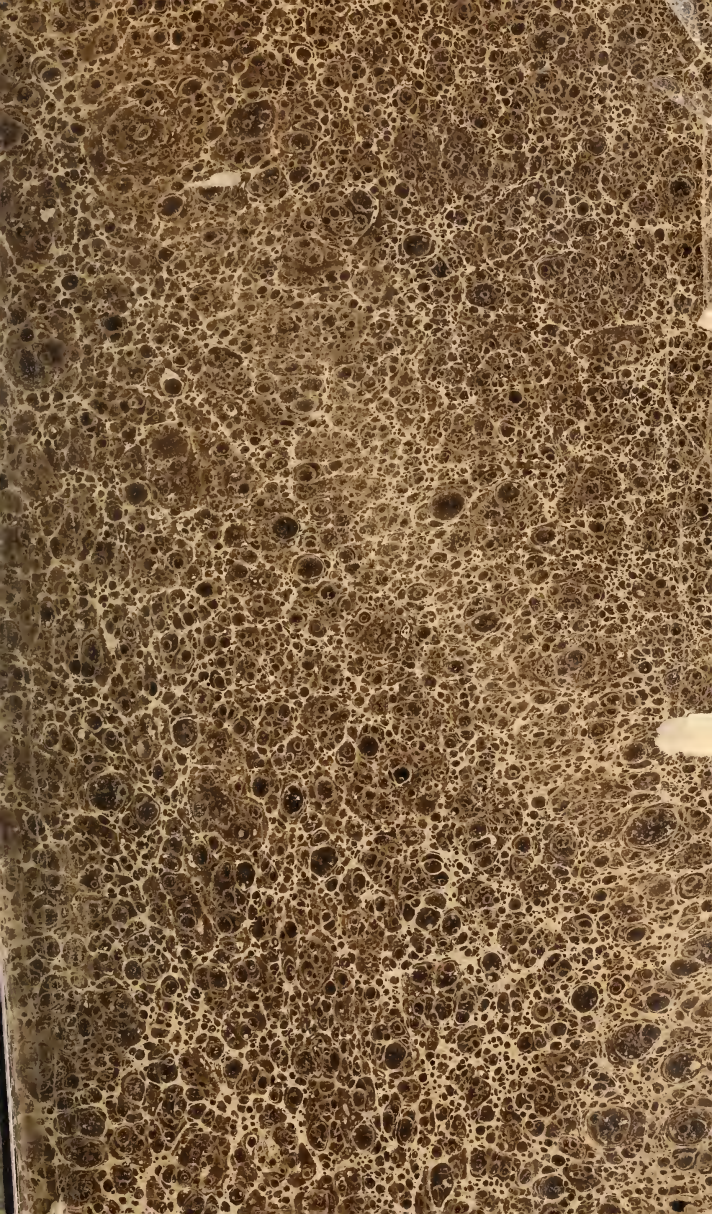
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THE
Black Book ;
OR,
CORRUPTION UNMASKED !

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

**PLACES, PENSIONS, AND SINECURES,
THE REVENUES OF THE CLERGY AND LANDED ARISTOCRACY ;**

The Salaries and Emoluments in Courts of Justice and the Police Department ;

THE EXPENDITURE OF

THE CIVIL LIST ;

THE AMOUNT AND APPLICATION OF THE DROITS OF THE CROWN AND
ADMIRALTY ;

The Robbery of Charitable Foundations ;

The Profits of the Bank of England, arising from the Issue of its Notes,
Balances of Public Money, Management of the Borough Debt,
and other Sources of Emolument ;

THE DEBT, REVENUE, AND INFLUENCE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ;

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES, DEBT, AND SINKING FUND.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Correct Lists of both Houses of Parliament (from 1819 to the present time) ;
showing their Family Connections, Parliamentary Influence, the Places
and Pensions held by themselves or Relations.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT AND APPENDIX.

The whole forming a complete Exposition of the Cost, Influence, Patronage, and
Corruption of the Borough Government.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Black Book;

OR,

CORRUPTION UNMASKED.

INTRODUCTION.

*On the Principles of Government and the real Causes
of the Prosperity of England.*

THAT sagacious epicure, DAVID HUME, remarked that all governments are founded on opinion; a truth which no one can hardly deny. It is, indeed, obvious that, as in all cases, the governors form a minority; the mere physical force of the community resides in the governed, and, consequently, that the former can only control the latter by opinion. Now this opinion may either be founded in truth or in error; it may either originate in just notions of the utility of government or it may be bottomed in delusion.

Reason suggests, that the first alone should be the basis of public authority, but reason and practice seldom agree; and, accordingly, we find that mankind, for the most part, are kept in subjection by the aid of some gross error with which their Rulers have artfully enslaved their understandings. Thus, in the countries of the East, the chief engine of power is the impostures of Mahomet: by the aid of these the Turkish Sultan and his officers bowstring and plunder with impunity the inhabitants of the finest regions in the world.

In Tibet, the Grand Lama carries on his oppressions with great success, by persuading his subjects of certain miraculous virtues in his own excrements. In Europe, the People were a long time enslaved by the dogmas of *Divine Right* and the *infallibility* of the Pope; when these lost their power, the nations of the Continent submitted to the yoke of Legitimacy, and in England we are all content to worship the idol of authority under the magical influence of Rotten Boroughs, and obscure apprehensions of Reform and Innovation.

But though the last are undoubtedly a source of considerable delusion, it would be unjust to the enlightened People of this country to suppose that they had not more substantial reasons for their attachment to Government, than the imaginary virtues of Gatton or Sarum. Indeed they have; their reasons are not only manifold but plausible; and such as those who have not leisure to distinguish between proof and assertion, between events which have no manner of connexion further than being co-temporary, may be easily mislead. Among the most prevailing sources of delusion I should reckon the following:—*First*, mistaken views of the causes of the prosperity of England. *Secondly*, on the nature of the Revolution of 1688. *Thirdly*, on the character of successive Administrations since that period. *Lastly*, on the Dangers of Reform.

On each of these subjects it were easy to write a volume instead of a page; I shall, however, be very brief, confining my observations to show that the greatness of the country (such as it is) may be traced to causes widely different from any imagined excellence in our institutions, the virtues of public men, or the “*glorious*” Revolution of 1688. Mistaken views on these topics constitute the strength of Corruption; they are the sophistries by which thousands of well-meaning individuals are beguiled into hostility to all projects of improvement, and are taught to ascribe the good of the present, the past, and the future, to a system at all times absurd and oppressive.

I.—*On the Causes of England's Prosperity.*

SEEING, it is said, is believing; and how is it possible to deny when we behold the number of individuals that have

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risen to wealth and importance; when we observe whole cities and towns, like Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow, that have emerged, almost within the memory of the present generation, from insignificant hamlets to opulence and magnificence; how is it possible to deny the wisdom of the government and institutions under which all this power and grandeur have accumulated. This view is commonly taken of the progress of England, and many oppose any change in the system from an apprehension of endangering the substantial advantages which they imagine have been acquired under it. But if we inquire into the real causes of our prosperity, we shall discover little reason for connecting them either with the principles or practice of government.

There are two ways by which the condition of a country may be ameliorated, and its happiness and greatness augmented:—first, the policy of government may directly contribute to that end, or, secondly, the people, by their own energies, may work out an improvement in their situation. England has been placed in the latter predicament, her improvements have all originated with the People; it is to the People that every increase in liberty, intellect, or wealth, may be traced.

This judgment is warranted by history. It is hardly possible to fix on any period, under any minister, when the spirit of improvement was fostered by government, when men of genius were patronized, or when any anxiety was manifested to facilitate the operations of industry, by abstaining from burdening it with imposts. On the contrary, history exhibits only the virtues of the People struggling against the vices of power,—of liberty against oppression,—of industry against the rapacity of taxation,—of truth against established error. Nevertheless, in spite of these obstacles the country has continued to flourish; but its prosperity is not the creation of a day nor a century; it is not to be dated from the Revolution, nor the reign of George III. nor the Pitt System, nor any other system; neither is it the work of any faction, Whig or Tory; nor of any dynasty either of the Tudor, the Stuart, or the Hanoverian race. No; it is to none of these causes; it is to the People themselves, who, while they had to surmount the disadvantages of their own condition, had to contend against the spirit of institutions hostile to improvement.

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During the last two centuries the career of improvement has been steady and uniform; each reign closed with an augmentation of wealth and knowledge, but in this increase government had little concern. From the accession of Henry III. to the present time it underwent various internal changes: the character of the sovereign varied, and power oscillated in the hands of the Clergy, the Aristocracy, and the Monarch; but the principles remained the same. The revolutions the constitution underwent, if such they can be called, were more analogous to the changes effected within the atmosphere of a court or a seraglio than a national reformation. At all events, the interests of the commonwealth never became incorporated with the government: power remained in the hands of a minority, who exercised it for their own interests, adverse to popular rights, free inquiry, and the general advantage.

How little government, at any time, has been identified with public prosperity may be instanced in this. The worst period of our history may be reckoned from the Restoration of Charles II. to the expulsion of James II.; it was a period remarkable for the profligacy of the Court, arbitrary principles, bigotry, and parliamentary corruption; yet Mr. Hume observes, that the commerce and riches of England never increased so fast as during that time.*

In the period which followed the Revolution, the policy of Government was not more favourable to industry. It was a shameless picture of misrule and corruption, of wasteful unnecessary war; the King the slave of faction, the People of fiscal extortion, and the mere profession of patriotism rendered ridiculous by the profligacy of public men. Yet even this vile system did not repress the energies of the people; the country flourished, but it flourished not in consequence of the vices of administration, but in spite of them. There was nothing in it paradoxical, it demonstrated no natural connexion between bad government and national prosperity; it merely showed that the seeds of improvement may be so powerful, that they will triumph over the most defective institutions.

The causes of public prosperity during the last reign are too obvious to be pointed out. On the accession of George III.

* History of England, vol. viii. p. 329.

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the country was in the full tide of wealth and glory, and his reign was a mere continuation of the impetus it had previously received. The general progress, no doubt, was greatly accelerated by the invention of machinery: the discoveries of Watt and Arkwright, doubling the productive power of industry, gave to our manufactures an unrivalled superiority, which, in their turn, laid the foundation of agricultural prosperity. In all this, however, government did not participate: indeed, the contrast between the struggling energies of industry and the vices of power was remarkable; while the People were acquiring within, the Rulers were wasting without. It was a singular contest: genius and industry ministering to the calls of folly and prodigality. The result is now before us, and, after all our inventions, toil, and enterprise, we find ourselves worse situated than a century ago. Instead of exhibiting an unexampled picture of real opulence, social enjoyment, and general comfort, we are a woful spectacle of want, misery, embarrassment, and degradation. The first was the portion provided by the Genius of the People, the last is the evil entailed by the Demon of Faction and Misrule.

Had Government ever directed its attention to the intellectual or physical improvement of the People, how different would have been the result. Five things at least might have been expected from an enlightened administration:—First, a general system for the education of the People, founded, not on any system of religious exclusion, or political injustice, but on the basis of Truth. Secondly, a provision for the Clergy, independently of tithe, which is so oppressive on agriculture, and adapted only to a different state of society. Thirdly, a more simple and economical mode of taxation, embracing an abolition of such internal duties as, without adding proportionately to public revenue, interfere with the operations of commercial and manufacturing industry. Fourthly, a revision of the civil and criminal jurisprudence. Lastly, as a necessary preliminary to the rest, an extension of the basis of representation, so as to embrace the intellect, virtue, and property, of the community.

These ameliorations might have been all quietly effected within the last century. Instead, however, of government being occupied on these truly national objects, it has been a mere arena for aristocratical contention, on which these pseudo

patriots—these “Great Men,” as they are sometimes called, the Godolphins, the Somers, the Harleys, the Bolingbrokes, the Chathams, Foxes, Burkes, and Pitts, have displayed their selfishness and ambition, their want of real patriotism, and enlarged views of public justice and happiness.

II.—*The “glorious Revolution of 1688.”*

I WOULD give this event its due ; it was something, no doubt, to cashier the weak and arbitrary Stuarts, and to declare the basis of public freedom : these were good things so far ; but we ought not to confound a change of dynasty with a popular revolution, nor to imagine that a mere declaration of rights was sufficient security for their enjoyment. The great desideratum consisted in not taking a more effectual guarantee for public liberty than Public Opinion. It had this security before, and the managers of the Revolution did not obtain any other. The prerogatives of the Crown, which were declared illegal by the Bill of Rights, had been protested against in the reign of the First Charles : so far, then, nothing new was established in the Constitution. It was a selfish affair altogether. The Church being in danger from Popery ; the Aristocracy from both Popery and the claims of prerogative ; the two interests in jeopardy united for their common security, and obtained it. But the condition of the People remained unaltered, with the exception of exchanging regal for aristocratical oppression.

III.—*On successive Administrations from the Revolution.*

No sooner was the Country relieved from the danger of arbitrary power under the Stuarts than it fell under the yoke of two factions equally corrupt and inveterately hostile to each other. Neither of these parties pursued any measures for the general advantage. Abroad, the country was involved in unceasing, unnecessary, and expensive, war, which wasted the fruits of industry ; while at home the happiness of the People was a mere pretext—the emoluments of administration being the end of their policy. Government became a mere

game played by the rival parties; the king being the occasional umpire and the People the prize.

IV.—*The Dangers of Reform.*

THIS is so trite a subject of delusion that the sophistry of it hardly needs exposing, and I should not notice it at all, were it not to point out an advantage the Reformers derive over their Opponents from the present state of the country. It is constantly urged against Reform, that it might involve in the accomplishment changes which even the authors can only imperfectly foresee and appreciate. This, at the worst, is only a speculative danger, a mere contingent evil, which might or might not happen. But the evils to be removed by reform are of a different character; they are not speculative, they are real and practical, to be seen and felt every where. Clearly, then, the Reformers have the better of the argument. If their remedy be doubtful, the disease is certain: with their prescription there would be hope; without it, ruin seems inevitable. Who, then, ought to be termed speculators and theorists? Certainly, those who reject a remedy at least probable, rather than risk an imaginary danger.

But the real question at issue has long rested on reasoning much less refined. Reformers and No-Reformers are actuated by similar motives of interest—with this difference, that the former demand only what is just, while the latter seek to hold by force what they have no right to possess. To many Reform would certainly be ruin; there would then be real retrenchment; without it we can only expect delusion and subterfuge. To reform and to retrench are synonymous, and it is immaterial which takes precedence, as both lead to the same result. If reform goes first, retrenchment comes of course; and if retrenchment take the lead, reform would follow, as there would be neither the power nor the motives to resist it. In a lavish expenditure consists the strength of Corruption; it is (if I may so say) the ammunition of the system, without which it cannot be defended and the enemy kept at a distance. Ministers understand this well enough: they know that to retrench effectually and to reform are virtually the same. They have no aversion to reform in itself, no more than the profligate have to the practice of virtue, only they do not like to make the sacrifice which reform

requires. We are told they spend nearly five millions in the management of the revenue, and they have a standing army to defend them of a hundred thousand men. These things look enormous and unreasonable, but they are not too much, and I really wonder that they have been able to carry on so long, with such slender means, amidst a numerous and enlightened population.

Necessity is the only principle which will compel them to retrench; when they cannot obtain the means to support extravagance, they discover objects of curtailment. In a lavish expenditure, as before observed, consists their power, and what men voluntarily give up power? Necessity alone compels the abandonment. Cut off the supplies that support Ministers, and Ministers will quickly cut down the establishments. Experience has recently shown this; and if the Agricultural Classes, and those who suffer from overwhelming taxation, (and what classes do not suffer?) do not learn from experience, it is their own fault. Ministers are only men, and they will wallow in the fruits of public industry, or as long as they can wallow in them, with impunity.

That they are insincere in their efforts to economize is clear, from the manner they have gone about it. What have they done? They have reduced a few clerks whose salaries needed no reduction. Their design is obviously to render retrenchment unpopular by extending it only to such objects as, from their number and situation, are most likely to excite public sympathy. All the strong holds of abuse, their own enormous salaries, the Army, and the Navy, and the Ordnance, and the Civil List, are untouched. Perhaps they are not aware that savings can be made in these departments; we will, however, proceed to show that, in ONE, at least, a very considerable reduction might be effected, and that, too, without going back so far as 1792, or further than the time of "*the Good Old King*."

The Civil List.

THE
CIVIL LIST.

THE Civil List is a sum set apart from the general revenue to maintain the dignity of the Crown, and to defray certain expenses connected with the civil government of the country. Since the revolution of 1688, it has been usual, at the commencement of a new reign, to enter into a specific arrangement with the sovereign on this subject; and there were many reasons why this precedent should have been followed on the accession of George IV. and the Civil List Expenditure and the Hereditary Revenues undergone a thorough investigation.

First, the grant of 1816, which was continued to the King by the act of last session, was never intended to be a permanent settlement. Secondly, great as the sum voted last year was, the amount is enormously increased by the alteration in the value of the currency. Thirdly, from the declaration of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, that the application of the Hereditary Revenues would be most properly investigated on the demise of the late king; the public had some reason to expect that this course would have been adopted.

These reasons appear to have had no weight with Ministers or their supporters on the settlement of the Civil List. Without the appointment of a committee, or the examination of a single witness or document, the new reign commenced, as will be shortly explained, with an augmented revenue of, at least, HALF A MILLION over and above the revenue of George III. And this, by no means, was the worst part of the arrangement. The Droits of Admiralty, the Leeward Island Duties, the Scotch Revenue, and other

The Civil List.

funds, notoriously forming the great sources of parliamentary corruption, were left at the uncontrolled disposal of the Ministers, to carry on, under a new reign, a similar system of war and injustice which, there is too much reason to suppose, they had mainly contributed to support in the last. It is particularly desirable to place this subject fully before the public at the present moment, because it has been passed over in comparative silence by the two Parties in the House of Commons, and the Daily Press; because, too, it will show the mockery of these professions of economy now held out to delude the country; the insensibility of Government to public distress: and how absurd it is to expect these to save and economize, whose direct interest is to spend; and that it is the most natural thing in the world that a body of men should, at all times, be liberal in their grant of public money, when large masses of it passes into their own pockets.

That the reader's patience may not be exhausted, we shall not carry the inquiry further back than the latest period of the government of George III.

From the year 1804 to 1811 the average annual expenditure of the Civil List amounted to £1,102,683. On the commencement of the regency, this branch of expenditure increased enormously. From 1812 to 1816, the average annual expenditure of the Civil List was £1,371,000, being an increase of £268,317 over the expenditure of George III. This augmentation arose chiefly from the profusion in the royal household; from the expense of furniture and tradesmen's bills; of upholsters, jewellers, glass and china manufacturers, builders, perfumers, embroiderers, tailors, and so on. The charge for upholstery, only for three quarters of a year, was £46,291; of linen-drapery, £64,000; silversmith's, £40,000; wardrobe, £72,000. To provide for these additional outgoings lord Castlereagh introduced the Civil List Regulation Bill of 1816. By this Bill no check is imposed on the profusion of the court; it only provides that various charges heretofore paid out of the Civil List, should be transferred to the Consolidated Fund, or provided for by new grants from parliament; in other words, that the Civil List should be augmented to the amount of its increased expenditure. By this arrangement an additional burden was imposed on the public amounting to £255,768, being the total of the charges of which the Civil List was relieved.

Among the charges transferred from the Civil List were £35,000, payable to the junior branches of the royal family, and which were to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund; and also salaries to the amount of £3,268 to certain officers and persons. All the charges, for the outfit of ministers to foreign courts, or presents to foreign ministers, incidental expenses in

The Civil List.

the Treasury, deficiencies of fees to secretaries of state, and in the law department, amounting to £197,000, were to be provided for by new grants from parliament. Various charges for furniture and other articles, heretofore provided by the lord chamberlain for public offices; the expense of collars, badges, and mantles, for the orders of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle; and all expenses for repairs of public offices and buildings, at the Tower, Whitehall, and Westminster; for works in St. James's Park and private roads, estimated at £25,000, were to be provided for by new grants. The total deduction of charges being, as before stated, £255,768.

Now it is obvious that to the amount of these charges the income of the Crown was augmented, and that the scale of extravagant expenditure, in the four first years of the Regency, from 1812 to 1816, forms the basis on which the Civil List is now provided. On the accession of the king no alteration was proposed in the Civil List Regulation Bill of 1816; it passed, as is observed by the writer of a ministerial pamphlet, with "the entire approbation of *all parties*;" that is, '*all parties*,' without inquiry or examination, concurred in making a permanent addition to the king's income of a *quarter of a million* over that enjoyed by his predecessor.

But to judge of the immense disproportion in the incomes of the two sovereigns, it is necessary to advert to the alteration in the value of money. The average expenditure of the late king, from 1804 to 1811, was £1,102,683. The average price of wheat, from 1804 to 1811, inclusive, was 87s. 6d. per quarter. The average price of wheat, in the last gazette, is 48s. 8d. indicating a rise in the value of money, as measured by corn of near 50 per cent. The price of labour, profits, tithes, rents, and interest, have all fallen in nearly the same proportion; so that it would not be too much to reckon an income of £60 equivalent to an income of £100 in the period selected for comparison; and, consequently, that the expenditure of George III. of £1,102,683, in a depreciated currency, was not more than an expenditure of £661,609 at the present value of money. Had, therefore, the Civil List of the King been fixed at the same nominal amount as the Civil List of George III., it would have been virtually 40 per cent. greater; but, besides being at the same nominal amount, one-fourth less is to pay out of it; so that the real addition to the income of George IV. is not less than SEVENTY-FIVE per cent.; an arrangement, we are told, with "the entire approbation of all parties."

The extravagant nature of the present settlement must be plain; we have compared it with the latest expenditure of George III. and, allowing for the alteration in the currency and the charges transferred to other funds,

The Civil List.

the difference is considerably more than Half a Million. But, in contrasting the expenditure of the two sovereigns, it ought to be borne in mind that the late king was liable to many outgoings, from which his successor is exempted. Of this nature were a large family—the immense sums expended in the improvement of Windsor-castle—the charge of furnishing and decorating the apartments in the palaces for the princesses—their removal to and from Windsor, estimated at £20,000—the journeys to Weymouth—and furnishing apartments in Kensington-palace for the Princess of Wales; all which tended to swell the royal expenditure in the seven years selected for comparison.

We conclude, therefore, that the Civil List is the proper place at which retrenchment ought to begin; and that, by a reduction of salaries in the household, and other economical arrangements, a saving of half a million might be made, without reducing the dignity and splendour of the crown below the standard of the latest period of the government of George III. On this statement, drawn from papers laid before parliament, in 1816, it is unnecessary to comment. The injustice of pouncing on a few poor clerks, while the great leviathan of expense remains uncurtailed, is apparent. The truth is, as before observed, ministers have no wish to retrench; it is not their *policy* to do so, and their attempts that way are mere delusion, as must be evident from their passing over in silence the profusion we have exposed. While, however, a reduction in the public expenditure is clearly the only means by which all classes can support their diminished income, one cannot suppose the enormous gulph of the Civil List will remain unexplored. Both parties, for obvious reasons, have shown a reluctance to bring the subject before parliament; for it is by indulging the king in a lavish expenditure that ‘the powers that be,’ and ‘the powers that wish to be,’ hope to be gratified. The country, however, has another interest, and it is right it should be made acquainted with it.

When the Civil List is under discussion, it is usual to observe statements in the Treasury Papers, showing how small a proportion of the sum granted under this head is expended in the maintenance of the king and his household. It ought, however, to be remembered that the extraneous branches of expenditure were separated from the Civil List in 1816, and the present amount is appropriated almost exclusively to the support of the royal dignity. The sum applied to this purpose may be classed under the following heads. First, his majesty’s privy purse. The sum set apart for this object under the late king was £60,000; his successor (there being no Prince of Wales) receives, in addition, the revenues of the duchies of

The Civil List.

Lancaster and Cornwall ; the former about £10,000, the latter, £15,000, or £25,000 a year jointly ; besides £6000 payable out of certain colonial funds, making the total allowance for the privy purse £91,000. This sum is considered the king's private property, not applicable either to household expenses nor any public object ; it is the royal pocket or pin money :—a foolish thing unknown till the late reign, and appears to have been originally intended to gratify a puerile avarice in George III. To the king's privy purse may be added the bills of his majesty's tradesmen, the disbursements in the departments of the lord chamberlain, lord steward, &c. and the sum of £65,000, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, in discharge of the king's debts while prince of Wales. The total individual expenses of his majesty may be stated as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Privy purse	91,000	0	0
For the payment of the king's debts	65,000	0	0
Tradesmen's bills	209,000	0	0
Salaries &c. in the lord steward's department	41,866	10	0
Ditto in the lord chamberlain's	59,062	0	8
Department of the master of the horse	27,743	0	0
Department of the master of the robes	1,080	0	0
Surveyor-general of works	10,946	6	3
	505,697	16	11

With the exception of the two first sums, the remainder are taken from the estimates of lord Castlereagh, in 1816. The total exhibits the expense of a *King*. We shall make no reflections, institute no invidious comparisons with the United States, nor compare the few sentences dropped at the opening and close of every session with the exposition of the American President, nor surmise for a moment whether the country would be better or worse supposing we had no King at all ; his expenditure applied to relieve public distress, and the Government carried on, both in name and reality, by his ministers.

“ When we see (says Rabelais) the print of Garagantua, that has a mouth as large as an oven, and swallows at one meal twelve hundred pounds of bread, twenty oxen, a hundred sheep, six hundred fowls, fifteen hundred horses, two thousand quails, a thousand barrels of wine, six hundred peaches, &c. &c. who does not say THAT is the mouth of a KING ? ”

The subject of the revenue of the crown is far from being exhausted, and indeed it is not easy to give a clear view of the various branches of the royal expen-

diture. The Civil List allowance, as settled last session agreeably to the extravagant estimate of 1816, is £1,062,011; half of which is expended as above, the remainder in salaries and allowances, and in the payment of a class of pensions limited by 22 Geo. III. to £95,000. In this expenditure is not included pensions to the royal family, amounting last year to £327,066. Besides which is another gross item called Civil List Contingencies, of uncertain amount, consisting of charges for repairs of public buildings, presents to foreign ministers, and the King's travelling and sailing expenses: all these sums form what may be properly called the Civil List Expenditure. In 1817, parliament voted £500,000 for Civil List Contingencies; and in 1818, £700,000; in later years £300,000; what has been the cost of the Irish and German excursions is not yet ascertained.

We shall conclude this subject with observing, that it is impossible to give a complete statement either of the total income or expenditure of the Crown. Many funds, some of which we shall shortly explain, neither their amount nor disbursement are considered within the cognizance of parliament, and are at the uncontrolled disposal of Ministers, to be lavished on their friends and supporters. And though parliament votes a fixed sum for the Civil List, yet, when this is exceeded, it is always ready to discharge arrears that may have accumulated by new grants; so that, virtually, there is no limit to the royal expenditure. The sums voted for the Civil List, in the last reign, amounted to 59 millions; but then the debts of the king, amounting to betwixt 8 and 9 millions, were discharged nine times. The way in which these debts had been incurred could not always be ascertained from the manner the subject was brought before parliament. We will give an instance. In 1777, during the American war, the king's debts amounted to £618,000; papers were produced containing a disguised statement how this incumbrance had been incurred: vast sums were expended in secret service money, and half a million was stated under the head of the board of works: but then, as Mr. Belsham observes, no one could tell on what palace, garden, or park, the money had been laid out. In short, there is too much reason to suppose, that the debts of the last reign were mainly contracted in support of the system of war and injustice in which ministers were engaged, in obtaining the baneful influence which silences all opposition, which has swept away all traces of public liberty, and laid the foundation of present distress and embarrassment.

It sometimes happens that money is voted for one object and applied to another: thus, in 1812, £100,000 was voted to the Regent as an outfit; which, instead of being so applied was appropriated to the liquidation of the

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prince's debts, and the public called upon for a new grant, on the pretext of defraying the expense of furniture at Brighton. Again, when the subject happens to be unpopular, a sum is asked much less than necessary, and the deficiency made up from other sources. Thus, last year, Ministers asked only £100,000 to defray the expense of the coronation, a sum vastly inadequate; and the public probably will never be acquainted with the real cost of that ceremony, the deficiency being made up from these secret and uncontrolled funds we are going to expose.

Hereditary Revenues.

Under this head is included the portion of the ancient revenues still remaining at the disposal of the Crown: namely, the property of persons dying intestate without heirs, the produce of the Scotch hereditary revenue, the Droits of Admiralty, the Leeward Island and Gibraltar duties, the income of bishoprics during vacancies, with some other items of smaller amount. The average yearly produce of these funds, during the late reign, independent of the Civil List Allowance, was £200,000; part of which sum was paid into the privy purse, part applied to defray the debts of the Civil List, and a considerable proportion devoted to parliamentary corruption, to the payment of pensions and gratuities to members, their wives, daughters, sisters, and other connexions.

On the demise of the King, and the old Civil List contract having expired, a fair opportunity presented for abstracting these immense funds from the grasp of the Executive and placing them under the control of parliament. Why, indeed, should they continue in the hands of Ministers? Every branch of the public service is provided for from other sources; the king has his Civil List, supplies are voted for the army and navy, no salary high or low but there is some fund for its discharge. What then could ministers want with the Admiralty Droits or the West India duty? To what useful purpose could they apply the property of the English sailor and the Barbadoes planter? Even granting that pensions and gratuities are sometimes necessary to reward meritorious services, had the "Collective Wisdom" ever shown any reluctance to vote ample sums for these purposes? Had they been niggardly in their rewards to a Nelson or a Wellington? Indeed, it is clear there was no good reason for the retention of these funds, and that they were intended for objects very different from the reward of *public services*. The nature of these services it will be proper to illustrate, as, by the me-

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morable decision of last session, the Hereditary Revenues remain at the mercy of ministers; and thus did the new reign auspiciously commence with a virtual addition of half a million to the Civil List and all the old machinery of parliamentary corruption. The subject was partly exposed in the Black Book, but since then other revenues of the Crown have been brought to light, and, to complete what is there said, it will be necessary briefly to recapitulate the different funds now at the disposal of Administration.

The first and most important of which are the *Droits of Admiralty*. This fund, as the reader may remember, arises principally from the sale of the enemy's ships, taken before a formal declaration of war. From 1793 to 1818 it produced between eight and nine millions; and formed, during the late war, and perhaps was one cause of its continuance, an inexhaustible mine for relieving the necessities of royalty, and supporting ministerial profusion. Besides applications to these objects, there were other disbursements from this fund still less creditable, and one of which is very remarkable. It relates to the famous smuggling voyage of sir Home Popham. This gallant officer entered various investments outwards, in a ship called *Etrusco*, commanded by sir Home, and bound from one of the ports of Italy to the East Indies. Captain Robinson, appointed on that station for the prevention of smuggling, seized the vessel and her cargo, value £25,000, being contraband or smuggled goods, was condemned as good and lawful prize. Dr. Lushington having moved for various papers relative to this transaction, it appeared, by a warrant of the Treasury, signed Mr. Charles Long and others, as lords of the Treasury, that the loss of £25,000 sustained by captain Popham, in smuggling, was made up to him by a grant of the same sum out of the *Droits of Admiralty*. When all the documents relative to the affair were upon the table of the house, and Mr. C. Long and sir Home Popham, being both members, were present, Dr. Lushington moved, "That sir Home Popham, in being detected in knowingly carrying on an illegal traffic, had acted in contempt of the laws of his country, contrary to the duty of a British subject, and to the disgrace of the character of a British officer; and, further, that the grant of £25,000 by Mr. Long to him out of the *Droits of Admiralty*, had been a gross mis-application of the public money." After solemn debate on this question, not a single fact being denied or disputed, 'the Guardians of the Public Purse' fully acquitted sir Home Popham and Mr. Long of all blame, by a majority of 126 to 57!—"When," says the author of the "Guide to Electors," "one member of parliament can thus give to another such a sum of money as

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£25,000 out of the Droits of Admiralty, it accounts for that loyal clamour which we hear so incessantly in parliament, of this fund being the *private property* of the king." For other applications of the Admiralty Droits we must refer to the "BLACK BOOK," especially to the manner the Rev. Mr. Daniels, author of "Field Sports," a broker in evidence, became entitled to £5000 out of this fund.*

The second considerable branch of revenue, at the disposal of Ministers, is the Four and a Half per cent. Leeward Island Duties. This fund produces from fifty to sixty thousand pounds a-year, and consists of a tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. imposed on produce in the island of Barbadoes and Leeward Isles. It was created by a colonial law of Barbadoes, nearly two hundred years ago, and, by the terms of the act, was to be applied to the erection of public buildings, the repair of courts, and other colonial purposes. In the reign of Charles II. it was seized by the courtiers, and continued to be abused till the reign of Queen Anne; when, on a representation of the abuses of the fund, it was formally renounced by the queen and parliament in favour of the island of Barbadoes, and the original purposes of the act creating it. It has again fallen into abuse: the natural children of the Royal Dukes, the members of both Houses of Parliament, their relatives and connexions, having got almost entire possession of the fund. The parties in the smuggling transaction just related are inscribed here. The gallant Sir Home is lately dead, but his pension of £500 survives, being a reversion payable to his widow. Mr. Long's pension of £1500 is dated February, 1801, consequently, the right honourable gentleman has received £31,500 principal money from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund. He is a lay-pluralist, filling several places; but all appear insufficient to reward his *public services* without providing his widow a pension of £750, payable on his death.

Many other names, not 'unknown to fame,' are found on this fund. The famous pension to the executors of *Edmund Burke* is paid out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties. Nearly the first names on the list are Mary and Maria Hunn, the mother and sister of Mr. Canning, whose public services are well known and duly appreciated; but the public services of Mrs. Hunn and her daughter, Maria Hunn, are not so clearly understood. It may be remembered that the motion of Mr. Brougham, last session, to rescue the West India duty from ministerial grasp, was strenuously opposed by Mr. Canning, and, apparently, with good reason: the right honourable gentle-

* See Document No. IV.

man observing, with his accustomed modesty, ‘ that there never was a time when *public men* were so free from all imputation of *pecuniary taint*.’

One name on this fund, the Guide to Electors observes, should never be forgotten; it is general CRAUFORD. The way in which this officer entitled himself to £1200 a-year for life is deserving of attention. Every body remembers the fatal expedition to Walcheren, when forty thousand men were suffered to perish in that pestilential climate, owing to the incapacity of Lord Castlereagh and the duplicity of Mr. Canning. When this business became matter of discussion in the House of Commons; when it was made apparent to every man in England that it was to the squabbles and ignorance of these men that this great national calamity was to be attributed; it was, nevertheless, resolved, by a majority of two hundred and seventy-five, to negative the censure which was moved by Lord Porchester (now Lord Carnarvon) against ministers on that occasion. But the triumphs of ministers did not stop here. A vote of *approbation* of the ministers was absolutely moved and adopted by a majority of two hundred and fifty-five. The member who had the effrontery to move this vote of approbation was general CRAUFORD. But this officer had a further claim on ministerial gratitude: he had recently become connected by marriage with the duke of Newcastle; he represented and commanded the parliamentary interest of that nobleman; he had eight votes to give to ministers on any occasion.

The following items are inserted as they stand in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 22, 1820:

“ Lady Augusta De Ameland,	24th Oct. 1806,	£1292 10 0
Ditto,	24th Oct. 1806,	185 10 0
Ditto,	27th Feb. 1813,	231 10 0
Ditto,	Special Warrant,	1650 5 6”

This is pretty well. Of the public services rendered to the planters of Barbadoes by lady Augusta De Ameland we are uninformed; all we know respecting her ladyship is, that she was formerly wife to the duke of Sussex: her father receives a pension out of this fund, and her mother, the countess of Dunmore, is a pensioned lady.

Passing over Mrs. Jesse Dillon, lady Louisa and lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss Betty Cooper, George, Amelia, and Augustus De Curt, Sophia Baroness De Clifford, Lady Harriet Erskine, and sundry other foreign names, we come to the following inscription:

“ George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, Sir John Leach, and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, in trust for Sophia, Mary, Elizabeth, Augusta, and Amelia, Fitz-Clarence, 9th September, 1818, £2,500.”

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These are the children of the Duke of Clarence, by the late Mrs. Jordan. A Thomas Jordan is also down for a pension.

Passing over Miss Fanny Morgan, Mrs. Ricketts, and several others, we shall rest on Richard Wharton, esq. £500. Richard Wharton, Esq. has also a pension of £643 on the Civil List, dated 28th December, 1813. He was M.P. for Durham in the last parliament, and, in the general election, supported by all the clergy and tax-eaters, he made an unsuccessful attempt to oppose the return of Mr. Lambton for the county. In the list of this gentleman's public services is a pamphlet, either in defence of the Manchester Magistrates, or to show (we forget which) that parliamentary reform could do *no good*.

There are some pensions charged on this fund not yet become payable. Of this class is the memorable provision for Lady Grenville, of £1500 per annum for life, in the event of her surviving Lord Grenville. Since Lady Grenville obtained this grant she has succeeded to the great possessions of her brother, Lord Camelford. Lord Grenville holds a sinecure of £4000 out of the taxes, as Auditor of the Exchequer. His eldest brother, the late Marquis of Buckingham, besides his great estates, held the enormous sinecure of the Tellership of the Exchequer, worth, latterly, £30,000 per annum. Lord Braybrooke and Lord Carysfort, who married sisters of Lord Grenville, hold, each of them, through the interest of the family, sinecures that are worth some thousands a-year; and yet, after all, the devoted planters of Barbadoes are to be mortgaged for £1500 more for life. Really one cannot help admiring the wisdom of ministers in calling the Grenvilles to their assistance; there is no family on whose services they have so just a claim, for they are completely bound up in the system in all its parts; and at a moment when it is endangered, when retrenchment is demanded from all parts, it is right that the Grenvilles, above all men, should stand forward to its support.*

The Scotch Hereditary Revenue forms a third fund at the uncontrolled disposal of ministers. It yields annually about £100,000, and accrues from rent, customs, excise, fines, forfeitures, and other sources. One half the produce is paid in pensions, the remainder in donations to the Episcopal Clergy, and other objects, apparently of no public utility. In no part of the United Kingdom is loyalty so well paid as in Scotland, for in no part are there such ample funds to reward devotion to ministers. The annual value of places and pensions shared among Scotch Freeholders and Burgh-

* See Document No. V.

mongers is estimated at £1,750,000, equal to half the rental of Scotland, The Scotch pensions which, at the commencement of the late reign, amounted only to 19, in the year 1797 had swelled to 185, and, in 1808, to 351, two-thirds of these pensions being granted to females.

A fourth source of royal income is the Gibraltar Duties. It is provided by the original charter, granted to this place, by Queen Anne, in 1704, that, for the augmentation of trade, no duty or imposition shall be imposed upon any vessel trading or touching at the port; and that the goods and chattels of the inhabitants should enjoy an immunity from taxation. In violation of these chartered privileges various taxes were levied during the whole of the late reign, and part of the proceeds paid into the privy purse. These taxes were imposed without the authority of parliament, merely by the fiat of the governor; and some recent impositions appear,—a tax on liberty of conscience. Mr. Hume stated* that a capitation tax of ten dollars each had been imposed on all Roman Catholics and Jews, to commence from January, 1818. Taxes had also been imposed on licences to sell spirits, fishing-boats, lighters, and billiard-tables. The collector of these illegal imposts resides in Lincoln's Inn, and executes his duty by deputy.

There are other funds at the disposal of the Crown, but of their nature and extent we have no precise information. The most important are the Crown Lands; an immense mass of property forming the ancient patrimony of the sovereign, consisting of woods, forests, chases, and crown lands, and houses let out at rents. There are sixty-nine forests and thirteen chases. The crown-lands and messuages leased out are at very low rents, and, it is calculated, when the leases fall in, they will produce a clear rental of £200,000. The woods, forests, and chases, it is thought, may be brought to produce £200,000 more, forming an aggregate revenue of £400,000. This sum alone, it might be supposed, would be sufficient to support the crown in dignity and splendour, without a shilling being exacted for the maintenance of a Civil List.

We shall conclude our enumeration of the Hereditary Revenues, and the objects to which they have been applied, with a few general observations on the whole of the preceding statement.

First.—The present income of the Civil List is to an unprecedented amount, and ought to form the first object of economical reduction.

Secondly.—The income of the Civil List, as settled by the act of last session, is formed on the basis of the extravagant expenditure during the

* Commons' Debates, May 4.

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first years of the Regency ; when, from profusion in the household, and other departments, the outgoings exceeded, by more than a quarter of a million, the outgoings in the seven last years of the government of George III.

Thirdly.—That, allowing for the alteration in money, and the transfer to other funds of charges heretofore paid out of the Civil List, the real income of George III. exceeds that of his predecessor at least *seventy-five* per cent.

Fourthly.—That the total income of the Royal Family, accruing from the Civil List allowance, pensions out of the Consolidated Fund, the Hereditary Revenues, and annual grants for Civil List Contingencies, is more than *two millions* annually.

Fifthly.—That this immense income forms the proper subject for reduction ; and that to reduce the salaries of the inferior servants of government, while this charge remains uninvestigated, appears futile and unjust, and does not evince a sincere desire in Ministers to relieve public distress by effectual retrenchment.

Sixthly.—There is a large mass of floating revenue, accruing from the ancient income of Scotland, colonial duties, escheats in cases of illegitimacy, quit rents in the colonies, sale of lands, and other sources, producing, in the last reign, more than *twelve millions*,* which is neither applied directly to defray the charges of the Civil List, nor to any public object, but forms a constant fund in the hands of ministers, that may be applied by them to reward, by pensions and gratuities, such members of parliament as vote uniformly in their favour.

Seventhly.—That the vote of last session which continued this fund to Ministers, and which made no reduction in the Civil List Allowance, on account of the alteration in money, and the removal of charges to other funds, was the most improvident that could be imagined, though it was such an one as might be expected from a body of men directly interested in the abuse and profusion they supported.

Lastly.—The whole subject of the crown revenues calls loudly for revision and inquiry ; no branch of the public expenditure presenting such a mass of incongruity, abuse, and profusion. There is nothing either simple, dignified, or economical, in the present arrangement. A Civil List is voted by the House of Commons ; of which part is given to the king as *pocket-money* by his ministers, that is, his servants ; part is expended in supporting the household ; part in defraying the salaries of the lords of the treasury, and in paying a part of the salaries of the judges and speaker of the House

* See Document No. VIII. for total amount of Hereditary Revenues.

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of Commons ; then comes a list of trifling and absurd payments to the mayor of Macclesfield, to the corporation of Lyme Regis, for repairing the pier, to schoolmasters, seal-engravers, church-wardens, to the City of London for wine, to the Greenwich astronomers, to the keeper of the lions in the Tower, including extra allowance for the animals. Now, one might ask in what way is the king's dignity maintained by his Civil List being burdened with these absurd and incongruous payments ; or, we might ask, where is the propriety of paying the salaries of the judges, and other public officers, partly from one fund and partly from another, some of them being paid from seven or eight different funds. Can this serve any object, except to mislead the public as to the real amount of their incomes, and keep up a system of collusion and abuse. Lastly, we might ask, where is the utility of the House of Commons voting a fixed sum for the Civil List, or scrutinizing the different items of the royal expenditure, when, by another vote, it leaves immense funds, of uncertain amount, at the uncontrolled disposal of the Crown.

Public Documents illustrative of the CIVIL LIST EXPENDITURE and of the HEREDITARY REVENUES OF THE CROWN.

CIVIL LIST.—No. I.

The average Expenditure of the CIVIL LIST for SEVEN YEARS, to the 5th of July, 1811; the average Expenditure for TWO YEARS and THREE QUARTERS during the Regency, to the 5th of January, 1815; the Estimate of the future Charge according to which the Civil List is now provided; and the Estimate of the Charge of which the Civil List was relieved by the Civil List Regulation Bill of 1816. [Abstract from Estimates laid before Parliament, in 1816.]

	Average Annual Expenditure for seven Years, to 5th July, 1811.		Average Annual Expenditure for Two Years and Three Quarters, to 5th January, 1815.		Future Estimated Expenditure, 3d May, 1816.		Future Estimate of Charge from which the Civil List was relieved by the Bill of 1816.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Pensions and allowances to the Royal Family.	220,640	0 0	334,500	0 0	298,000	0 0	30,500	0 0
Allowances to the Lord Chancellor, Judges, &c.	32,870	0 0	32,854	0 0	32,954	0 0		
Allowance to foreign ministers	82,060	0 0	115,872	0 0	226,950	0 0		
Pensions to ditto	52,700	0 0	56,056	0 0				
Bills of his Majesty's tradesmen	259,933	0 0	360,924	0 0	209,000	0 0	25,000	0 0
Salaries to the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Robes	102,237	0 0	111,630	0 0				
Salaries in the Lord Chamberlain's department and Office of Works	6,682	0 0	3,960	0 0	140,700	0 0		
Compensation and Superannuation allowances	10,100	0 0	11,644	0 0				
Pensions	86,391	0 0	87,160	0 0	95,000	0 0	3,268	0 0
Salaries and allowances to sundry persons....	48,710	0 0	46,464	0 0	41,300	0 0		
Salaries to the Commissioners of the Treasury	13,310	0 0	13,452	0 0	13,822	0 0		
OCCASIONAL PAYMENTS	187,050	0 0	323,270	0 0	26,000	0 0	197,000	0 0
£	1,102,683	0 0	1,497,786	0 0	1,083,727	0 0	255,768	0 0

No. II.

ACTUAL Expenditure in these Departments, either now or formerly, appertaining to the CIVIL LIST EXPENDITURE, for the Year ending 5th January, 1821. [Annual Finance Accounts.]

Civil List of England and Ireland	£1,062,011
Royal Family Pensions	327,066
Individual Pensions (Consolidated Fund)	168,781
Civil List Contingencies	347,898
His Majesty's Secret Service Money	53,347
Courts of Justice (England)	65,138
Salaries and Allowances.....	56,948
Pensions on Hereditary Revenue of Excise and Post Office ..	27,700
Mint	13,800
Civil Government in Scotland (Pensions and Salaries)	132,081
Permanent Charges in Ireland	381,504
Total..	£2,636,264

No. III.—CIVIL LIST CONTINGENCIES.

AN ACCOUNT showing how the Sum of £300,000, granted in the last Session of Parliament, to enable his Majesty to provide for such Expenses of a Civil Nature as do not form a Part of the ordinary Charges of the Civil List;—and the unappropriated Balance remaining on the 8th April, 1820, of the Sum of £300,000, granted in the Session 1819, for the like Service;—together with the Sum of £25,466 13s. also granted in the last Session of Parliament, to make good to the Civil Contingencies the like Sum advanced thereout in the Year 1819, for Public Services, not being Part of the ordinary Expenditure of the Civil Contingencies—HAVE BEEN APPLIED—to the 25th January, 1821. [Abstract.]

	£	s.	d.
Monuments to officers in pursuance of addresses of the House of Commons	2,719	1	0
Expense of conveying persons of distinction, ambassadors, governors, <i>et alia</i> , to their respective places of destination	3,180	3	0

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ALLOWANCE to naval officers in respect of duties on wine.. £567 3 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES incurred in the departments of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN for furniture, &c. supplied to certain public offices, and for other services, not forming a part of the Civil List, in the quarter ended 10th October, 1819 :—

John Calvert, Esq. secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, for furniture, &c. supplied the two houses of parliament, and speaker's house	£406 17 8	
Ditto, ditto, the public offices, Whitehall, and Westminster	593 14 0	
Ditto, ditto, to pay the Fulham toll-keeper, the chapel-keeper, Whitehall, the paving-rate, Piccadilly, and other small payments	116 6 0	
Ditto, ditto, for providing collars, badges, and mantles, of the several orders of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle; silver trumpets for the life-guards and horse-guards blue; gold chains, badges, and mantles of the officers of the several orders; silver collars and embrodered coats for the heralds; furniture, clothing for the crew, and other articles for the royal yachts; septennial and triennial services for the drummers; and royal standards for the life and foot guards	1,575 14 6½	
Ditto, ditto, for expenses of plate, &c. for his Majesty's ambassadors and governors	155 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, to the fees and charges on issues made to him for payment of those expenses.....	90 4 0	
		938 1 2½

In the LORD STEWARD'S department in the year 1819 :—

George Talbot, Esq. paymaster of his Ma-

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jesty's household, to enable him to defray expenses incurred in 1819, on account of the Algerine ambassador	£994	3	0
To pay the fees and charges thereon	34	5	0
			£1,028 8 0
VARIOUS PUBLIC SERVICES	142,986	12	5½

The following are a few of the disbursements under this head:—

John Bruce, Esq. for the expenses of the state-paper-office, for half a year ended 5th July, 1820	659	11	4½
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph D'Arcy; in full compensation for his claims and expenses for the superintendence and control of the five Persian youth sent to this country for education by the Prince Royal of Persia	1,260	15	8
Adam Rolland, Esq. on account of extraordinary expenses incurred in Scotland, in consequence of bills of indictment for high treason having been found against ninety-eight persons, and the trials which followed in several counties in Scotland	6,159	10	0
Thomas Henry Plasket, Esq. for expenses attending the creation of General Charles Count Alten as an honorary knight grand cross of the military order of the Bath....	348	1	8
Ditto towards defraying the charge of the superintendence of aliens in the three-quarters of a year ended 5th July, 1820	5,232	16	0
George Paroissen, clerk, et al.; for the relief of the poor French Protestant refugee clergy, one year ended 10th October, 1820	1,673	17	0
James Belloncle, et al.; for the relief of the poor French Protestant refugee laity, ditto	2,900	0	0
The poor of St. Martin's in the Fields, et al.; certain small charitable and other allowances for half year ended 5th July, 1820	583	7	5
George Maule, Esq. solicitor for the affairs of the Treasury; to be applied in defraying the expenses incurred in the proceedings in support of the bill relative to her Majesty the Queen	46,000	0	0
William Holmes, Esq. treasurer of the ordnance, to de-			

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fray the expenses of the repairs of the cobb, at Lyme Regis.....	£4,119 0 0
Thomas Hoblyn, Esq. for payments made to the persons, and for the services following, viz.—	
To Mr. George Fitcher, for care of the garden opposite to St. Margaret's church, Westminster, for one year to 31st December, 1820	52 10 0
To Professor Buckland, for reading a course of lectures on mineralogy, at Oxford	100 0 0
Ditto, ditto on geology, at ditto.	100 0 0
To Professor Rigaud, ditto on experimental philosophy, at ditto	100 0 0
To Professor Kidd, ditto on chymistry, at ditto	100 0 0
To Professor Cumming, ditto on ditto, at Cambridge....	100 0 0
To Professor William Clarke, ditto on anatomy and phi- losophy, at ditto	100 0 0
To Professor E. D. Clarke, ditto on mineralogy, at ditto	100 0 0
To Professor Farish, ditto, as Jacksonian Professor, at ditto	100 0 0
To Professor Christian, ditto on the laws of England, at ditto	100 0 0
To his Excellency Prince Esterhazy, for a collection of maps, lately belonging to the late Prince Moritz Lich- tenstein, for the use of the office of secretary of state for the foreign department	405 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, &c.	
Sir Charles Stuart (<i>France</i>)	592 9 6
Ditto for maintaining British palace, in Paris, in repair in 1819	525 7 11
Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. secretary to the embassy, for expenses of journey from Madrid to Paris	327 12 0
Lord Stewart, for post-office charges and salaries to secre- tary and chaplain for quarter ended January 7, 1820, (<i>Austria</i>)	339 8 6
Ditto, for court mourning and salaries ditto for July quarter	641 3 3½
Sir Charles Bagot, for fees, secretary, and sound-duties on a service of plate (<i>St. Petersburg</i>)	728 15 4½

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Louis Duncan Casamajor, Esq. acting min. plenipo. at ditto, for fees and post-charges, one quarter	£128 17 5
The hon. Frederick Cathcart, sec. to ditto, for expense of journey from London to Petersburg	359 8 9
Ditto, for having acted min. plenipo. for <i>thirty-nine</i> days, fees, stamps, &c.	345 13 6
The right hon. Sir GEORGE ROSE, for extras, one quarter (<i>Prussia</i>)	238 17 9
Percy Viscount Strongford, late min. plenipo. at Stockholm, for hiring a vessel to forward a Swedish mail to England and fees ..	62 10 6
Charles Manners St. George, charge d'affaires, at Stockholm, extras	180 19 2
Augustus John Foster, extras, two quarters (<i>Copenhagen</i>) ..	130 13 6
The hon. Frederick Lamb, min. plenipo. Munich, extras ..	249 0 6
Brook Taylor, Esq. ditto, one quarter	83 13 2
Ditto, fees and stamps on appointment	287 9 0
Ditto, post-charges and estafettes, one quarter.....	88 15 6
Lionel Harvey, charge d'affaires, extras (<i>Munich</i>)	36 4 9
The hon. William Temple, sec. of legation to the diet of Frankfort, for acting as charge d'affaires, for one quarter, at the rate of £3 per diem, and fees	296 6 0
Ditto, for twenty-four days....	84 16 5½
Ditto, for sixty-seven days.....	220 0 0
Ditto, for post-office charges and salary to Mr. Mandeville, belonging to the mission, two quarters.....	305 13 5
Sir James Gambier, consul-general in the Netherlands, for expenses incurred in his Majesty's special service, 1819, 1820.....	524 1 6
Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, sec. of legation to Swiss cantons, for travelling expenses to Lucerne and fees and stamps on appointment ..	192 13 10
Ditto, sec. of legation, for acting as charge d'affaires	314 7 6
John Philip Morier, Esq. envoy to Dresden, extras	103 14 3
Brook Taylor, Esq. envoy to Stutgard, fees and post-charges	107 19 0
Alexander Cockburn, envoy to ditto, for expenses of removal from Hamburgh, fees, stamps, &c.....	596 1 6
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B. min. plenipo. (<i>Madrid</i>)	343 9 9

The Civil List.

Lionel Harvey, sec. to ditto	£443	9	0
Edward Michael Ward, Esq. sec. of legation at Lisbon, for acting as charge d'affaires sixty-nine days and fees	230	5	10½
Ditto, for forty-four days.....	150	17	1
Ditto, sixty-seven days and one quarter	506	7	6
Ditto, one quarter, ended October, 1820.....	314	17	6
Ditto, post-charges and fees.....	217	4	10
John Jeffery, Esq. consul-general, for different fees.....	274	11	0
John Crispin, consul-general at Oporto, for ditto.....	525	18	10
Henry Camberlain, Esq. for expenses on special service (<i>Brazils</i>)	257	8	0
The right hon. Sir William A'Court, for expenses extra and secretary.....	401	6	8
Ditto, for expenses in unrolling and decyphering the Her- culaneum MSS. and fees.....	521	17	6
Lord Burghersh, envoy to Florence, extras	438	5	6
The hon. William Hill, min. plenipo. at Turin, for attend- ing the court on a visit to Genoa and back and fees....	148	6	6
The hon. Algernon Percy, charge d'affaires, ditto	36	7	10
John Bomcester, Esq. consul-general ditto, for an ordinary entertainment	14	6	8
Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq. charge d'affaires at the United States, for couriers, post-charges, and fees, three quarters	751	9	6
The right hon. Sir Robert Liston, min. plenipo. to the Sublime Porte, for post-charges, expenses of dragomen, repairs of the British palace salary, to M. Chabert, hos- pital expenses, and fees	803	7	2
Bartholomew Frere, Esq. on special mission to the Porte and fees	1,034	10	0
Henry Willock, Esq. ditto to Persia.....	2,073	8	0
Ditto, for attending the Schah, for repairs to the British palace, for presents, and fees	399	15	2
Richard Oglander, Esq. consul-general at Tunis	419	2	6
Hugh M'Donnell, Esq. ditto Algiers.....	593	4	0
Patrick Wilkie, Esq. ditto Carthagea	1,058	5	0
Thomas Reynolds, Esq. ditto Iceland	72	12	6
Richard Rochfort, Esq. consul at Embden ..	112	13	11
George During, Esq. consul-general at Trieste	78	15	9

The Civil List.

Samuel Gregory Marshall, Esq. consul at Ostend	£112	13	11
Ditto, for loss on giving up his house and expense of removal from Embden.	326	12	6
Thomas George Jaques, Esq. late consul at Ostend, for expense on his Majesty's special service	165	1	6
Samuel Lowdin Jenkins, Esq. consul at Archangel	64	17	8½
Thomas Hoblyn, Esq. for expenses of two estafettes from Cuxhaven to Hanover	6	17	1
Reimbursement of fees on salaries	3,946	4	4
	£23,940 2 4½		

OUTFIT AND EQUIPAGE OF MINISTERS AT FOREIGN COURTS	13,369	3	3
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PRESENTS TO MINISTERS OF FOREIGN COURTS.

Sir Robert Chester, knight, master of the ceremonies, as a present from his Majesty to his excellency Mirza Abdul Hassan, ambassador extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, about to take leave..	£1,000	0	0
To pay the fees, &c.	58	5	0
	1,058 5 0		
Ditto, ditto, to the Duke of San Carlos, his Catholic Majesty's ambassador, having been recalled from his embassy	1,000	0	0
To pay the fees, &c.	58	5	0
	1,058 5 0		
Ditto, ditto, to Monsieur de Schwaz, about to leave this country, having accomplished his special mission from the King of Wirtemberg, to deliver letters from his Sovereign to condole on the death of his late Majesty and his late royal highness the Duke of Kent, and to congratulate his present Majesty on his happy accession ..	500	0	0
To pay the fees, &c.	33	15	0
	533 15 0		

The Civil List.

Sir Robert Chester, knight, as a present from his Majesty to Count de Tanentzien, from the King of Prussia, on the like occasion	£533	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, to Count Moltke, from the King of Denmark on the like occasion	533	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, to General the Baron de Bjornstjeind, from the King of Sweden, on the like occasion.....	533	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, to the Prince Cestelcicala, ambassador extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, on the like occasion ..	£1,000	0	0	
To pay the fees, &c.	58	5	0	
				1,058 5 0
Ditto, ditto, to General Neuffer, late envoy extraordinary and min. plenipo. from the King of Wirtemberg, about to take leave	500	0	0	
To pay the fees, &c.	33	15	0	
				533 15 0
Ditto, ditto, to Count Palmella, envoy extraordinary and min. plenipo. from the King of Portugal, about to take leave ..	500	0	0	
To pay the fees, &c.	33	15	0	
				533 15 0
Stephen Rolleston, Esq. as a present to the Prussian chancery on the exchange of the ratification of a treaty signed at Frankort, on the 20th July, 1819.....	1,000	0	0	
To pay the fees, &c.	58	5	0	
				1,058 5 0
Ditto, ditto, to the Russian chancery on the like occasion	1,058	5	0	
Ditto, ditto, to the Austrian chancery on the like occasion	1,058	5	0	
Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, in discharge of their bill for SNUFF-BOXES, as presents to the ambassadors of his most Christian Majesty, and of the Schah of Persia, the minister of the grand duke of Baden, and Ali Pacha	4,912	5	7	
To pay the fees, &c.	249	0	0	
				5,161 5 7
Ditto, in discharge to their bill for a large				

The Civil List.

brilliant rosette, as a present to the Schah ;			
and brilliant rings as presents to the Prince			
Royal and Vizier of Persia	9,575	8	0
To pay the fees, &c.	476	6	0
			10,051 14 0
			£24,764 19 7
Total.....	£215,493	13	10½

CROWN-REVENUES,—DROITS OF ADMIRALTY.

No. I.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT of all Monies received as Droits of the Crown and of the Admiralty; specifying the Nations from which they have arisen, from the 1st of February, 1793, to the 29th of May, 1818. Ordered to be printed, June, 1818. [Abstract.]

	£	s.	d.
Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty	5,077,216	9	0
Receiver-General of Droits	489,885	10	9
Commissioners for the care of Dutch Droits	1,286,042	6	10
Commissioners for the care of Spanish Droits	1,293,313	19	7
Commissioners for the care of Danish and other Droits ..	348,261	6	5
Total.....	£8,494,719	12	7

The Civil List.

No. II.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Net Produce of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Barbadoes and Leeward Island Duties, from 1809 to 1818, both inclusive; distinguishing each Year, with the Application thereof; specifying whether by Payments to the Exchequer by Way of SALARIES or PENSIONS; together with the Names to whom such Salaries and Pensions were paid; with the Date on which such were first granted, so far as relates to the Husband of the said Duties. [Parliamentary Paper, No. 22, 1820.]

Years	Net Produce received by the Husband.			Net Produce remitted to the Receiver General.			Pensions.			Salaries.			Exchequer.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1809	36,387	0	9	1,131	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,388	6	8	1,619	12	5	19,131	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1810	25,802	18	9	5,882	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,725	9	9	2,327	18	3	6,581	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1811	23,233	9	2	9,129	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,588	19	4	2,035	10	5	13,129	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1812	40,462	16	5	6,115	6	0	20,327	19	4	1,661	9	8	27,431	9	7
1813	35,669	17	10	2,681	11	2	20,468	2	2	1,731	4	3	16,224	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	No Books.			1,699	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	No Books.			No Books.			22,210	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1815	42,000	0	0	2,280	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,547	19	7	1,152	12	8	19,280	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	50,000	0	0	1,333	6	5	24,052	6	9	1,708	8	3	26,857	11	5
1817	50,000	0	0	1,246	5	0	20,478	11	6	1,990	4	11	27,246	5	0
1818	52,000	0	0	513	13	4	29,013	18	6	1,258	9	8	25,013	13	4

No III.

A LIST OF PENSIONS AND SALARIES payable out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Barbadoes and Leeward Island Duties, from 1809 to 1818, both inclusive.

Pensioners' Names.	Date of the King's Warrant.	Annual Pension.		
		£	s.	d.
William Lord Auckland	14 Nov. 1774 ..	400	0	0
Eleanor Lady Auckland	11 Jan. 1805 ..	500	0	0
George Baron Auckland	1 July, 1814 ..	400	0	0
Edmund Burke, Esq. during the lives of Lord Viscount Royston, Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and Anchitel Gray, Esq. and the longer liver of them	24 Oct. 1795 ..	1160	0	0

The Civil List.

Pensioners' Names.	Date of the King's Warrant.	Annual Pension.		
		£	s.	d.
Edmund Burke, Esq. during the lives of the Princess Amelia, Lord Viscount Althorp, and Lord George Henry Cavendish, and the longer liver of them	24 Oct. 1795 ..	1340	0	0
Walter Burrows and Paul Patrick, Esqrs. in trust for Mary and Maria Hunn	20 May, 1799..	500	0	0
Henry Cowper, Esq.	21 Nov. 1797 ..	1026	0	0
Charles Craufurd, Esq.	27 Nov. 1801 ..	1200	0	0
Mrs. Alicia Campbell	28 Feb. 1818 ..	300	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cooper	12 Nov. 1800 ..	500	0	0
Lady Louisa Dawson	10 Oct. 1800 ..	200	0	0
Lady Ann Maria Dawson	10 Oct. 1800 ..	200	0	0
Andrew Dickie, to pay the late servants of the younger Princes	By Quarterly Warrants, varying from ..	1335	18	8
Lady Augusta D'Ameland	24 Oct. 1806 ..	1292	10	0
Ditto	24 Oct. 1806 ..	185	10	0
Ditto	27 Feb. 1813 ..	231	10	0
Ditto	Special Warrant	1650	5	6
Mrs. Caroline Julie Durant, and James Corson, Esq. in trust for George, Amelia, and Augustus, De Curt	20 Oct. 1805 ..	150	0	0
Sophia Baroness De Clifford	28 Sept. 1816 ..	1200	0	0
Mrs. Jesse Dillon	28 Sept. 1816 ..	82	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Despard	4 Feb. 1818 ..	100	0	0
John Earl of Dunmore	Special Warrant	429	13	10
Lady Harriet Erskine	10 Oct. 1800 ..	200	0	0
George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, Sir John Leach, and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, in trust for Sophia, Mary, Elizabeth, Augusta, and Amelia, Fitz-Clarence	9 Sept. 1818 ..	2500	0	0
William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, and William Wyndham, Baron Grenville, in trust for Henry Fagell, Esq.	21 June, 1798..	1026	0	0
William Gordon, in trust for Patience Gordon ..	20 Oct. 1797 ..	200	0	0
James Grange, Esq. and Mary Godwin Grange ..	3 June, 1814..	250	0	0
Sylvester Baron Glenbervie	31 Dec. 1814 ..	745	2	0
Miss Harriet Gore	15 Sept. 1801..	206	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton	20 Oct. 1797 ..	200	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, in trust for her daughter, Mary Ann Pierpoint Hamilton ..	20 June, 1798..	100	0	0
Samuel Viscount Hood, £2000 per annum; after his decease £1500 to Susannah Viscountess Hood; and, after their decease, to Henry Viscount Hood, £1500 per annum ..	17 June, 1800..	2000	0	0
Rosalie Huyghues	16 July, 1804..	91	5	0
John Hosier and Thomas Bernard, Esqrs. during the life of Miss Margaret Bernard	2 Dec. 1796 ..	300	0	0

The Civil List.

Pensioners' Names.	Date of the King's Warrant	Annual Pension.		
		£	s.	d.
John Hosier and Thomas Bernard, Esqrs. during the life of Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq.	2 Dec. 1796 ..	300	0	0
Henry Hobart and John Sullivan, Esqrs. in trust for the five younger children of George Hobart, Esq. deceased	10 June, 1803 ..	400	0	0
Ann Houghton	28 Sept. 1816 ..	35	0	0
John Graham Hewett, Esq.	24 May, 1817 ..	60	0	0
Mrs. Janett Hobart	10 June, 1803 ..	200	0	0
Mrs. Marian Irving	8 Oct. 1800 ..	120	0	0
Mrs. Marian Irving and William Collopy, Esq. in trust for Lillias Catherine Marian Irvine ..	8 Oct. 1800 ..	80	0	0
Thomas Jordan	28 Sept. 1816 ..	78	6	0
The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart and Edward Gale Boldero, Esq. in trust for Cecilia Margaret Locke	21 June, 1799 ..	411	0	0
The Right Hon. Charles Long	7 Feb. 1801 ..	1500	0	0
Miss Fanny Morgan	15 May, 1804 ..	50	0	0
William Price, Esq. and Lieutenant-General William Cartwright, in trust for Louisa Countess of Mansfield, and Robert Fulke Greville, or the survivor	8 Mar. 1814 ..	1000	0	0
The Right Hon. John Mac Mahon	18 July, 1817 ..	1064	0	0
Lady Caroline Parnell	10 Oct. 1800 ..	200	0	0
Mrs. Hannah Pollock	4 Feb. 1818 ..	500	0	0
Caroline Countess Dowager of Portarlington; after her decease £200 per annum to each of her four daughters	10 Oct. 1800 ..	800	0	0
Mrs. Sophia Ricketts	19 June, 1800 ..	411	0	0
Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, and Edward Watts, Esq. in trust for Isabella Ricketts	19 June, 1800 ..	103	10	0
Ann Rochet	26 Sept. 1816 ..	20	0	0
William Selwyn, Esq.	9 July, 1798 ..	410	0	0
Nathaniel Middleton, in trust for Charlotte Snow	3 April, 1806 ..	50	0	0
John Earl of Chatham and the Bishop of Lincoln, in trust for Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope ..	30 Jan. 1806 ..	1200	0	0
Richard Shirley	28 Sept. 1816 ..	67	6	0
Robert Mitford and John Unwin, Esqrs. in trust for Mrs. Charlotte Sargent and John Sargent, Esq.	14 May, 1804 ..	616	0	0
Dr. William Short	28 Sept. 1816 ..	400	0	0
Sir William Sidney Smith	18 July, 1818 ..	1000	0	0
Henry Strachey, Esq.	4 July, 1796 ..	70	0	0
Richard Wharton, Esq.	27 Dec. 1813 ..	500	0	0
William Waugh	28 Sept. 1816 ..	46	16	0
Thomas Wilson, Esq.	23 July, 1787 ..	300	0	0

No. IV.

PENSIONS payable out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Fund, so far as relates to the
Exchequer. [Parliamentary Paper, No. 23, 1820. Abstract.]

Pensioners.	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Earl of Chatham	750	1500	1500	3000	3750	3000	3000	1500	3000	3000
The Earl of Kinnoul	2000	500	500	1000	1250	1000	1000	1500	1000	1000
James Craufurd	407	203	407	172	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mary Martin	75	37	75	150	187	150	150	225	150	150
Sarah Ditto										
Alice Ditto										
Fredes. Savory	20	30	30	30	50	50	40	40	60	40
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	15	22	15
Charlotte Tod	15	22	22	22	37	37	30	30	45	30
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	15	22	15
Sir Home Popham	250	875	250	500	625	500	500	750	500	500
Sir Abraham Hume, for Rd Thomas and St. V. Master	100	350	100	200	250	200	200	196	100	100
Ditto, for St. V. F. ditto, alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
Henry Master	25	175	25	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabella Master	100	350	100	200	250	200	200	300	200	200
Rd Thomas Master	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	100
General Charles Ver- non	339	169	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diana Hotham	200	100	200	400	500	400	400	600	312	—
Earl of Chatham, et al. for Lady Lucy Taylor	300	300	300	600	750	450	95	—	—	—
Ditto, for the seven children of ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	823	1464	976	976
Ditto, Lady Griselda Tekell	300	150	300	600	750	600	600	900	600	600
Edw. G. Boldero, for Georgiana Lock	300	275	300	600	750	600	600	900	600	600
Lucy F. ditto	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emily F. ditto										
Representatives of Henry Ellis										
Frances Tucker	15	22	22	22	37	26	—	—	—	—

The Civil List.

No. V.—CROWN-LANDS.

AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS received by the RECEIVERS GENERAL of the LAND-REVENUE for ENGLAND AND WALES, from the 5th of January, 1820, to the 5th of January, 1821; also, of the PERPETUAL PENSIONS charged thereon, and the Charges of Management. [Annual Finance Accounts. Abstract.]

Districts.	Receivers General.	Receipts to 5th January, 1821	Perpetual Pensions.	Charges of Management.
Middlesex.....	Bishop of Ro-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London.....	chester.....	28116 11 9	146 13 6½	512 4 4
Bailiwick of St. James	Jos. Hickey, Esq.			
Essex.....				
Hertford.....				
Huntingdon.....				
Kent.....				
Sussex.....				
Worcester.....				
Oxford.....				
Berks.....				
Bedford.....	Abraham Purs-			
Bucks.....	house Driver,			
Southampton.....	and Edward	15093 15 9¼	1001 9 3	839 17 3
Wilts.....	Driver.....			
Stafford.....				
Hereford.....				
Salop.....				
Gloucester.....				
Warwick.....				
Leicester.....				
Warwick.....	Joseph Armishaw, } late Receiver. }	6 13 0	—	9 12 9
Norfolk.....	John Dugmore....	2727 3 1½	58 2 11	126 0 0
Suffolk.....	Samuel Kendal ..	4912 10 10½	24 15 1	217 7 0
Surrey.....	Josiah Fairbank ..	1773 16 0	42 13 4	32 12 8
Derby.....				
Lincoln.....	William Custance ..	9187 3 2	180 16 5	504 4 6
Cambridge.....				
Northampton.....				
Somerset.....				
Dorset.....	Richard Hawkins ..	2840 0 3¼	96 0 10	277 19 4¾
Devon.....				
Cornwall.....				
York.....	John Bower.....	14057 16 10½	568 18 9½	658 10 6
Nottingham.....				
Lancaster.....				
Westmorland.....	John Fryer.....	2346 10 8	292 4 1	195 17 7
Cumberland.....				
Durham.....				
Northumberland ..				
North Wales.....	John Wilkin, Esq.	3377 18 11	1428 15 1	253 17 11
Chester.....	John Griffith, Esq. }			
	late Receiver. }	2641 11 5½	735 13 4	—
South Wales	John Wilkin, Esq. ..	3971 2 4	1867 13 7	283 11 2
Monmouth.....	Rich. Barry, Esq. }			
	late Receiver. }	—	—	10 10 0
Total.....		£ 91052 14 2¼	6443 16 3	3922 5 0¼

Feb. 1821.

W. H. COOPER, Auditor.

R. GRAY, Acting Auditor for Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester.

ALBERT BADGER, Acting Auditor for the Principality of Wales and County of Monmouth.

No. VI.

AN ACCOUNT of FINES paid for LEASES of CROWN-LANDS, in the Year ending 5th January, 1821; distinguishing the Dates of the Receipts; the Names of the Lessees; the Estates; and the Amount of the Fines.

Dates of Receipts.	Names of Lessees.	Estates.	Amount of Fines.
1820.			£ s. d.
February 5	William Allnutt	{ A Messuage on the north side of Little Ryder-street, St. James's . . . }	353 0 0
„ 12	George Davies	{ A Messuage on the north side of Postern-row, Little Tower-hill, (including interest.) }	390 0 0
„ 25	Joseph Charles Davis .	{ A Messuage on the north side of Great Ryder-st. St. James's. . . }	396 0 0
March 1 . . .	William Wright	{ Two Messuages on the north side of Postern-row, Little Tower-hill. . }	453 0 0
		Total	1592 0 0

W. D. Adams, } Commissioners of His Majesty's
Henry Dawkins, } Woods, Forests, and Land-Revenues.

Office of Woods, &c.
1st March, 1821.

No. VII.

[The following Document is very important, being a Return of the Total Produce of the Crown-Revenues during the late Reign.]

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL PRODUCE of all FUNDS at the Disposal of the CROWN, and deemed not to be under the immediate Control of Parliament, since the ACCESSION of his late MAJESTY.

	£	s.	d.
Droits of the Admiralty and Droits of the Crown, from 1760 to 1820	9,562,614	4	6½
4½ per Cent. West-India Duties, from 1760 to 1820 . .	2,116,484	0	0
An Account of the Surplus of Gibaltars Revenues, remitted to England, from 1760 to 1820, after discharging Garrison-Expenses	124,256	10	7
Scotch Civil-List Surplus from 1760 to 1820, now appropriated as it may arise, under the Act 50 Geo. III. c. 111, in aid of the Civil List in England . . .	207,700	0	0
Escheats to His Majesty, in cases of illegitimacy or otherwise, from 1760 to 1820	214,647	15	0
Escheats to His Majesty, being the property of Alien Enemies, from 1760 to 1820	108,777	17	8
French West-India Islands, Funds arising by sale of lands in the islands; ceded at the Peace of 1763 . .	106,300	0	0
Minorca, Martinique, St. Croix, and St. Thomas, and from the Settlement of Surinam, while the same were in the possession of His Majesty—Revenues arising from these Islands	159,816	0	7
Quit Rents, &c. in the British Colonies, and from all other sources not before enumerated, from 1760 to 1820; casual Revenues arising from	104,865	3	2½
Total	£12,705,461	11	7

The preceding documents have extended further than we intended, but their importance, and the difficulty most readers have in obtaining correct information on the subjects to which they relate, will apologize for their length. Those on the Civil List Contingencies, and the total amount of the Hereditary Revenues, are particularly valuable. Altogether, they contain a full exposition of the Civil List Expenditure and the Crown-Revenues, and will be of particular utility on the approaching discussion of these subjects, on the motion of Mr. Lennard, in April. Since the publication of the first Number, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the King intends to give up £30,000 of the Civil List, a sum bearing no proportion to the augmentation it has received. It is little more than the revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster ; it is little more than one-ninth of the amount of charges of which the Civil List was relieved in 1816, and not one-eighteenth of the total augmentation on account of the transfer of charges and the alteration in the currency. Nothing ought to satisfy the public short of Half a Million, still leaving the King a greater income than his predecessor, in proportion to his outgoings.

THE
RISE, PROGRESS, AND DOWNFALL,
OF THE
SINKING FUND BUBBLE.

THOUGH the Sinking Fund is founded on as gross a fallacy as ever deluded a nation, yet, if we examine the subject attentively, we shall find that Ministers have similar reasons for adhering to it that they have for adhering to any other part of the system.

First, the keeping up of the Sinking Fund is a pretext for keeping up taxation. They cannot repeal the *Salt-Tax*: why? because they must keep up the Sinking Fund; they must have five millions, that is the precise sum, to pay off the Debt and keep faith with the public creditor. Then, having got the country gentlemen to vote the five millions, they are completely tied up the remainder of the session. If a motion be made to repeal any tax, the ministers tell them,—“Why, gentlemen, you cannot vote for this motion, you only the other day voted five millions for a Sinking Fund; what you give one day surely you would not take away the next: but, if you repeal the Salt-Tax, you encroach on the five millions, and thereby nullify your former vote and lay prostrate public credit.” The *Noodles* gulp down this without hesitation.—“No, no,” say they, “we must not do so; having given the noble marquis a Sinking Fund, we must keep it up; we must be consistent.” So they vote the continuance of the Salt-Tax; Old Londonderry laughs at the success of his wiles; Gooch and Stuart

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Wortley tell their constituents that they have not voted the tax to support a lavish expenditure, but to pay off the Debt; and the system works on “with the entire approbation of all parties.”

Secondly, a Sinking Fund serves to keep up a certain amount of patronage, fees, and emoluments, which, without such a pretext, must be abolished.

Lastly, it leaves a surplus sum at the disposal of Ministers ready to be devoted to any object they may deem expedient. They may employ it to subsidize foreign despots, to enter on a new war in support of legitimacy, or to supply deficiencies in the Civil List, or any other department of expenditure. That the money is voted for other purposes is no security that it may not be so applied; experience having shown that Ministers have never hesitated to avail themselves of the Sinking Fund when it suited their necessities.

I—HISTORY OF SINKING FUNDS.

Having adverted to the real motives of Ministers for keeping up the Sinking Fund Bubble, I shall preface the exposition of the Bubble itself, by giving a short account of the different plans that, at various times, have been put forth for the redemption of the Debt.

The first plan for the discharge of the Debt, formed on a regular system, and conducted with a considerable degree of firmness, was that of the Sinking Fund, established in 1716. The author of this plan was the Earl of Stanhope; but as it was adopted under the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, it is commonly denominated from him. The taxes which had been laid on before, for limited periods, being rendered perpetual, and the produce of them being greater than the charges, the surplusses were united under the name of the Sinking Fund, and appropriated to the discharge of the Debt. The legal interest had been reduced from six to five per cent. about two years before, and, as that reduction was conformable to the commercial state of the country, government was able to obtain the same reduction on the interest of the Debt, and apply the savings in aid of the Sinking Fund. In 1727 a further reduction of the interest of the Debt from five to four per cent. was obtained, by which nearly £400,000 was added to the Sinking Fund. And, in the year 1749, the interest of part of the debt was again reduced to three and a half per cent. for seven years, and to three per cent. thereafter; and, in 1750, the interest of the remainder was reduced to three and a half per cent. for five years, and to three

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per cent. thereafter, by which a further saving of near £600,000 was added to the Sinking Fund.

An erroneous opinion appears to have been entertained then as well as subsequently, of the importance of applying the produce of the Sinking Fund invariably to the discharge of the debt, and borrowing by new loans when the exigencies of government required it. Accordingly, we find from 1718 to 1728, being a period of peace, £6,168,732 was borrowed towards the supplies. The sum applied from the Fund, in the same period, amounted to £6,648,000, being a very little more than the additional debt contracted in that time.

In 1728, the Fund was charged with the interest of the loan, and this was also done in the loans of the following years, and the additional taxes imposed to pay the interest of the loans were applied directly to the Fund.

Soon after the plan of preserving the Fund inviolate and borrowing by new loans was abandoned. In 1733, £500,000 was taken from the Fund towards the supplies of the year. In 1734, £1,200,000 was taken from it for the same purpose; and, in 1735, it was anticipated and mortgaged. Afterwards the operations of the Fund, in time of peace, was feeble, its produce being often directed to other purposes; and, at that time, the nation had no other unappropriated revenue, except the annual land and malt taxes, which were inadequate to the expense of a peace-establishment on a moderate scale. It was, therefore, necessary, if no additional taxes were imposed, to have recourse to the Fund, or to the absurd system of discharging old debts by contracting new ones. In the peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht, being a period of twenty-six years, the longest the country ever enjoyed, the amount of debt discharged was only £7,231,508. In time of war, the produce of the Fund was applied to the service of the year, and loans only made for the additional sums wanted.

The produce of the Fund, at its commencement in 1717, was £323,439

Medium annual produce, from 1717 to 1726, both inclusive, 577,614

1727 to 1736 1,132,251

1737 to 1746 1,062,170

1747 to 1756 1,336,578

1757 to 1766 2,059,406

and it continued to increase afterwards.

It is unnecessary to trace the operation of this Sinking Fund Delusion further. It was continued, nominally, in the accounts of the Exchequer till the establishment of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund, in 1786; but it did little in time of peace, and nothing in time of war, to the discharge of the Debt.

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Dr. Price says, that, at the time he wrote in 1772, it had afforded about twenty millions towards the payment of the Debt in fifty-six years, being nearly £357,000 annually at an average. If, from this sum of twenty millions, we subtract the debt contracted from 1718 to 1738 the remainder is nearly equal to the debt discharged in periods of peace; so that the first Sinking Fund, like that we are going to describe, served no object further than entailing an additional expense on the country for management.

MR. PITT'S SINKING FUNDS.**1786.**

The present Sinking Fund was established under Mr. Pitt's administration in 1786. The various branches of revenue then existing were united under the name of the Consolidated Fund. Besides the interest of the debt, this Fund is charged with the Civil List, and other pensions and grants from parliament. In 1786, the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, being one million, it was vested annually in the hands of commissioners for the redemption of the debt, to be applied for purchasing capital, in such stocks as they should judge expedient, at the market prices. To the one million was to be added the interest of the debt redeemed, and annuities falling in by the failure of lives, or the expiring of terms for which they were granted, and life annuities unclaimed for three years were considered as expired, and added to the Sinking Fund. When the Fund exceeded four millions it was enacted that the surplus should be at the disposal of parliament.

1792.

Another Sinking Fund was established this year of one per cent. on the nominal capital of each loan, to which the dividends on the capital redeemed by this Fund were to be added. When annuities for a longer term than forty-five years, or for lives, were granted, the value which would remain after forty-five years was appointed to be estimated, and one per cent. on that value set aside for their redemption. This Fund was appointed to be kept separate, and applied for the redemption of the debts contracted subsequent to its institution, by which means it was estimated that every loan would be redeemed in forty-five years, at furthest, from its contraction.

In the same year, £400,000 was granted in aid of the former Sinking Fund, and £200,000 was granted, by annual acts, for the same purpose, till 1802, when the grant was rendered perpetual. Savings, by the reduction of the rate of interest of the debt, were appointed to be added to that Sink-

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ing Fund, but no savings of this kind took place till the present year; when there appears a prospect of a saving, by the conversion of the five per cent. navy annuities into a four per cent. stock.

1798.

The country was now blessed with two Sinking Funds, one accruing from the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, the other from the one per cent. on all loans. This year the application of one per cent. on the capital of loans to the Sinking Fund was deviated from. A part of a loan of sixteen millions was charged on a tax then imposed, called the Aid and Contribution Tax; for which the Income Tax was substituted in the following year. In like manner, a part or the whole of the loans, for several years, was charged on the Income Tax, and no Sinking Fund of one per cent. provided for their redemption. This system was abandoned in 1802, when all the loans were united, and the interests of these loans charged on the Consolidated Fund.

1802.

The system of a Sinking Fund, of one per cent. on loans, subsequent to 1802, was revived, and has been followed in all loans, except that of 1807, when Lord Henry Petty's plan was adopted. The limitation of the Sinking Fund to four millions enacted at its commencement, and a similar limitation in 1792, were repealed; and the application of annuities whose term was expired, and of savings by the reduction of rate of interest to the Sinking Fund, was repealed.

LORD HENRY PETTY'S SINKING FUND.

In 1807, lord Henry Petty (now marquis of Lansdown) being Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward a new plan of finance. It was accompanied with an elaborate set of tables, and, being very complex, was not generally understood. As it, however, promised to raise the necessary loans with little or no increase of taxes, it was favourably received, and probably would have been continued for some years if the Whigs had remained in office.

In this plan the annual deficiency to be supplied by loan was proposed to be raised by mortgaging the war-taxes to the extent of ten per cent. on the sum borrowed; the surplus of which sum, mortgaged, after paying for interest and management, was to form a Sinking Fund for redeeming the

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debt, and thereby disengaging the part of the war-taxes mortgaged, in a certain number of years, according to the rate of interest at which the loan was transacted. Thus, if the interest and management was five per cent. there would remain five per cent. as a Sinking Fund, and this would pay off the debt in fourteen years. Advantage was also to be taken of the falling in of annuities at different periods, by the expiring of their terms, of the reduction of the rate of management of the debt, and of an expected surplus from the present Sinking Fund.

It is unnecessary to enter into a further detail on this plan, as the ministry who planned it did not remain long in office, and it was not followed out after the first year. Like the plans by which it had been preceded and succeeded, it did not contain any device either for raising the supplies or paying the Debt, otherwise than by first taking the money out of the pockets of the people.

MR. VANSITTART'S SINKING FUNDS.

The SIEUR VAN is the last Sinking Fund-Monger we shall bring forward. The SIEUR's plan of finance, proposed in 1813, and adopted by Parliament, is a modification of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Funds, and, among other objects is intended to rescind the alterations which had been made in these Funds, as originally established in 1786 and 1792, and restore them, as far as practicable, to the state in which they would have stood had no such alterations taken place. As these alterations have been noticed in the preceeding summary it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The VAN's plan was attended with the same palatable feature which accompanied lord Henry Petty's, of promising an exemption from taxes for the three next years and a smaller amount of them in the succeeding years. The manner of obtaining the former of these points was by declaring the debt of 1786 cancelled, and allocating the Sinking Fund provided for it to bear the charge of the new loans. In other words, the Sinking Fund, which had accumulated under former systems, was destined to relieve the present and future exigencies of Government.

The plans of Mr. Vansittart was neither better nor worse than the plans of his predecessors; like them it served to amuse and delude, but, in principle, it was the same. If the taxes for the present were lighter, the debt for the future was greater. And this must be the fate of all Sinking Funds; when taxes are not imposed to the amount of the expenditure, an increase of debt to a higher amount than the sum saved in taxes is inevitable. It was

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planned, however, in accordance with the general principles of administration. Their policy is not to provide for the future by laying a solid foundation, but to enjoy the present and rub on with as little noise and inconvenience as possible, regardless in what ruinous condition the state-edifice descends to the next occupants.

Under Mr. Vansittart's auspices the Sinking Fund may be said to have entirely disappeared. The name, however, was preserved, and every year Parliament and the public were amused with a statement of the hundred millions of debt redeemed, and the amount of a Sinking Fund of 16 or 17 millions. This is all delusion; no such Fund existing except on paper. The Sinking Fund has been all appropriated to defray the expenses of the late war. In 1819, Mr. Vansittart said the revenue would exceed the expenditure by the sum of £2,000,000; with this sum and the addition of £3,200,000 of new taxes he proposed to form a real Sinking Fund ('not a sham one') of *five millions*. This Fund proved as visionary as its predecessors. In the present year, 1822, the Sinking Fund is again to create *de novo* by the conversion of the five per cents, certain reductions in the expenditure, and the keeping on the Salt Tax. Next year will doubtless bring a similar failure in the Sinking Fund, and similar pretexts for keeping on the old or imposing new burdens.

II.—*On the Delusiveness of Sinking Funds.*

In the preceeding section it appears that every new minister had a new plan for the redemption of the Debt, and that, notwithstanding the different forms under which each plan was introduced, they had all the same result, namely, an increase of taxes and an increase of debt.

In this section I shall first endeavour to show that the principles on which the Sinking Fund was founded are fallacious, that it neither has nor ever can reduce the Debt. Secondly, that, instead of reducing the Debt, it has been one principle mean of its augmentation. Thirdly, that the keeping up the delusion of a Sinking Fund has cost the country thirty millions of money, and entailed a permanent burden in taxes of nearly a million and a half; a sum greater than the saving to be effected by the conversion of the five per cents. into the four per cents. Lastly, I will show that, allowing there is a surplus revenue, it would conduce more to support public credit as well as the public interest, provided taxes were remitted to the amount of the surplus, or the surplus itself, annually applied to pay off a certain portion of the Debt,

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without the intervention of the expensive machinery of the Sinking Fund. After establishing these points, it will not be easy to conceive how any one can be deluded into the support of taxation on the pretext of maintaining the Sinking Fund. In our illustrations, we shall be extremely simple and elementary, beginning with the very *a b c* of the subject, and tracing it downward through all its mutations to the present year.

To establish our first affirmation, the fallacy of the Sinking Fund, it will be first necessary to say a word on the nature of interest. Interest is of two kinds, either simple or compound; simple interest is that which is allowed for the use of the principal only; compound interest, called also interest on interest, is that which is allowed for the use of both principal and interest taken together.

If money be lent at simple interest, suppose five per cent. per annum, it will double itself in twenty years; that is, if the interest be forborn that time, it will equal the principal. If money be laid out at compound interest, on the same terms, it will double itself in little more than fourteen years; so that the different rate at which money increases by simple and compound interest is very considerable. To illustrate this by an example, we will suppose £100 lent at five per cent. compound interest, for one hundred years. At the expiration of the first fourteen years (omitting the fraction of a year) it would amount to £200; at the expiration of the second fourteen years to £400; at the expiration of the third fourteen years to £800; and so on, doubling itself at the expiration of every fourteen years, till, at the expiration of the one hundred years, it would have increased to the sum £14,112; while, had the same money been put out at simple interest, it would have amounted only to £600; £500 being the interest of £100 for one hundred years, at five per cent. per annum.

Now it is on this power of money to accumulate, at compound interest, that the present Sinking Fund was established. Dr. Price, an ingenious man, calculated that a penny, or a farthing, I forget which, laid out at compound interest, at the birth of Christ, would, at the time he wrote, have accumulated to several globes of gold, each globe as large as the earth. This was really prodigious; and the Doctor was so pleased with the result, that he thence conceived the idea of paying the whole Debt. He thought that if a sum of money, no matter how small, could only be once laid out at compound interest, it would, in a century or so, amount to a sum equal to the Debt itself, and, by means of which, the Debt might be discharged. All the Doctor wanted was *time*; money he did not want, except a farthing or a penny to begin with. Nothing could be more alluring; to pay off

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the Debt by so small a sum as one penny, seemed, next to a sponge, the cheapest way imaginable.

Doctor Price communicated his scheme to Mr. Pitt, who appears to have been as much captivated as the Doctor with the discovery. This was in 1786; a time favourable for the experiment, the country being at peace with all the world, commerce and agriculture just recovering from the effect of the American contest, and, what was more, there was a surplus revenue of a million to begin with. This million, it was resolved, should be set apart to "fructify" by the miraculous powers of compound interest, agreeably to Dr. Price's calculations. Commissioners were appointed to take charge of the sacred deposit, which, on no pretext, was to be violated: and thus did the Sinking Fund, which, like little David, was to bring down the Goliath of the Debt, commence.

All at once, however, the people were seized with a strange panic, from entertaining the most gloomy apprehensions that the debt would never be paid they began to fear it would be paid *too soon*; the globes of gold had so bewildered the public mind that it was apprehended, from the sudden payment of the debt, the country would be overwhelmed with money and unemployed capital. To avert so dire a calamity, Mr. Pitt announced his intention to pay off £4,000,000, annually, and no more. Here the subject rested for some years, and we must beg leave to rest also. Having stated fairly the principles of the Sinking Fund, we must now expose their fallacy as applicable to the reduction of the debt. It is due, however, to Dr. Price to observe, that there was nothing wrong in his principles, that the effect of compound interest was correctly as he had stated, and that he was only wrong in his application of them.

The first objection to the scheme of Dr. Price is the length of time that must elapse before it attains its object. Any plan for the reduction of the debt founded on an adherence to a particular system of finance, the continuance of a certain amount of taxation, or the duration of peace, is hardly likely to be realized in practice. These are all liable to change; yet a permanency in them was necessary to complete the original plan of the Sinking Fund. The sum set apart was on no pretext to be violated; war might arise demanding additional sacrifices, the ability of the country to support taxation might decrease, or there might arise new chancellors of the Exchequer with new schemes of finance, yet none of these was to interfere with the Fund. That a plan depending on such contingencies should be realized appears highly improbable.

Waving, however, the objection as to *time*, we will suppose the plan of

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Dr. Price in actual operation ; we will suppose a million set apart to accumulate by compound interest, till it equal in amount the debt it is intended to liquidate. Now it is obvious, if the Debt be very large the Sinking Fund must be very large also ; but, supposing the debt amounts to 800 millions, one cannot conceive how any Sinking Fund, long before it equals in amount the debt it is intended to discharge, can be employed, or in whose hands it can be invested. Suppose the Fund amounts only to 200 millions¹, how can any government employ such a sum ? To whom are they to lend it ? If they lend it to individuals they will want security, not only for the regular payment of the interest but the principal. But the only adequate security would be land ; commercial security would hardly be satisfactory ; and, it is obvious, if landed security alone be accepted, the advance of 200 millions would make Government the mortgagees of nearly all the land in the kingdom. Such a state of things is chimerical, and, consequently, any Sinking Fund founded upon it must be chimerical also.

Instead of reducing the Debt in this way, it is easy to conceive another far more economical and equally efficacious. Suppose the money forming the Fund had not been raised in taxes, but left in the hands of the people to be employed in trade and manufactures ; then suppose, at the expiration of a certain time, a sum is levied in taxes equal in amount to what the Fund would have attained ; it is obvious, on this supposition, the debt would be equally reduced ; but, in this case, there would be no Sinking Fund,—no commissioners,—no drawing money in shape of taxes and returning it again in shape of loan ;—in a word, there would be no delusion.

Though the principle here illustrated is that on which the Sinking Fund was founded, it is not that according to which it has been conducted. The money forming the Fund has never, in fact, been lent to individuals, but employed in the purchase of stock at the market-price. The interest of stock so purchased has been added to the Fund, and the total employed in the purchase of more stock, so that, by continually adding the interest of the debt redeemed to the principal of the Fund, the effect has been the same as money accumulating at compound interest. If we compare this mode of employing a Sinking Fund with the former, we shall find that, if the first was chimerical,² the second was useless, serving no object further than entailing an unnecessary expense on the public for management.

Suppose at the end of the year there is a surplus revenue of one million in the Exchequer ; then, according to the present system, this million is paid to commissioners, who employ it in the purchase of stock, the stock so purchased and interest forming together the Sinking Fund. But, instead

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of the million being vested in commissioners, suppose it is employed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the purchase of stock, where, I ask, would be the difference? In both cases the same amount of debt is redeemed, and the interest of the redeemed debt, being laid out in the purchase of more stock, accumulates in a compound ratio.

It is in the latter way the Americans manage the reduction of their debt. When there is a surplus in the Treasury, after defraying the charges of government, it is applied directly to pay off such portions of the debt as have been advertised to be paid off, and on which the interest afterwards ceases to be paid. Indeed, the principle is so plain that it is astonishing how it can ever have been misapprehended. It is obvious to the meanest capacity, that if a sum of money be owing on which interest is payable the gain is equal whether we pay a part of our debt or lend, to a third person, a sum of equal amount. Government, however, has acted as if there were some substantive difference in the two cases, and they have been supported in their folly by the "collective wisdom of the nation."

We have not yet conducted the reader to the chief absurdity in the Sinking Fund. We have been all along supposing an actual surplus revenue, and considering the most advantageous mode of employing this surplus: but the fact is, there has never been any such surplus, except during the first few years after the establishment of the Fund. Every year Government incurred debt, and this debt it attempted to pay by *borrowed money*; that is, it borrowed money of A to pay B, and in this consists the grand bubble of the Sinking Fund, which we will now endeavour to expose.

Dr. Hamilton, to whom, and a valuable article in the *Traveller*, we are indebted for much of our preceding information, was the first writer who exposed the delusion of the Sinking Fund, so as to attract general attention, lays down the following principle of finance:—"The *excess of revenue above expenditure* is the only real Sinking Fund by which the public debt can be discharged. The increase of the revenue or the diminution of expense are the only means by which this Sinking Fund can be enlarged and its operations rendered more effectual; and all schemes for discharging the National Debt by sinking funds, operating by compound interest, or in any other manner, unless so far as they are founded on this principle, are illusory."—*Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the National Debt*, p. 44.

This proposition is wholly incontrovertible, and has been, in part, already established. The same principles regulate the discharge of the debt of an individual and of a nation. Suppose an individual has contracted a certain extent of debt, and, afterwards, attains to circumstances which enable him

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to discharge it. If no unfair measures are practised against him by his creditors, and if he pay the interest regularly, the sum which he must pay altogether, before he be clear of debt, is the amount of money he borrowed, and the simple interest of the same from the time of its being borrowed to the time of re-payment. - Suppose he borrows £10,000, and that for ten years he pays the interest, but no part of the principal. If the rate of interest be 5 per cent. he pays £500 annually for interest, or £5000 altogether; and if, by a sudden acquisition of wealth, he is able to discharge the debt, at the end of ten years he pays exactly £15,000 altogether. But suppose, by an amelioration in his circumstances, he is enabled to pay £1000 annually for principal and interest. The first year he pays £500 for interest, and £500 towards the discharge of the principal: the remaining debt is £9500, and the interest of this being £475, if he can pay £1000 next year he discharges £525 of the principal, leaving a debt of £8975. If he continue to act in this manner, applying each year £1000 to the payment of principal and interest, the whole debt will be discharged in about fourteen years and a quarter.

Instead of conducting the business in this way, he may pay only the £500 of interest to his creditors and lend out the other £500 at interest, and lend again £500 more at the end of the next year, and so on, accumulating the sums lent by compound interest till they amount to £10,000, and then discharge his whole debt at once. It will require exactly the same time of fourteen years and a quarter to accomplish this. If he transact the business himself, the second way will be attended with more trouble, but the result will be the same. If he employ an agent to transact the loans, he will be a loser by following the last-mentioned method to the extent of the fees paid for agency.

Substitute millions or ten millions for thousands and the above reasoning is equally applicable to the debt of a nation. If the debt be ever discharged it can only be done by a *surplus revenue*; and if the business be transacted as private affairs are, the time required for the discharge of a public debt will be the same as the time required for the discharge of a private one, when the proportion of surplus revenue is the same, and this holds whether the surplus be paid annually in discharge of part of the debt, or accumulated in a Sinking Fund in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose: The only difference is that, in the latter method, an additional expense is incurred equal in amount to the fees and salaries of the commissioners, which would have been saved had the surplus been applied directly to pay a part of the Debt.

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Hitherto we have supposed a surplus revenue; but suppose the expenditure of an individual exceeds his income £500 annually, and the deficiency is to be made up by borrowing. The first year he incurs a debt of £500; the second year, £500 more, which, with the interest of the first £500, makes his debt £1025; and the third year, £1551:5; and so on, till, at the end of fourteen years and a quarter, the total amount of debt and interest is £10,000.

Suppose, instead of borrowing £500, the individual is persuaded by some calculator to borrow a larger sum, with a view of establishing a Sinking-Fund. Suppose he borrow, annually, £600 of A, £500 to satisfy his necessities, and £100 to lend to B for a Sinking Fund, to accumulate by compound interest. If he continue this plan for fourteen years, he will, at the end of that time, owe A £12,000, and B owe him £2,000. But where would be his advantage? If he has a Sinking Fund of £2,000, his debt is £12,000, being £2,000 more, on account of the additional £100 borrowed to establish the Sinking Fund. On this plan, it is obvious the borrower would not, in the least, retard the embarrassment of his affairs however much his Sinking Fund might increase his debt would augment in as great a proportion: whatever he had owing from B, he would owe in addition to A.

Suppose the borrower paid for the management of his fund, he would incur a positive loss equal to the amount of B's charge for management.

On this principal the Debt has been conducted. Every year a sum has been borrowed, not only to meet the deficiency of the revenue, but to support the delusion of a Sinking Fund. If the exigencies of government demanded a loan of twenty millions, a loan of twenty-one millions was borrowed, so that one million might be set apart for the Fund. From what has been said, it is clear such a system was either futile or pernicious. If the Fund cost nothing for management it was merely nugatory; if it cost something, it was a positive loss to the community to the amount of that cost.

The expense of management is by no means the extent of the evil; it has been a principal cause of the augmentation of the Debt. So great was the delusion that no one felt any concern about the increase of the Debt: whatever might be the amount, it was conceived the Fund would be adequate to its redemption. Hence public credit became as unlimited as public credulity. Even men, in other respects reputed enlightened, were deceived. To show the extent of the delusion, I will insert an extract from the speech of the Marquis of Lansdown, on the 29th of March, 1806, as reported in the newspapers. The Marquis, it must be remembered, is considered a great

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light in the upper house, a profound political economist, and the father of the Edinburgh Review. He thus delivers himself on the Sinking Fund :—

“ To the Consolidated Fund the country has looked for the interest of its debt, and for its extinction to the Sinking Fund. The best eulogium that could be made on the Sinking Fund was the plain statement he had made. *There could be but one opinion in that House on the subject. It was owing to the institution of the Sinking Fund that the country was not charged with a MUCH LARGER AMOUNT OF DEBT. It was an advantage gained by NOTHING*, and a system likely to be attended with still greater advantages. Therefore, independent of considerations of good faith which should induce the house to hold and cling to a system once adopted it was pledged to support it, having positive trial and experience of its utility.”

Such a memorable instance of delusion was never heard of before, except in the followers of Johanna Southcott. Even Dr. Price himself was not so sanguine in his expectations; he wanted a farthing, at least, to begin with; but the Marquis says the advantage has been gained by “ NOTHING !”

Old George Rose was equally sanguine in his admiration of the Sinking Fund. In his *Examination into the Increase of the Revenue*, he says, it was “ an idea conceived in the spirit of inflexible integrity and economy !” How far the idea was *economical* we will examine; and this brings us to our third affirmation—namely, that the Sinking Fund has caused a *positive loss* to the country to an enormous amount. The loss to which we allude is not that accruing from expense of management, but from the additional sums borrowed to maintain the Fund.

In every loan the contractors have a profit at the expense of the public, and the greater the loan the greater their gain, and consequently the public loss. Ever since 1793, the Sinking Fund has been supported by *borrowed money*; besides the loan for the public service, an additional sum has been raised for the Fund. Had there been no such Fund, the annual loans would have been less by the amount of the sum paid to the commissioners for the redemption of the Debt. But it has been observed, that the contractors gain and the public lose by every penny that is borrowed. The question then is, supposing the sum borrowed for the Fund, since 1793, be 250 millions; how much has the public lost by the operation?

Professor Hamilton has answered this question. He has ascertained the total loss to the public, by annually borrowing additional loans to support the delusion of the Fund, at THIRTY MILLIONS. The interest of thirty millions, at five per cent. per annum is a million- and a half. A million

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and a half then is the gain of the loan-contractors, and the loss to the public by the farce of a Sinking Fund. So much for the assertion of old George, that the Fund was an *economical idea*; and the declaration of the Marquis Lansdown, that it was owing to the Fund the country was not charged with a much "*larger amount of Debt.*"

Another evil may be mentioned as arising from borrowing to an unnecessary extent in a time of war. For every £100 advanced, a certain capital in the three per cents. or other funds, is assigned to the public creditor, according to the price of the funds at the time, allowing always a profit to the lender. He is repaid according to the price of the funds at the time of repayment; and, as the repayment is *in the time of peace*, when the funds are always much higher than in a time of war, the sum repaid is always much greater than the sum advanced. Hence is the loss sustained from not applying the Sinking Fund to the exigencies of government, instead of borrowing, in a depreciated currency, sums which must be paid in a currency of greater value.

We come to our last affirmation—namely, the advantage of applying a surplus revenue, either directly to the redemption of a portion of the Debt, or to the remission of taxes to the amount of the surplus. The first part of the proposition has been already established, and it only remains to speak of the second.

If a surplus revenue be not applied directly to the redemption of the Debt, in what way can it be advantageously employed? Ought government to lend it to individuals, to merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists? But it is from these classes the money, in the first instance, has been abstracted; it is their contributions in taxes that form the surplus, and why should it be again lent to them in the shape of loans? Would it not at once be better to repeal taxes to the amount of the surplus; thereby saving the expense accruing from first collecting it from the people, and then lending it back again? Clearly such policy would tend most to augment national wealth, and, consequently, the ability of the community to discharge the Debt.

But, say the advocates of a surplus revenue, it tends to support public credit. Here, again, they are wrong. Public credit obviously depends on the extent of public wealth; in other words, on the ability of the community to support the burdens necessary to pay the interest, or ultimately, the principal of the Debt. And how can this ability be augmented? Doubtless, by leaving as much money as possible to "*fructify*," as the Master of Languages would say, in the pockets of the people. It is not by abstracting

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money from the community that national wealth is amassed, but by leaving it to be employed in the extension of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. Every shilling levied in taxes takes from productive capital, thereby impoverishing the country, and consequently lessening the security of the public creditor.

With this remark we shall conclude our exposition of the Sinking Fund Bubble. The positions we proposed to establish seem pretty well made out—namely, the fallacious principles on which the Bubble has been founded—the loss it has entailed on the country—and its abortiveness as a means of reducing the Debt. But though these points have long been clear to all who considered the subject, we have no hope that the Bubble will be dispensed with. Ministers have obvious reasons for supporting the delusion. It helps them to work the machine more easily than they otherwise could do. Many well-meaning persons, who would be loth to vote money to support a lavish expenditure or for future wars, will readily concur in taxing the community on the pretext of forming a fund to pay off the Debt, and preserve *inviolable* public credit.

If we revert to recent history, we shall find government has been carried on by *bubbles*. The French war was all a bubble. It was supported on the pretext of keeping out *atheism* and *immorality*; these, however, were mere bubbles, the real objects being to prevent a reform in the representation, the administration of justice, and the *tythe* system. Abuses in all these were endangered by the principles of the revolution; but then government could hardly go to war on the barefaced pretext of supporting them, so they went to war on the pretext of supporting *religion* and *social order*. New circumstances require new delusions. The country is now at peace; there is no *just* and *necessary* war for which to tax the people, so they must be taxed to keep up the farce of a Sinking Fund.

Independently, however, of the cost and folly of the delusion, it is really a dangerous weapon to be vested in any administration. All governments are prone to war, because it augments patronage and emolument, and gratifies ambition. If we have not been involved in war ere this, it has been more for want of *means* than for want of inclination in our rulers. Who can suppose we should not have been embroiled about Spain, Italy, or Turkey, had not the Exchequer been empty? A surplus revenue, however, on the pretext of a Sinking Fund, supplies this desideratum; and we will venture to prophecy, if this Fund is not exhausted in domestic profusion, it will shortly be expended in continental politics, in the maintenance of the *balance of power*, or some object equally *national* and important. As to applying the

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Fund to the redemption of the Debt it is all *gammon*: old LONDONDERRY, notwithstanding his palaver about preserving *inviolable public credit*, has got a better receipt for reducing the Debt than paying it off as soon as his *necessities* require the application.

We had finished our article on the Sinking Fund, before we had read the speeches of Lord Liverpool and the Marquis of Londonderry, on the 15th and 26th of February. Both these speeches have been published in pamphlets, apparently corrected by the speakers, and circulated with considerable pains. As they appear to contain the ultimate views of government relative to the Sinking Fund, differing in many points from those we have endeavoured to establish, it may not be amiss to make a few remarks on their principles. We shall first make an extract from the speech of the Marquis of Londonderry, as follows:—

“ In endeavouring to perpetuate the system of an adequate Sinking Fund, *invariably applicable* to the reduction of the Debt, I feel that I have a *sacred cause* to defend: I feel that I have been treading on *consecrated ground*. Sir, however feeble the voice which addresses you; however impossible it is for me to bring back to the recollection of the House the effect of that eloquence which first induced Parliament to establish the system which the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham) now ventures to impugn, and proposes to us to abandon; however impossible it is for me to recal to the House the full conviction with which the voice of Mr. Pitt impressed on Parliament the expediency of laying in the Sinking Fund the *foundation of the lasting prosperity* of the country,—the *foundation of that strength* which enabled her to persevere through all the difficulties of the arduous struggle from which she has emerged with such *amazing glory*; however impossible I feel this to be,—I shall still be satisfied if I can place the immeasure which his Majesty’s present government recommend under the venerated sanction of that *illustrious individual*; consecrated as his name must ever be, no less by the important truths which he established, than by the splendid acts which he achieved. I never can believe that the Commons of England, but lately arrived at the close of so triumphant a career, will consent to blast the hopes of the country, and in the very moment of victory, to cover themselves with shame by tearing down, with *sacrilegious* hands, the barrier which he raised for the protection of public credit, and the lasting glory of the empire.”—*Speech, February 15, pp. 85, 86.*

This burst of the Noble Marquis does not admit of a reply; it does not

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contain any argument either on the *wisdom* or *folly* of the Fund, and merely exemplifies that extraordinary eloquence for which his lordship has been long celebrated. The speech of his colleague, however, is of a different character; it is a fair, though, we shall endeavour to show, an erroneous view of the subject from beginning to end, and admits of argument. Our extract will be somewhat long, but it would hardly be just not to give the whole of Lord Liverpool's observations.

“ My Lords, while I am on this topic, I wish to say a few words on the history and nature of the Sinking Fund. I am the more anxious to do so, because I perceive that some very great misapprehensions have existed respecting it. I have been too many years in public life to concur with a certain class of persons, with whom it seems to be the fashion to undervalue and decry the importance and efficacy of a measure which some of the greatest statesmen and the ablest financiers that this country ever produced, united in establishing. I am old enough, my lords, to remember the origin of the Sinking Fund, although I had not the honour of being in Parliament at the time. I know that it was a measure on which Mr. Pitt peculiarly prided himself. But although it was introduced by Mr. Pitt, it was not by him and his friends *alone* that it was supported; for it received, at that time, the cordial approbation of all persons of all parties and descriptions. I do not believe that party has often run higher than it did in this country in 1786; but so far was this measure from being objected to by those who were regularly opposed to the administration of that day, that no one extolled it more than Mr. Fox; who not only approved of the principle of the measure, as pregnant with great and permanent advantage to the country, but when its details came to be considered, lent the assistance of his powerful mind towards its efficiency, by offering several important suggestions, which were very thankfully received. In all the discussions of that period, and in all the subsequent discussions in which the Sinking Fund was introduced, down to the death of those *great men*, there was no occasion on which it was not as much extolled by Mr. Fox as by Mr. Pitt, *its father and author*. It was equally approved by Mr. Sheridan, who used to take a prominent part in the financial discussions of those days. I am perfectly aware, however, that some *new lights* have since arisen on the subject. The first doubts, I believe, that were thrown upon it were brought forward in a very ingenious work of a noble lord, now absent, (the Earl of Lauderdale,) published about the year 1803 or 1804. There afterwards came out a treatise on the subject, written with great ability, by Dr. Hamilton. I admit

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the ingenuity displayed in Dr. Hamilton's book; but his reasoning has little or no bearing whatever on the proposition which your lordships are this night to consider. *All Dr. Hamilton's reasoning is directed against the maintenance of a Sinking Fund in time of war; which he contends is so much loss to the country, without any adequate advantage.* This position Dr. Hamilton maintains with considerable talent. — Having applied my mind to the examination of his argument with as much freedom from prejudice as possible, I must fairly say, that, notwithstanding all the ability Dr. Hamilton manifests in the conduct of his argument, and the weight to which the sentiments of such a man are entitled, admitting the force of his reasoning, in some respects, I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion that it would be *highly injurious* to the country to relinquish the operation of the Sinking Fund, *even during war.* I am decidedly of opinion, that, even during war, the good derived from it much overbalances any inconvenience or loss that it may occasion. For, my lords, this is not a mere question of profit and loss. We must look at the *moral effect produced.* *We must look at the effect the Sinking Fund produces on public credit.* We must look at the way it *multiplies and augments our resources, and enables us in any war, as it enabled us in the last war, when we were contending for our existence as a nation, to raise money with facility by way of loan,* instead of being compelled to have recourse to the more burdensome and, at times, scarcely practicable operation of raising a large part of the supplies within the year. Such, my lords, is the deliberate opinion which I entertain of the value of a sinking fund *in time of war, to which question ALONE the arguments of Dr. Hamilton are fairly applicable.* But we are now to consider what is the value of a sinking fund *in time of peace.* We are now in a state in which it cannot be justly said, as it has been said by some persons who have followed in the track of opposition to the Sinking Fund, that we are *receiving with the right hand and paying with the left.* When the Sinking Fund consists of a *clear surplus of revenue above the expenditure, applied to the reduction of the Debt, such an assertion is groundless and absurd.*

“ Consider, my lords, what must be the situation of the country, circumstanced as it now is, if the Sinking Fund should be abandoned. Are we to go on *interminably increasing our Debt in time of war,* and abstaining from all reduction of our Debt in time of peace? Is that the state in which any one would desire to see the country? No doubt, we all wish to avoid war, if possible. But, in the course of human events, wars will occur.

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War must necessarily increase the Debt, and in peace, therefore, we ought to use every reasonable effort to reduce it. Let your lordships look at the situation of other countries of the world. Induced by our example every country that has created a debt, has created a sinking fund. Those countries especially, the proceedings of which we must always regard with particular interest, — I mean France and America, — *both have sinking funds.* France has a sinking fund much greater in proportion to her debt than ours; and the sinking fund of America, it is estimated, will wholly redeem her debt in twenty years. Will your lordships, after being the first to set the example of a sinking fund, be the first to abandon it? Will you proclaim to all the world that your means are so reduced, — that your credit has fallen so low that you must give up the Sinking Fund, the surest support of the *national honour, and the best guarantee of the national engagements?* Will you, while your Debt is much greater than that of any other country in the world, allow, that you intend to increase your Debt interminably during war, and to take no means of reducing it on the restoration of peace? My lords, in every view of the subject, — if we regard only our policy, without adverting only to our sense of justice, — I do most earnestly hope, that you will determine to maintain a Sinking Fund. I hope it, in order that we may support our own character and consequence in the eyes of the world. I hope for the *sake of our posterity*; that if we leave them a large debt, we may at least leave them the means of gradually reducing it. These are considerations which must press the more strongly upon us, when we recollect that, as I have already proved, if we give up the Sinking Fund, we gain comparatively little by the sacrifice. I cannot believe, therefore, that the good sense, — I cannot believe that the good feeling of this country are at so low an ebb, that, for the sake of accomplishing a reduction of taxation, the effect of which would scarcely be felt by the community at large, they would consent to the destruction of that Fund, the *credit of which* enabled us to get through the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged with unblemished honour and ultimate triumph.”—*Speech, February 26, pp. 43—48.*

Our first observation on this reasoning is, that it no where applies to the Sinking Fund. It is very true his Lordship talks much about the Sinking Fund, but he never comes to the real object for which the Fund was established. The original intention of the Fund was wholly or partly to redeem the Debt by the operation of compound interest. Has this intention been effected? Has the Debt augmented or diminished under the operation of the Fund? If it has augmented, the Fund has clearly failed in attaining the

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original object for which it was intended, and for which it is so extravagantly praised. Let us, however, examine the Noble Lord's reasoning more in detail.

We are first informed that Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan, and other "*great men*," concurred in the establishment of the Fund. True, they did; but this by no means proves its policy; for the country has reason to remember that those "*great men*" concurred in many measures which proved either delusive or injurious to the public interests.

We are next told, "all Dr. Hamilton's reasoning is directed against the maintenance of a Sinking Fund, *in time of war*." This we deny: his reasoning applies to a Sinking Fund at all times, *in peace*, as well as *in war*. The scope of the Doctor's argument is to show, first, that all projects for the redemption of the Debt, by the operation of compound interest, are illusory; secondly, that a surplus of revenue is the only *real efficient Sinking Fund*; and, lastly, that the most advantageous mode of *employing this surplus* is by applying it directly to the redemption of the Debt, without the intervention of the useless and expensive operation of a Sinking Fund. Such are the positions established by Professor Hamilton, and their application is in no wise limited by the contingency of war or peace.

But, says the Noble Lord, we should "*look at the moral effect produced*" by the Fund, the way it "*multiplies and augments our resources*" in war. It is true the Fund had some such effect in the late contest: it did not, however, actually augment our resources, it only augmented *our faith in them*. But if such was the effect in past time, we cannot hope for a similar result in future. The Fund was founded on delusion; the public had faith in that delusion; hence public credit was strengthened; but the delusion is now exploded, consequently public credit cannot in future be supported by it, and all advantages anticipated from the Fund facilitating future loans, or aiding future wars, must be unfounded and chimerical. While the public have faith in a *delusion*, it may answer the same purpose as a *reality*, and there may be policy in supporting it; but when the delusion is discovered, instead of strengthening the influence of the governors over the governed, it only tends to bring the governors into contempt.

We come to the second division of the subject; namely, "*the value of a Sinking Fund in time of peace*." His Lordship says,—"We are now in a state in which it cannot be justly said, as it has been said by some persons who have followed in the track of opposition to the Sinking Fund, that we are *receiving with the right hand and paying with the left*. When the

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Sinking Fund consists of a *clear surplus of revenue*, above the expenditure, applied to the reduction of the Debt, such an assertion is *absurd and groundless*." Certainly, my Lord, *if* we have a "clear surplus of revenue," that is a real Sinking Fund, and all we differ about is the mode of applying it. We say, take away your commissioners, let us have no sham, no delusion; if there be an annual surplus, let it be annually applied to the purchase of stock, and all the Sinking Fund machinery abolished as useless and ridiculous. This is all we contend for. We do not say that a nation should go on *interminably* increasing its debt; by all means let the Debt be reduced; only we say that the most effectual mode of reducing it, is either by applying the surplus revenue directly to that object, or suffering the surplus to remain in the pockets of the people, to be employed in trade and manufactures.

"*France and America both have Sinking Funds.*" This is incorrect. America has a surplus revenue, but *no sinking fund*, in the true sense of that term. The surplus revenue of America is employed, as we wish the surplus revenue of this country to be employed; namely, in the yearly purchase of stock at the market price.

The speech goes on — "that Fund, the *credit of which* enabled us to get through the long and arduous contest," and so on. Yes, my lord, it enabled you to get through *wonderfully*; but the *credit of the Fund* is now entirely blown, therefore how can it avail you *in future*? A nation once deceived cannot be easily deceived a second time by the same artifice.

We have now gone through the whole of our extract, and, to our satisfaction at least, have answered every argument and position it contains. At the conclusion of his speech, Lord Liverpool again reverts to the Sinking Fund in a very emphatical manner; his words are so remarkable, that it is unnecessary to apologise for their insertion, notwithstanding the preceding extract being rather lengthy. The whole speech, indeed, is rather a statesmanlike composition, and not at all to be sneezed at. The words in capitals are printed as they stand in the original.

"In the view which I have taken of certain branches of the subject, I am aware that I differ from some of your lordships. But there are two points on which we all agree. I readily admit—first, that our establishments ought to be reduced to as low a scale as may be compatible with our monarchical constitution and the safety of the country; and, secondly, that every reduction that can be made in the expenditure of the country, consistently with the above objects, and with the security of public faith, should be at-

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tended with a corresponding reduction of taxation. But, my lords, I must place by the side of these admissions the assertion of another principle which I deem so indispensable, that upon it I am determined to stand or fall, — **THE STEADY MAINTENANCE OF AN EFFICIENT SINKING FUND.**”—P. 64.

Well, my lord, these are your *last words*, and I trust they will not be forgotten either by your lordship or the public. I confess, however, I have no great faith in the first or last words of any statesman. After witnessing the recent tergiversation of lawyer Plunkett, on the Catholic question; and after witnessing the quibbling apostacy of Wynn and Phillimore on the *Salt Tax*, I confess it requires a much larger dimension of credulity than I possess, to rely with confidence on the declarations of any public man, with whatever pomp and solemnity they may be delivered.

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THE cost of war was formerly defrayed by those who made it. The old barons used to arm themselves and vassals at their own expense, and support them during the contest. There was then no standing army nor permanent revenue,—those who tilled the land fought the battles of the country. Under such a system, wars could neither be very long in their duration, nor very remote in their objects. Foreign expeditions suited as little to the national resources, as the avocations of the people. The only time that could be spared to settle public quarrels, was between seed-time and harvest, and the only treasure they could be provided with before hand was the surplus produce of the preceding year. Hence, wars were generally either carried on languidly, or were of short duration. Their operations were frequently interrupted by truces, and sometimes discontinued through mere feebleness. A warlike leader was often stopped short in his victorious career, either from the want of resources, or the necessity of allowing his followers to return home to provide subsistence for the following season.

The state of the Sovereign was as little favourable to protracted contests as the condition of his subjects. His revenue was derived partly from lands reserved as a royal demesne, and partly from feudal casualties, and afforded a slender provision for maintaining the royal dignity and defraying the ordinary expenses of government, but was altogether inadequate to the support of numerous and permanent armies. Supplies from the people were obtained to a certain extent; but the people neither possessed the means, nor, happily, had acquired the habit of granting liberal supplies. Princes,

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under any emergency, real or supposed, or actuated by any scheme of ambition, had recourse either to borrowing or *pawning*. The loans which they raised were partly compulsory, and, as the repayment was ill secured, the rate of interest was high. Sometimes the jewels of the crown were pledged, and sometimes the crown lands were mortgaged. In this manner, the revenues of most of the powers of Europe were anticipated and encumbered.

A new state of society introduced a new mode of supporting war. Instead of borrowing on their *own credit*, sovereigns learn to borrow on the credit of *posterity*. The issue of war no longer depended on a single battle or successful irruption, but on the length of the public purse. It was not money, however, that formed the sinews of war, but *credit*. Credit superseded money, and modern policy found out the expedient of supporting wars for temporary objects, and entailing the burden of them on future generations. This system possessed too many facilities to be abandoned, or not to be carried to the utmost extent of which it was capable. And, accordingly, we find wherever the system of borrowing and funding has been introduced, it has gone on with an accelerated velocity till the payment of the principal became quite chimerical, and governments were obliged to compound with their creditors for the interest.

The Debt of this country, which was inconsiderable at the Revolution, has increased, in little more than a century, to its present magnitude. The increase during every reign, except the pacific reign of George I. has been greater than the preceding. The increase during every war has been greater than during the preceding. The increase during the latter period of every war has been greater than during the earlier period. The increase by every national exertion has been greater than administration held forth when the measure was undertaken. The part of the Debt paid off during peace, has borne a small proportion to that contracted by the preceding war.

No man can tell how far the Funding System may yet be carried, or how it will terminate. In our inquiries on the subject, we shall limit ourselves to four objects: first, to show the rise and progress of the Funding System; secondly, the manner in which it is conducted; thirdly, its probable catastrophe; lastly, the present state of the Debt.

I.—*Origin and Progress of the Funding System.*

The Funding System commenced at the Revolution. The Debt existing at that time was inconsiderable, and not reduced to any regular form. Du-

ring the war, waged by King William against the abdicated Monarch and the King of France, who supported his claims, it was found impracticable to raise the requisite sums within the year, and recourse was had to loans; for discharging which, taxes were imposed to continue for a limited number of years; it being expected that the taxes would discharge the debts in the periods for which they were granted. These expectations were not realized, and the taxes were afterwards rendered perpetual. Loans were also raised during that war on annuities for lives on very high terms, 14 per cent. being granted for single lives, 12 per cent. for two lives, and 10 per cent. for three lives; and the amount of public debt, at its termination, by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, was £21,515,742. A great part of this debt being contracted upon short anticipations and terminable annuities, before the year 1701, there had been partly paid off, and partly reverted to the public, £5,121,041; a greater reduction of the Debt than has ever yet been brought about in so short a period of time.

In the war which began in 1702, and which was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht, the Debt was considerably augmented. The Spanish war which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it, occasioned a still further increase of the Debt, which, in 1748, after the war had been concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of *seventeen years*, in the reign of George II. had taken little more than eight millions from it. A war of less than *nine years'* continuance added more than 31 millions to it. The surplus revenue, it was supposed, had been partly expended by Sir Robert Walpole in parliamentary corruption.

During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the Debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it from four to three per cent.; the Sinking Fund was increased, and some part of the Debt paid off.

To support the wars of Queen Anne, the objects of which wars were purely continental, more than 59 millions were raised by loans. The cost of the first war of George the second has been estimated at £46,418,680. The expense of the second war, called the seven years' war, amounted to £111,271,996. The objects of these two contests were diametrically opposite; one being for the humiliation, the other for the aggrandisement of the King of Prussia.

In the reign of George the third there were four principal wars; the war concluded at the peace of 1762; the war against the independence of America; the French revolutionary war; and the short war in 1815 against the

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restoration of Napoleon. Each of these contests caused an enormous addition to the Debt. At the peace of 1762, the principal of the Debt amounted to £146,682,844; and the interest to £4,840,821. The total unredeemed Debt, on the 5th of January, 1819, was £840,758,518; the interest, £33,372,349.

The legal rate of interest at the commencement of the Funding System was 6 per cent. and it was reduced, in the year 1714, to 5 per cent. at which, as the legal rate, it has since continued. The rate of interest granted for the public Debt has been often higher than the legal rate. But instead of assigning capital to the public creditor equal to the sum borrowed, and a rate of interest which it could be procured for, according to the circumstances of the times, the practice has generally been to fix upon a *low* rate of interest, and assign to the lender a capital *larger* than the sum borrowed. The greater part of the loans has been made in Funds bearing 3 per cent. interest on the nominal capital, some in a Fund at 4 per cent. and some in one at 5 per cent.

Some loans have been contracted altogether on annuities for lives or years: but most of these annuities, which, at present, amount to a large sum, have been granted as a *bonus* to the lender, who received the greater part of his recompense in a capital bearing interest at three, four, or five per cent.

Annuities for lives have been sometimes granted upon schemes called *Tontines*, in which the benefit of survivorship is allowed. The subscribers to these schemes appoint nominees, who are divided into classes according to their ages, and a suitable annuity is assigned to each; and when some of the lives drop, the amount of the annuities appertaining to each class is divided among the survivors, so long as any remain, or at least till the annuity amount to a large sum, according to the terms of the scheme. Tontines seem adapted to the passions of human nature, from the hope every man entertains of longevity, and the desire of ease and affluence in old age; and they are beneficial to the public, as affording a discharge to the Debt, although a distant one, without any payment. They have been extensively adopted in some foreign countries, but seldom in Britain. The last and almost only scheme of this kind now subsisting is that of 1789.

The annuities for fixed terms now existing, called Long Annuities, all terminate at the same time, in 1860. The first of these was granted in the year 1761, being an annuity of £1, for 99 years, upon every £100 subscribed to the loan of that year, in addition to the permanent annuity of

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£3, on a capital equal to the sum subscribed. Many other annuities of this kind have been since granted, and all of them for such periods as terminate at the same time.

Another collateral advantage has sometimes been granted to the public creditors from lotteries. Tickets have been granted to the subscribers to the loans, on terms considered as beneficial, and instead of paying money to the holders of the fortunate tickets, the prizes were assigned to them in capital stock of that kind in which the loan of the year was funded. This method was followed during most of the loans of the seven years' war. During the subsequent peace, the lotteries were several times connected with the schemes adopted for discharging a part of the Debt. In the lottery of 1769, the prizes were paid in money; but during the American war the system followed in the seven years' war was revived. The lotteries from 1777 to 1784 were connected with the loans, and the prizes funded. In 1785 the prizes were paid in money, and the tickets sold at a profit to the public, and this method has been adhered to in all the lotteries since. In order to secure all that can be raised this way to government, private lotteries are prohibited under heavy penalties. But a lottery was granted in 1758 for the benefit of the British Museum, and a few others have been granted since for private purposes.

Although the public creditor cannot demand payment of the capital debt, the mode of transferring it, even in small sums, is so conveniently arranged, and the dividends so regularly paid, that it is considered an eligible property. The value of the Funds is liable to considerable fluctuation. It depends chiefly on the proportion between the interest they bear and the profit which may be obtained by applying capital to other purposes. It is influenced by the plenty or scarcity of capital; and it is impaired by any event which threatens the safety or weakens the credit of government. It is always much higher in time of peace than in time of war; and is affected by every event, and even by every report, in time of war, favourable or unfavourable. False reports are frequently raised by knavish people for that purpose.

In the early part of the Funding System, a separate account was kept of each loan, and of the tax imposed for payment of the interest. This method was afterwards found inconvenient, as the produce of some of the taxes fell short of the expected sum, while that of others exceeded it, and the multiplicity of funds produced confusion. To obviate this inconvenience, the different funds were united, and to each various branches of revenue were

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appropriated, charged with the payment of the annuities. The surplus of the funds so consolidated formed the basis of the Sinking Fund in 1716, an account of which has been already given.

The funded capital has also been increased in a manner different from loans. Exchequer and Navy bills have been funded to a great extent; that is, instead of paying these bills, capital in one or more funds has been assigned to the holders, on such terms as they were willing to accept.

Unfunded Debt.

Besides the funded Debt is a large sum due by government under this head. It arises from any national expense, for which no provision has been made, or the provision has proved insufficient, or not forth coming at the time wanted. The forms of the unfunded Debt are various; but the following are the principal branches.

EXCHEQUER-BILLS. These are issued from the Exchequer in consequence of acts of parliament, several of which are passed every session. The first were issued in 1696, and being intended as a temporary substitute for money during the recoinage at that period; some of them were so low as £10 and £5. There are none issued now under £100, and many of them are for £500, £1000, and still larger sums. Most them bear interest generally at the rate of from 3d. to 3½d. per day for £100; and, being distributed among those who are willing to advance their value, they form a kind of circulating medium. After a certain time they are received in payment of taxes on other monies due to government; and the interest due on them, at the time, is allowed in the payment. They cease to bear interest so long as they are in the hands of the revenue-collectors, or other public officers; but the interest re-commences when they are issued again to the public. The Bank often engages to receive them to a certain extent, and thereby promotes their circulation; and the daily transaction between the Bank and the Exchequer are chiefly carried on by bills of £1000 deposited in the Exchequer by the Bank, to the amount of the sums received by them on account of government. New Exchequer-bills are frequently issued in discharge of former ones; and they are often converted into funded debt by granting capital, in some of the stocks, on certain terms, to such holders as are willing to accept them.

NAVY-BILLS. These are issued from the Navy-Office to answer any purpose in that branch of public expenditure; and they bear interest after a certain date if not discharged. A practice had long prevailed, when the

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number of seamen for the service of the year was voted, to grant a sum estimated at the rate of £4 per month, for each man, allowing thirteen months to the year, for the whole naval expense; wages, victualling, wear of shipping, and ordnance included. In consequence of the deterioration of the value of money, this allowance became insufficient; and Navy-bills, to a large amount, were issued to supply the deficiency; and these were often funded afterwards in the same manner as Exchequer-bills. Since 1797, this practice has been discontinued, and sums adequate to the naval service voted; since which the amount of Navy-bills has not been so great as formerly; and they have been paid from the money granted for the navy without being funded. They are made out at ninety days' date, and bears interest at 3½d. per day for £100, and are negotiated as bills of exchange.

ORDNANCE BILLS, or DEBENTURES, are issued, in like manner, from the Ordnance-Office, for supplying deficiencies in that branch of expenditure.

Victualling and Transport bills are issued from the respective offices in the same manner. There is also always a large amount of floating debt at the Navy, Victualling, Transport, and Ordnance Offices, for which no bills have been issued.

Besides the three principal branches of the unfunded debt, there is always a number of demands on the public for bills accepted by the Treasury; army charges, and miscellaneous services of various kinds. These are daily fluctuating, and their amount, at any particular time, cannot be easily ascertained.

II.—*Account of the Stocks.*

The term *Fund* signifies generally any sum of money or annual revenue appropriated to a particular purpose. The *Sinking Fund* means a sum of money accumulating by compound interest for the purpose of discharging the public debt. But as there is no instance of public debt being discharged by money increased by compound interest, it is affirmed by some, that, strictly, a Sinking Fund never existed. Generally speaking, we mean by the Funds, those large sums which have been lent to government, and constitute the Debt, and for which the lenders or their assigns receive interest from the public revenue. The term *Stock* is used nearly in the same sense; and is also applied to the sums which form the capital of the Bank, the East India Company, the South Sea Company, and other public companies, the proprietors of which are entitled to a share of their respective profits.

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The stocks which at present constitute the Debt, or are connected with it, are,

Bank Stock.—The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694. Their original stock, raised by subscriptions, was £1,200,000, which was lent to government at 8 per cent. interest, and £4,000 allowed for management, amounting together to £100,000. In the year 1709, the Bank advanced £400,000 more to government, without additional interest, which reduced the interest received by them to 6 per cent. They afterwards advanced various sums to government, by withdrawing Exchequer-bills or otherwise, until the permanent debt due to them amounted, in 1740, to £11,636,800, at which it has remained since. The rate of interest has been gradually reduced, and is now 3 per cent. Besides this permanent debt, the Bank has been long in the practice of assisting government, by advancing money on Exchequer-bills, in anticipation of the annual taxes, by payment of bills drawn on the Treasury, and otherwise, to a great extent. The stock of the Bank has been enlarged nearly at a rate keeping pace with their advances to government; but in consequence of Mr. Peel's Bill, the Bank have been compelled to withdraw their advances to government, preparatory to cash payments.

The *South Sea Company* was incorporated in the year 1711, for the ostensible purpose of trading to the western coast of America. Their original capital was £9,177,967, lent to government, for which they received 6 per cent. interest, and £8,000 for management. In 1715, the capital was further increased, chiefly by adding arrears of interest unpaid to the former capital. In 1720, a scheme was formed for uniting all the public funds into one; and for that purpose the Company was authorised to purchase the debts and annuities due by government, and enlarge their capital in proportion to the extent of their purchase, and sell this additional stock on the most advantageous terms they could procure. This scheme gave rise to an extraordinary scene of national infatuation, called the *South Sea Bubble*; and which, next to the *Sinking Fund Bubble* and the *French War Bubble*, is the greatest bubble on record. The expectations entertained of the advantage to be derived from the agreement with government, and from the extended trade to the South Sea, were so extravagant, that the price of their stock rose in a short time to 1000 per cent. and soon after, upon the discovery of the delusion, fell as rapidly, to the entire ruin of many. The folly of this national delusion is the more surprising, as a similar delusion of the *Mississippi Company* had taken place in France only a year before, attended with still more fatal consequences. The greater part, however, of the public debt

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was converted into South Sea Stock, and the capital of the company raised to £37,802,483, of which four millions were purchased by the Bank. The only branches of trade in which the Company ever engaged were that of conveying slaves to the Spanish colonies and the whale fishery; and these being attended with loss were abandoned. Since 1748 they have carried on no trade whatever. Their stock has since undergone various modifications, and has been considerably reduced by payments from government, and the rate of interest has sustained the same reduction as in the other public funds. It is at present distributed into the following branches:—

South Sea Stock, considered as the trading capital of the Company, though they have long ceased to trade. This was fixed, in 1733, at £3,662,784, and has remained invariable since. The dividend received by the proprietors of this stock is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of which 3 per cent. is paid by government, and the remaining half per cent. by the Company. This they are enabled to make from fines to which they are entitled from ships trading within the bounds of their charter, and the allowance received from the public for management.

Old South Sea Annuities. These were separated from the other funds of the Company in 1728, when they amounted to 16 millions, bearing interest at 5 per cent.; reduced, in 1727, to 4 per cent.; in 1751, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in 1757, to 3 per cent. Part of the capital being paid, it was reduced, in 1775, to £11,907,470, at which it remained till the establishment of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund.

New South Sea Annuities, separated from the other funds of the Company in 1733, when they amounted to 10 millions, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The capital was reduced, in 1775, to 8 millions; and the interest has undergone the same reductions as the Old Annuities. The total capital of the New and Old South Sea Annuities, January, 1821, was £21,037,684, of which £8,216,100 was in the names of the Commissioners.

Three per Cent. Annuities, 1751, are also under the management of the South Sea Company. The dividends on the South Sea Stock, the New South Sea Annuities, and the 3 per Cents, 1751, are payable 5th January, and 5th July; those on the Old South Sea Annuities, 5th April and 10th October.

Three per Cent. reduced Annuities. This fund commenced in 1746, and was then formed of various articles of public debt, which formerly bore a higher rate of interest, from which circumstance it derived its name. Additions have been made to it by subsequent loans; and, in 1821, the

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capital was £202,067,183, of which £63,406,939 was held by the commissioners.

Three per Cent. consolidated Annuities. This is the largest of all the public funds, amounting, in 1821, to £398,885,052. It commenced in 1731, but derived its name from the Consolidating Act, in 1751, being formed by the union of several capitals formerly kept separate. The dividends are payable January and July.

Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726. This fund consists of £1,000,000, borrowed for paying the arrears of the Civil List. The interest was at first charged on a duty of 6d. per pound on pensions, but it is now paid from the Consolidated Fund.

Four per Cent. consolidated Annuities. This fund commenced in 1760, but part of the capital being paid, or reduced, the earliest sum belonging to it is a loan of 5 millions, in 1777, to which various other loans have since been added. The dividends are payable at the same time as the 3 per Cent. reduced.

Navy Five per Cent. consolidated Annuities. This stock commenced in 1784, and was first applied for funding the navy, victualling, and transport bills, then in circulation, from which it derived its name. It subsequently received many additions, chiefly from funding Exchequer-bills. January, 1821, the total capital was £141,830,059; but, by the act of this session, the Navy Five per Cents. terminate on the payment of the next dividend in July, being converted into a new 4 per Cent. Stock. By this operation, which is conformable to the practice of preceding periods, and the reduced rate of interest, an annual saving of about £1,200,000 will accrue to the public.

The *Loyalty Loan* of £18,000,000 was raised, in 1796, by the voluntary contributions of the war faction. By various transfers, nearly the whole of it is distributed to other funds.

Imperial Three per Cent. Annuities. This fund is formed by loans raised for the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by the British government. The interest, if not provided by the Emperor, (and he has never made any provision,) to be paid from the Consolidated Fund. The capital of the Imperial Loans is £7,502,633; the annual interest £225,079, payable by BULL, for assistance from his allies, to abridge his own liberties, and those of other nations!!!

The *Portugal Loan* is less than a million, nearly the whole of which is held by the Commissioners for the reduction of the Debt.

Besides these Stocks, comprising the funded Debt, are various terminable annuities, the nature of which have been already explained.

III.—*Manner of transacting Loans.*

At the commencement of the Funding System, the subscription for Loans was taken at the Exchequer; but, since 1714, they have been transacted at the Bank; and this was formerly done by open subscription. Terms were proposed to the Public, and as these were calculated to afford a profit, the subscription was generally filled up in a short time. If the terms were not judged sufficient, and the subscription not filled up, others more advantageous were offered.

For a considerable number of years a mode more favourable to the Public has been adopted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixes on the Funds in which the Loan is to be made. These are often of different kinds, and not unfrequently a Long Annuity forms part of the emolument. He then gives public notice that he is ready on a certain day to receive offers, and assign the Loan to those who are willing to accept the lowest terms. If a Long Annuity be a part of the proposed emolument, the other funds to be assigned to the lenders are fixed at a rate somewhat lower than the estimated value of each £100 borrowed, and the bidding is on the Long Annuity, the Loan being granted to those who will accept the least annuity in addition to the capital offered. If the Loan be in different funds, without an annuity, the capitals in all the funds, except *one*, are previously fixed, and the bidding is on *that* Fund, the Loan being granted to those who will accept the least capital.

The Chancellor is generally attended at the time appointed by several of the principal bankers, who deliver their offers, having previously made up a list of persons who are willing to share with them to a certain extent, in case their offer be accepted; and the Loan is given to the offerer who proposes the lowest terms.

The Loans are always payable by instalments at different periods of the year. But the dividends are payable on the whole from the first dividend-day of the Funds in which the Loan is contracted. Thus the lender receives dividends during the whole of the first year, although he only advances the money on the days appointed for payment of the instalments; or if he advance the whole at first he is allowed a suitable discount; and, according to the terms of the Loan, he is possessed of several interests; so

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much, perhaps, in a 3 per cent. fund, so much in a 5 per cent. fund, so much in a long annuity, and, formerly, so much in lottery tickets.

After the Loan is completed, these interests are assignable separately; but when the Loan is in progress, they may be either assigned separately or together. The separate parts, in this stage of the business, are called *scrip*, and their united amount is called *omnium*. In order to obtain a Loan, it is necessary that the value of *omnium*, at the time, should be above *par*; that is, the profit on subscriptions to the new loan should be greater than could be made by the purchase of stock at the market-price. The difference which, in war, has often amounted to 5 per cent. and upwards, is called the *bonus* to the lenders. Instances, however, have occurred, in which the price of *omnium* fell below *par* before the Loan was completed. Lenders who do not pay their instalments, at the appointed time, forfeit their subscriptions. The Bank frequently lends its aid to individuals in advancing the instalments.

To illustrate these explanations, we will take the Loan of 27 millions, as contracted in June 1813, the terms of which were

£110 in 3 per cent. reduced, <i>scrip</i> valued $57\frac{3}{4}$	£63 10 6
60 in 3 per cent. consols, <i>scrip</i> valued $56\frac{1}{4}$	33 15 0
Long Annuity, <i>scrip</i> of 8s. 6d. for $46\frac{1}{4}$ years, at 14	
years purchase	5 19 0

Value of Omnium £103 4 6

Bonus to subscribers, besides discount for prompt payment 3 4 6

And the Loan was payable by the following instalments:—

Deposit at subscription	£10 0 0
July 23d	10 0 0
August 20th	15 0 0
September 17th	10 0 0
October 22d.	15 0 0
November 19th	10 0 0
December 17th	10 0 0
1814, January 21st	10 0 0
February 18th	10 0 0

£100 0 0

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Upon payment of the first instalment, a separate sheet is delivered to the original holder, for the sums paid on each component part of the Loan, containing, on one side, a receipt for the sum paid, and on the other a form of assignment. When a sale takes place, the original holder puts his name to the assignment, without filling it up, and delivers it thus blank, indorsed, to the purchaser; and, in this manner, *scrip* and *omnium* pass from hand to hand like bank-notes. These receipts are so made out before delivery from the Bank, as to show how much money must be paid upon the several *scrips* at each instalment. Thus, in the above-mentioned Loan, there was paid, for each £100 subscribed, at the first instalment,

£60 on the 3 per cent. reduced,
34 on the 3 per cent. consols,
6 on the long annuities,

£100; being 10 per cent. on the Loan; and like sums were payable at the instalments in July, September, November, and December, 1813; and in January and February, 1814; and one half more, or 15 per cent. on the instalments in August and October, 1813. The holders of *scrip* must attend to the payment of these instalments, at the Bank, on the appointed days, under pain of forfeiture; and when the last instalment is paid at its term, or the whole paid up at an earlier time, with allowance of discount, the *scrip* is converted into stock, and consolidated with the mass of the stock of the same name previously existing, from which it cannot, afterwards, be distinguished.

The value of *scrip*, after any given number of payments have been made thereon, is computed, by deducting the amount of the remaining payments from the value of the stock at the market price.

IV.—*Manner of transferring Stock.*

AGREEMENTS for the sale of Stock are commonly made at the Stock-Exchange, which is frequented by a set of middle-men, called *Jobbers*, whose business is to accommodate buyers and sellers with the exact sums they want. A Jobber must be possessed of considerable property in the Funds; and he declares a price, suppose 59 or $59\frac{1}{2}$ in the three per cent. consols, that is, he is willing to buy any sum from any person at 59, or sell him at $59\frac{1}{2}$. By these means one who wishes to sell, suppose £375 10s. and could hardly find a purchaser for that precise sum, without the assistance of a Jobber, obtains his purpose, and the smallest sums are purchased and

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sold with the utmost facility. The Jobber's profit is generally $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. or 2s. 6d. per £100, for which he transacts both a sale and a purchase.

A bargain, being agreed on, is carried into execution at the Transfer-office, at the Bank or the South Sea House. For this purpose the seller makes out a note, in writing, which contains the name and description of the seller and purchaser, and the sum and description of the stock to be transferred. He delivers this to the clerk, who has his station under the initial of his name, and then fills up a receipt, a printed form of which, with blanks, is obtained at the office. The clerk, meanwhile, examines the seller's account, and if he find him possessed of the stock proposed to be sold he makes out the transfer. This is signed in the book by the seller, who delivers the receipt to the clerk; and, upon the purchaser's signing his acceptance in the book, the clerk signs the receipt as witness. It is then delivered to the purchaser on payment of the money, and thus the job is completed.

The business is generally transacted by brokers, who derive their authority from their employers by powers of attorney. Forms of these are obtained at the respective offices. Some authorize the broker to sell, others to accept a purchase, and others to receive the dividends. Some comprehend all these objects, and the two last are generally united. Powers of attorney authorising to sell must be deposited in the proper office for examination one day before selling. A stockholder, acting personally after granting a letter of attorney, revokes it by implication.

The person in whose name the stock is invested, when the books are shut, previous to the payment of the dividends, receives the dividend for the half year preceding; and, therefore, a purchaser, during the currency of the half year, has the benefit of the interest on the stock he buys, from the last term of payment to the day of transfer. The price of stock, therefore, rises gradually from term to term; and, when the dividend is paid, undergoes a fall equal thereto.

The dividends on the different stocks being payable at different terms, it is in the power of the stockholders to invest their property in such a manner as to draw their income quarterly.

The trade of stock-jobbing is founded on the variation of the price of stock, which it, doubtless, in some degree, tends to support. It consists in buying or selling stock, according to the views entertained by those who engage in this speculation of the probability of the value rising or falling.

This business is partly conducted by persons who have property in the funds. But a practice also prevails among those who have no such pro-

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party, of contracting for the sale of stock on a *future day* at a price now agreed on. For example; A agrees to sell B £10,000 of 3 per cent. stock, to be transferred in twenty days, for £6000. A has, in fact, no such stock; but if the price on the day appointed for the transfer be only 58, he may purchase as much as will enable him to fulfil his bargain for £5800, and thus gain £200 by the transaction: on the other hand, if the price of that stock should rise to 62, he will lose £200. The business is generally settled without any *actual purchase* of stock or transfer, by A paying to B or receiving from him the difference between the price of stock on the day of settlement and the price agreed on.

This species of gambling, which amounts to nothing else than a wager concerning the price of stock, is not sanctioned by law; yet it is carried on to a great extent; and as neither party can be compelled, by law, to implicate these bargains, their sense of honour and the disgrace attending a breach of contract, are the principles by which the business is supported. In the slang of the Stock-Exchange the buyer is called a *Bull* and the seller a *Bear*, and the person who refuses to pay his loss is called a *Lame Duck*; and the names of the defaulters are exhibited in the hall of the Stock-Exchange, where they dare not appear afterwards.

The most usual times for which bargains of this sort are made are the first transfer days in February, May, August, and November. These are called *rescontre*, or settling days. Sometimes, instead of paying the difference on the *rescontre* day, the settlement is deferred to a future day on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a *continuation*.

All the business, however, which is done in the stocks *for time* is not of a gambling nature. In a place of so extensive commerce as London, opulent merchants who possess property in the funds and are unwilling to part with it, have frequently occasion to raise money for a short time. Their resource, in this case, is to sell *for money* and to buy for a *future time*; and although the money raised in this manner costs more than the market-rate of interest, it affords an important accommodation.

The following is a statement of the *highest* and the *lowest* prices of the stocks since 1720.

HIGHEST PRICES.

3 per Cents.	June,	1739,	107
4 per Cents.	August,	1791,	107½
5 per Cents.	August,	1791,	122½

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Bank Stock,	February, 1792,	219
South Sea Stock, ..	May, 1768,	111
India Stock,	December, 1768,	276½

LOWEST PRICES.

3 per Cent. con. . .	January, 1798,	47½
3 per Cent. reduced,	June, 1797,	47
4 per Cents.	January, 1798,	59½
5 per Cents. Navy,	January, 1798,	69¾
Bank Stock,	January, 1782,	91
South Sea Stock, ..	February, 1782,	62
India Stock,	January, 1784,	118½

V.—Catastrophe of the Funding System.

The natural and inevitable tendency of debt, either in individuals or nations, is bankruptcy. This result was foretold by HUME seventy years ago, and in his Essay on Public Credit he so justly and truly describes the catastrophe of the Funding System, that we shall insert his observations before introducing our own.

“ Suppose,” says he, “ the public once fairly brought to that condition to which it is hastening with such amazing rapidity ; suppose the land to be taxed eighteen or nineteen shillings in the pound, for it can never bear the whole twenty ; suppose all the excises and customs screwed up to the utmost they can bear without entirely losing its commerce and industry ; and suppose that all those funds are mortgaged to perpetuity, and that the invention and wit of all our projectors can find no new imposition, which may serve as the foundation of a new loan ; and let us consider the necessary consequences of this situation. Though the imperfect state of political knowledge, and the narrow capacities of men make it difficult to tell the effects which will result from any untried measure, the seeds of ruin are here scattered with such profusion as not to escape the eye of the most careless observer.

“ In this unnatural state of society, the only persons who possess any revenue beyond the immediate effects of their industry, are the Stockholders, who draw almost all the *rent of the land and houses*, besides the *produce of all the customs and the excise*. These are men who have *no connexions with the state*, who can draw their revenue in *any part of the globe in which they choose to reside*, who will naturally bury themselves in the capital or in the great cities, and who will sink into the lethargy

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of a stupid and pampered luxury, without spirit, ambition, or enjoyment. *Adieu* to ALL IDEAS OF NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND FAMILY. The stocks can be transferred in an instant; and, being in such a fluctuating state, will seldom be transmitted, during three generations, from father to son. Or were they to remain ever so long in one family, they convey no *hereditary authority or credit to the possessor*; and, by this means, the several ranks of men, which form a kind of independent magistracy in a state instituted by the hand of Nature, are entirely lost; and every man in authority derives his influence from the commission alone of the sovereign. No expedient remains for preventing or suppressing insurrections but *mercenary armies*: no expedient at all remains for *resisting tyranny*: elections are swayed by bribery and corruption alone: and the MIDDLE POWER *between the king and the people being removed, a GRIEVOUS DESPOTISM must infallibly prevail*. The landholders, *despised for their POVERTY and hated for their OPPRESSIONS*, will be utterly unable to make any opposition to it.

“ Though a resolution should be formed by the Legislature never to impose any tax which hurts commerce and discourages industry, it will be impossible for men, in subjects of such extreme delicacy, to reason so justly as never to be mistaken, or amidst difficulties so urgent never to be seduced from their resolution. The *continual fluctuations in commerce require continual alteration in the nature of the taxes*, which exposes the Legislature every moment to the danger of both wilful and involuntary error. And any great blow given to trade, whether by injudicious taxes or by other accidents, throws the whole system of government into confusion.

“ But what expedient can the public now employ, even supposing trade to continue in the *most flourishing condition* in order to support its *foreign wars and enterprises*, and to *defend its own HONOUR and INTEREST* or those of its allies? I do not ask how the public is to exert such a prodigious power as it has maintained during our late wars; where we have so much exceeded not only our own natural strength, but even that of the greatest empires. This extravagance is the abuse complained of as the source of all the dangers to which we are at present exposed. But since we must still suppose great commerce and opulence to remain, even after every fund is mortgaged, these riches must be defended by proportional power; and *WHENCE is the public to derive the revenue which supports it?* It must plainly be from the CONTINUAL TAXATION OF THE ANNUITIES, or, which is the same thing, from *mortgaging ANEW on every*

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exigency, a certain part of their annuities; and thus making them contribute to their own defence and that of the nation."—Essays, vol. i. p. 376.

This is like a *prophecy* at any rate. Hume foresaw in the progress of the debt the transfer of the lands from the ancient proprietors,—the extinction of all generous feelings,—the growth of a class having no connexion with the state, yet devouring the whole produce of its rent and taxes,—the establishment of despotism from the decay of public spirit,—the inability of the country to support foreign war, even in defence of its own honour and interest,—and, lastly, after the exhaustion of every source of revenue, the necessity of taxing the public annuities for their own defence and security, in other words, a compulsory reduction of the Debt.

When ministers have once begun to tax the annuities, they will possess an inexhaustible resource for domestic profusion and foreign war. Nothing will be so easy as gradually to raise their exactions upon the annuitants; it is merely retaining the money in their own hands instead of paying it to the fundholder. Thus the Debt, instead of being an *incumbrance*, will be *real treasure*, to which they can resort on all occasions. The first step will be the most delicate, and require great caution and infinite hypocrisy in the execution. First, probably, a tax of 1 per cent. or, even, a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be proposed, accompanied with deep expressions of regret and dire lamentations on the imperious necessity that had compelled them to have recourse to such a painful alternative. Having got the handle to the axe, they will proceed with a slow but sure step, screwing up the fund-tax like the income-tax, till, at length, it equal in amount the dividends, or, in a word, expunged the Debt.

Such a knavish procedure would, doubtless, raise a great outcry; many would exclaim against the violation of *public faith*, and of the injustice of sacrificing *a part to the whole*; but ministers will easily find excuses. They would first eat up all their former declarations on the great advantages of *national faith*, and would expatiate on the great advantages of *national bankruptcy*. They would plead the alteration in the currency as one pretext for their injustice; they would urge the great law of *self preservation*, which forbids either individuals or nations to bind themselves to their own destruction; they would enlarge on the impolicy and unreasonableness of adhering to engagements that would destroy the sources of productive industry, and, ultimately, entail ruin on all classes, even the annuitants themselves; lastly, they would plead the example of other states, of their "magnanimous and august allies," all of whom had been

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once or twice bankrupt, and necessitated to compound with their creditors. The knavery and sophistry of such reasoning would be apparent to all; but the *majority* being benefitted by the injustice, it is probable they would be inclined to wink at the transaction, and the poor fundholder become the scape-goat of the community.

It may appear improbable, at first sight, that a government, founded on the basis of "*social order, morality, religion,*" and an abhorrence of "*blasphemy,*" should resort to such a disgraceful expedient, to such a pettifogging contrivance, to such unprincipled sophistry; especially, too, as a breach of national faith would be a violation of the principle to which they have been accustomed, on all occasions, to ascribe the prosperity, glory, and independence, of the empire. This, certainly, at first view, appears improbable; but, if we examine the subject more closely, we shall find that there is, as Malvolio says, "*example for't,*" and that it would be less inconsistent with former *practices* than former *professions* of our rulers.

First, there is the *Bank Restriction Act*. This measure, in its nature, was full as unprincipled an attack on the rights of private property, the principles of morality and religion, and the sacredness of previous engagements, as a breach of national faith could possibly be. Secondly, there are various suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act—the passing of bills of indemnity for all sorts of crimes—the forging of French assignats—and, lastly, the Irish Union: all these measures are so atrocious, so repugnant to every principle of law, humanity, and justice, that it would be chimerical, in the highest degree, to suppose that the men who could advise and participate in them, would be scrupulous in the observance of their engagements with the public creditor.

Yet the shame, the disgrace, the infamy of a breach of faith would be so great; it would lay bare so completely the unprincipled policy of the last thirty years; it would so entirely unmask the nature of the Pitt System, exposing its authors to such execration and derision, that we may expect it to be staved off to the last day; and when, at length, it is attempted, it will be disguised, under a thousand pretexts, to hide its deformity from the world. Come, however, it must; for there is no other alternative: the contest now is betwixt rent and tythe on one hand, and the payment of the dividends on the other: to pay the latter the former must be sacrificed. But can any one doubt the issue of the conflict? Can it be doubted which party will go to *the wall*? The "*lords of the soil*" possess all *political power*; they have the boroughs, the barracks, and the powder-mills, at their

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command; they will take care of THEMSELVES; and, judging from the acts we have enumerated, there is no reason to suppose their love of justice is so extreme as to induce them to abandon their ALL to preserve "*inviolate public faith.*"

Before, however, the fundholders are sacrificed, all other classes will be *degraded*: so loth will be the Boroughmongers to touch their great stalking horse of "public credit," that they will endeavour to support it on the ruins of the other orders of society. First, probably, as being most exposed to their attacks, the poor-rate will be attempted; next, in order, come the other *unrepresented* interests of the community, the profits of all the productive classes—the farmers, merchants, and tradesmen. If the degradation of these classes, if the appropriation of the whole of their revenue, except that portion necessary to a bare subsistence, be insufficient, then the fundholder will be assailed, rather than rent and tythe should be materially reduced. This is what I call the catastrophe of the Funding System. All classes will be sacrificed to the preservation of the "lords of the soil." When the full payment of the dividends encroach on the sources of their own incomes, they will be forcibly reduced, and the only favour shown to the fundholder will be that of being *last devoured*.

The only mean for preventing the *many* being sacrificed to the *few* is a radical, or, according to its more *courtly* designation, A SOVEREIGN REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. To continue the present amount of taxes would destroy the sources whence these taxes are derived; it would ultimately ruin every branch of productive industry, manufacturing and agricultural. That some sacrifice is indispensable is, therefore, clear to all men; and the great point to attain is to have the sacrifice *fairly adjusted*, so that one class may not be immolated for the safety of the rest. But this *adjustment* can only be effected by a *reformed parliament*. Constituted as the house now is, one or two interests predominate, and these interests will naturally endeavour to maintain themselves at the expense of the others. Such a reform, therefore, as incorporates all interests, as gives to each its fair weight in the assembly of the people, is the first step in the settlement of our difficulties, and the only means by which they can be equitably apportioned. Any other remedy would be partial, transitory, and unjust; while reform would perpetuate and secure the safety of all classes, high and low. A shallow rapacious policy may suggest that the minority may best maintain themselves by *refusing every thing*; that FORCE and TERROR may be substituted for justice and common sense; but this is a fatal delusion. The public mind is too enlightened to be governed by such principles;

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they may succeed for a time, and barracks and bayonets prevail over the suggestions of reason and humanity; but the triumph would be short. A re-action fatal to the authors of such a coercive system would be inevitable: while, by timely concession, they may not only preserve themselves, but secure the happiness of all other classes of the community.

Illustrations of the Progress of the National Debt and the Sinking Fund.

Summary of the Progress of the Debt from the Commencement of the Funding System, at the Revolution, to the Death of George III.

	Principal.	Interest.
National Debt at the revolution	£664,263	£39,855
Increase during the reign of William III....	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne.....	16,394,702	1,310,942
Increase during the reign of Queen Anne ..	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I.	54,145,363	3,351,338
Decrease during the reign of George I.	2,053,128	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II.....	52,092,235	2,217,551
Decrease during the peace	5,137,612	253,526
Debt at the commencement of the war of 1739	46,954,623	1,964,025
Increase during the war	31,338,689	1,096,979
Debt at the end of the war, 1748	78,293,312	3,061,004
Decrease during the peace	3,721,472	664,287
Debt at the commencement of the war, 1755	74,571,840	2,396,717
Increase during the war.....	72,111,004	2,444,104
Debt at the conclusion of the war, 1782	146,682,844	4,840,821
Decrease during the peace.....	10,739,793	364,000
Debt at the commencement of the American war, 1776.....	135,943,051	4,476,821
Increase during the war	102,541,819	3,843,084
Debt at conclusion of the American war, 1783.	238,484,870	8,319,905

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Brought over,	238,484,870	8,319,905
Decrease during the peace.....	4,751,261	143,569
Debt at the establishment of the Sinking Fund, 1786	249,175,323	10,774,398
Increase from 1786 to 1793	5,131,112	94,577
Debt at commencement of the war, of 1793.	254,306,435	10,868,975
Increase to the peace, of 1801.....	293,591,441	12,438,767
Debt at the peace of America, 1801	547,897,876	23,307,742
Increase during the peace	81,569,653	3,735,883
Debt at the renewal of the war, in 1803....	629,467,529	27,043,625
Increase during the war	491,940,407	16,940,954
Debt at the peace of 1815	1,121,407,936	43,984,579
Increase during the peace	108,987,631	5,202,771
Debt, January 5, 1819.....	1,230,395,567	49,187,350
Deduct Debt redeemed by Sinking Fund ..	389,637,049	15,815,001
Net unredeemed Debt, January 5, 1819 ..	840,758,518	33,372,349

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No. II.—EXPENSES OF THE SINKING FUND MACHINERY.

(From *The Traveller*, April 22, 1822.)

Years.	1. " NATIONAL DEBT. " An Account of the Monies <i>actually</i> expended by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in the purchase of Capital Stock, in each Year, from the 1st Feb. 1793, to the 1st Feb. 1814. Printed by Order of the House of Commons, May 9, 1814."			2. Paid to the Bank per Million for receiving Loans as per the Account printed by Order of the House of Commons, March 14, 1822.			3. Total Sums paid the Bank for receiving Loans, so far as relates to Loans raised to make Stock for Commissioners to purchase.			4. Paid to the Bank by Acts of Parliament, for Management at 450l. per Million, till 1808, and 300l. per million since 1808.			5. " National Debt Office." " An Account of the Charge for Management of the Sums applicable to the reduction of the Funded Debt of the United Kingdom, from 1723 to 1821. Printed by Order of the House of Commons, February 15, 1821."			
	Money expended annually.			Total Sums expended.												
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1793	1,630,615	1	4										1,350	0	0	
1794	1,872,200	4	2										1,400	0	0	
1795	2,134,595	16	1										1,400	0	0	
1796	2,639,724	9	5										1,460	0	0	
1797	3,369,218	3	4										1,470	0	0	
1798	4,025,204	11	2										1,800	0	0	
1799	4,375,923	15	5										1,700	0	0	
1800	4,767,991	4	11										1,750	0	0	
1801	5,310,511	9	9										1,800	0	0	
1802	5,922,978	19	11										1,800	0	0	
1803	6,237,941	0	8										2,038	1	10	
1804	6,851,201	10	10										1,948	17	0	
1805	7,615,167	7	9										1,958	14	6	
1806	8,323,328	13	11										2,972	14	11	
1807	9,479,164	12	3										2,271	17	8	
				74,614,707	1	11	at 805 15 10	60,113	9	5	33,576	0	0			

Mystery of the Funding System.

No. III.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the FUNDED and UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, as it stood in each Year, from the Year 1786 to 1819, both inclusive; distinguishing the Amount of Funded Debt redeemed, and also the Amount of Interest and Charges upon the unredeemed Debt, from the Amount paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of Sinking Fund or Interest on redeemed Debt. [Parl. Paper, No. 35, Dec. 1819.]

Years.	Unredeemed Debt.	Redeemed Debt.	Total Debt.	Charge in respect of Unredeemed Debt including Annuities for Lives or Years, and Management.	Charge in respect of Redeemed Debt, including Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1786	249,175,323		249,175,323	9,774,398	1,000,000	10,774,398
1787	248,559,106	662,750	249,221,856	9,619,859	1,055,638	10,675,497
1788	247,221,842	2,119,650	249,341,492	9,499,756	1,109,829	10,609,585
1789	247,144,789	3,626,000	250,770,789	9,459,962	1,184,735	10,644,697
1790	246,733,969	5,184,850	251,918,819	9,579,208	1,207,179	10,786,387
1791	247,379,445	6,772,350	254,151,795	9,541,494	1,256,142	10,797,636
1792	244,405,021	8,279,450	252,684,471	9,534,267	1,368,532	10,902,799
1793	244,064,335	10,242,100	254,306,435	9,449,637	1,419,338	10,868,975
1794	251,988,783	12,416,505	264,405,288	9,605,054	1,748,575	11,353,629
1795	267,635,345	15,221,450	282,856,795	10,355,711	2,000,099	12,355,810
1796	326,833,921	18,304,905	345,138,826	12,481,313	2,639,875	15,121,188
1797	371,119,039	22,695,575	393,814,614	14,661,989	3,344,338	18,006,327
1798	398,051,408	29,485,598	427,537,006	15,526,987	3,950,470	19,477,457
1799	432,605,798	37,588,473	470,194,271	16,608,245	4,455,581	21,063,826
1800	447,620,128	58,138,566	505,758,694	17,600,843	4,783,070	22,383,913
1801	479,046,141	68,851,735	547,897,876	18,156,485	5,151,257	23,307,742
1802	522,228,729	79,343,060	601,571,789	20,119,512	6,025,876	26,145,388
1803	540,668,080	88,779,449	629,447,529	20,708,570	6,335,055	27,043,625
1804	551,368,256	101,961,115	653,329,371	20,622,029	6,871,774	27,493,803
1805	575,319,723	114,821,745	690,141,468	20,949,518	7,550,221	28,499,739
1806	604,535,141	128,581,442	733,116,583	22,649,361	8,373,865	31,023,226
1807	625,130,227	142,943,984	768,074,211	23,085,641	9,142,908	32,228,549
1808	637,738,420	158,672,850	796,411,270	23,251,619	10,287,245	33,538,864
1809	648,024,192	174,700,848	822,725,040	23,563,672	10,936,566	34,500,238
1810	658,360,665	191,296,625	849,657,290	24,475,338	11,720,533	36,195,871
1811	666,665,416	209,102,082	875,827,528	24,835,553	12,546,246	37,381,799
1812	682,805,104	229,782,020	912,587,124	25,339,973	13,469,130	38,809,103
1813	713,357,041	253,927,786	967,284,827	26,783,971	14,683,192	41,417,163
1814	794,326,522	281,265,961	1,075,592,483	29,867,256	13,473,016	43,340,272
1815	817,633,616	303,754,320	1,121,387,936	30,583,426	13,401,153	43,984,579
1816	863,031,371	327,669,418	1,190,700,789	33,696,576	13,478,540	47,175,116
1817	847,206,875	350,569,427	1,197,776,302	32,342,930	14,009,554	46,352,484
1818	838,767,526	369,988,580	1,208,756,106	31,239,094	14,596,683	45,835,777
1819	840,738,518	389,637,049	1,230,375,567	33,372,349	15,815,001	49,187,350

STATE

OF THE

FINANCES.

General Principles of Finance.

I. THE annual income of a nation consists of the united produce of its agricultural labour, manufactures, and commerce. This income is the source from which the inhabitants derive the necessities and comforts of life ; distributed, according to their stations, in various proportions, and from which the public revenue, necessary for internal administration, or for war, is raised.

II. The portion of national income, which can be appropriated to public purposes, and the possible amount of taxation, is limited ; and we are apparently advanced to that limit.

III. The amount of the revenue raised in time of peace ought to be greater than the expense of a peace establishment, and the overplus applied to the discharge of debt contracted in former wars, or reserved *as a resource for the expense of future wars*.

IV. In time of war taxes may be raised to a *greater height* than can be easily borne in *peaceable times* ; and the amount of the additional taxes, together with the surplus of the peace establishment, applied for defraying the expense of the war.

V. The expense of modern wars has been generally so great, that the revenue raised within the year has been insufficient to pay it : hence the necessity of having recourse to the system of funding, or anticipation.

VI. In every year of war, where this system is adopted, the amount of the public debt is increased ; and the total increase of debt, during the war, depends on its duration, and the annual excess of the expenditure above the revenue.

VII. In every year of peace, the excess of the revenue above the expen-

diture ought to be applied to the discharge of the national Debt; and the amount discharged during any period of peace depends upon the length of its continuance, and the amount of the annual surplus.

VIII. If the periods of war, compared with those of peace, and the annual excess of the war expenditure, compared with the annual savings during the peace establishment, be so related, that more debt is contracted in every war than is discharged in the succeeding peace, the consequence is a *perpetual increase* of debt; and the ultimate consequence must be, its amount to a magnitude which the nation is unable to bear.

IX. The only effectual remedies to this danger are the extension of the relative lengths of the periods of peace; frugality in peace establishments; lessening the war expenses; and increase of taxes, whether permanent or levied during war.

X. If the three former of these remedies be impracticable, the last forms the only resource. By increasing the war taxes, the sum required to be raised by loan is lessened. By increasing the taxes in time of peace, the sum applicable to the discharge of debt is increased. These measures may be followed to such an extent, that the savings, in time of peace, may be brought to an equality with the surplus expenditure in time of war, even on the supposition, that the periods of their relative duration shall be the same, for centuries to come, that they have been for a century past.

XI. When taxation is carried to the extent mentioned above, the affairs of the nation will go on under the pressure of existing burdens, but without a continual accumulation of debt, which would terminate in bankruptcy. So long as taxation is below that standard, accumulation of debt advances; and it becomes more difficult to raise taxation to the proper height. If it should ever be carried beyond that standard, a gradual discharge of the existing burdens will be obtained; and these circumstances will take place in the exact degree in which taxation falls short of, or exceeds, the standard of average expenditure.

XII. The *excess of revenue* above expenditure is the only *real Sinking Fund* by which public debt can be discharged. The increase of the revenue and the diminution of expense are the only means by which this Sinking Fund can be enlarged, and its operations rendered more effectual: and *all schemes* for discharging the National Debt, by Sinking Funds operating by compound interest, or in any other manner, unless so far as they are founded on this principle, are illusory.

State of the Finances.

These propositions are taken with a slight alteration from Dr. Hamilton's "Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the National Debt;" and far the greater part are so incontrovertible, that it may appear superfluous to adduce any argument in support of them; and the others may be inferred by a very obvious train of reasoning. Yet measures inconsistent with them have not only been advanced by men of reputed abilities, but have been acted on by successive administrations, and annually supported in Parliament, and blazoned forth in every government publication. This may form an apology for a few observations; and, in order that our remarks may be intelligible, and convenient for reference, we shall number them in the same order as the propositions.

1. In every nation a part of the annual income must be withdrawn from the inhabitants for the support of the army and navy, the administration of justice, and other public purposes. The sum thus withdrawn, however reasonable and necessary, is abstracted from the *funds* which supply the *wants* of the people, and, consequently, lessen their enjoyments. Taxation, therefore, though necessary, in some degree, is *an evil*. It may arise to a magnitude which will press severely on the comforts and necessities of the trading and working classes. Hence the sophistry, that taxes are either *harmless or beneficial*; that they either return by *other channels*, or are a *spur to industry*. That which is taken and *consumed* can never be returned by any channel; and that can never form a *spur to industry*, which lessens the rewards by which industry is excited and put in motion.

2. That the amount of taxation is limited, and that we have reached that limit, is clear from the depression of agriculture, and all branches of productive industry, from the pressure of taxation. We have arrived at the anomalous state described by Swift, when 2 and 2 do not make 4. If more taxes be imposed, instead of increasing, they will probably diminish their total amount, by impairing the sources from which they are derived.

3. The latter part of this proposition requires explanation. We are for raising no *surplus revenue* in a time of peace, "*as a resource for future wars.*" Such a precaution might involve the nation in war unnecessarily; as governments, for obvious reasons, are always prone to commence hostilities, and are restrained more by want of *means* than *inclination*.

4. It is not intended to affirm, that the power of a nation to bear taxes is increased in consequence of its being engaged in war. The contrary is always the case. Labour, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, are the sources from which all revenue is derived. Some of them may be ameliorated, but they are depressed on the whole, and do not attain the

solid prosperity they would have attained, had not war intervened. But the necessity of the war, real or imaginary, has a powerful influence on the public mind, and reconciles the community to submit to privations, which, in peaceable times, would be accounted insupportable. The latter is the sense in which the proposition is intended to be understood.

5. Various causes may be assigned for the increased expense of modern wars: the nature of our military weapons; the entire separation of the character of the soldier from that of the citizen; the system of colonies and foreign settlements, in consequence of which a contest which, a few centuries ago, would have been decided by a battle on the frontiers of the contending nations, now extends the ravages of war to every part of the globe: and, since the imaginary system of the *balance of power* has prevailed, large sums have been granted by states, like England, more *opulent* than *wise*, as subsidies to others, supposed to be interested in the common cause. While these causes have led to great expense, the increase of national wealth has supplied the means, and the Rulers of this nation, in particular, by artfully supporting the illusion of a Sinking Fund, and a well regulated system of transfer of stock, have been able to draw forth a larger proportion of the wealth of the people than any other government in the world.

6, 7, 8, and 9. The two former of these propositions appear self-evident, and the latter follows from them as necessary consequences.

10. The difficulty, and even impossibility, of a further increase of taxes has been considered. Every new imposition, as the limit to taxation approaches, becomes more oppressive and more unproductive; and if Ministers obstinately adhere to an expenditure beyond the ability of the country to support, it is impossible to escape *national*, or more properly *government bankruptcy*. So long as the practice was followed of defraying almost all the war expenses, by loans, and imposing taxes only for the *payment of interest*, the burdens of the war were so lightly felt, that the government promptness to engage in war was scarcely under any restraint. Had the supplies been raised within the year, and most of them by *direct taxation*, the pressure would have been so great, that it would have probably stimulated the people to restrain their rulers from engaging in hostilities for remote and delusive objects. Justice to posterity required this. Every generation has its own struggles and contests. Of these and these only it ought to bear the burden; and the great evil of the Funding System is, that it enables nations to transfer the cost of present follies to succeeding ages.

11, 12. Both these propositions have been sufficiently established in our article on the Sinking Fund.

State of the Finances.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS—INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Year, ending 5th of January, 1821, and 5th of January, 1822—[Lord Liverpool's Speech, Appendix.]

	1821.			1822.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	9,837,279	8	11½	10,582,762	18	0
Excise	27,929,832	12	3½	28,179,064	0	11½
Stamps	6,562,253	6	11	6,513,599	8	2¾
Post Office	1,048,076	18	5½	1,383,538	9	2¾
Taxes	7,719,228	17	8½	7,780,526	12	6½
Hackney coaches	23,097	10	11	22,120	0	0
Hawkers and pedlars	28,930	0	0	25,450	0	9
One shilling and sixpence duty on places and pensions	78,624	1	9½	77,441	16	7½
Seizures, proffer's fines, and for- feitures	6,528	6	0	4,154	19	9
Crown lands	966	13	4	966	13	4
Alienation duty	4,564	8	8	8,913	8	8
Arrears of property tax	30,782	4	1¼	34,234	15	9¾
Impress and other monies repaid	181,022	3	5½	198,804	12	7½
Interest on contracts for the re- demption of the land tax	447	10	9½	44	0	1½
<i>Contributions from persons hold- ing offices</i>	20	0	0			
Surplus receipts on lottery	175,154	10	2	219,139	16	0
Money received from Bank of England on account of un- claimed dividends	—			83,910	13	3
Money repaid into the Exche- quer on account of exchequer- bills for public works	159,000	0	0	75,500	0	0
Money repaid in Ireland on ac- count of advances for public improvements	97,149	13	1¾	144,219	14	9
Proceeds of old naval stores	260,000	0	0	163,400	0	0
Money remitted from France on account of pecuniary indem- nity				500,000	0	0
* £	54,542,958	6	8¼	55,997,592	0	4¼

* In comparing the *net* revenue with the expenditure, a difference will appear greater than *actually exists*. It arises from drawbacks, discounts, charges of management, and other incidental expenses being deducted from the gross income, and included in the expenditure.

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending 5th January, 1821.—[Annual Finance Accounts.]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Class			Total of each Class.
I.—Interest of Permanent Debt of United Kingdom.....	£29,126,973		
Charges of Management	276,419		
For Reduction of the National Debt	17,667,536		
			47,070,928
II.—Interest on Exchequer and Irish Treasury Bills			1,849,220
III.—Civil List, England	857,780		
Do. Ireland.....	204,231		
			1,062,011
IV.—Courts of Justice (England)	65,138		
Mint	13,800		
Royal Family Pensions.....	327,066		
Salaries and allowances.....	56,948		
Bounties	2,849		
Miscellaneous	224,897		
			690,698
V.—Permanent Charges in Ireland			381,504
VI.—Civil Government in Scotland			132,081
VII.—Bounties to Fisheries, Manufactures, &c... ..	359,213		
Pensions on Hered. Revenue { Excise....	14,000		
{ Post Office	13,700		
Militia and Deserters Warrants	51,426		
			438,339
VIII.—Navy, Wages, &c.....	3,454,000		
General Services.....	1,801,086		
Victualling Department.....	1,132,713		
			6,387,799
IX.—Ordnance.....	1,401,585		
Army Ordinary Services	7,941,513		
Do. Extraordinary Do.	984,911		
			10,328,009

State of the Finances.

X.—Loans, Remittances, Advances, &c. to other Countries.....	1,230
XI.—Issues from appropriated Funds for Local purposes	49,129
XII.—Miscellaneous Services at Home	2,324,653
Do. - Do. Abroad.....	292,048
	2,616,701
Total Expenditure.....	71,007,649
Deduct Sinking Fund of the East India Company, repaid by them	156,907
Total	£70,850,742
Viz. Paid to the Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt	17,510,629
Do. to the Public Creditor, Interest on Funded Debt	£29,126,973
Do. to the Public Creditor, In- terest on Exchequer and Irish Treasury Bills	1,849,220
Do. Charges of Management to the Bank of England	276,419
	31,252,612
Expenses of the Civil List, Civil Government, and Military Establishments	22,087,501
Total.....	£70,850,741

[To contrast the enormous disproportion betwixt the Public Expenditure of 1791 and 1821, we insert the following Statement, from Mr. Hume's speech, on Economy and Retrenchment, 27th June, 1821.]

State of the Finances.

ABSTRACT of the PUBLIC RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for GREAT BRITAIN, calculated on the Average Produce of the Years 1788, 1789, and 1790; and Estimates for 1791-2.—[First Report of the Committee of Finance, dated 10th May, 1791.]

RECEIPT.

Permanent Taxes.....	£13,472,286	
Land and Malt.....	2,558,000	
		16,030,286

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and Charges of the Public Debt	£9,317,972	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	260,000	
		9,577,972
Civil List	898,000	
Charges on Consolidated Fund.....	105,385	
Navy.....	2,000,000	
Army	1,748,842	
Ordnance	375,000	
Militia....	95,311	
Miscellaneous Services	128,416	
Appropriated Duties	40,252	
		5,391,206
Annual Million to pay off the National Debt	1,000,000	
		1,000,000
		£*15,969,178

* Viz. For Interest of the Debt and Sinking Fund	£10,577,972
For Expenses of Civil List, Military Establishments, and Civil Government	5,391,206

Total.....£15,969,178

N.B. The Expenditure of Ireland was somewhat above One Million Sterling.

State of the Finances.

[The Documents which follow are intended to illustrate the more important branches of Public Income and Expenditure.]

EXCISE.—ENGLAND.

ARTICLES.	Gross Actual Receipt in Money.			Charges of Management.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auctions	258,029	12	2½	2,754	1	2¼
Beer.....	2,924,260	13	11½	268,390	8	4
Bricks and Tiles.....	365,021	4	9½	3,613	17	1¾
Candles	350,179	13	7½	52,276	15	2¼
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee.....	206,963	18	2	9,922	2	6½
Cider and Perry.....	62,812	9	6	1,096	6	4
Glass	798,298	13	0¼	24,609	19	2¼
Hides and Skins.....	639,208	16	3¼	30,476	8	11¼
Hops	349,019	5	4	5,162	6	1¼
Licences	599,854	11	5¾	7,945	15	10
Malt	1,204,549	9	3½	458	14	2¾
Paper	464,786	10	10½	12,992	18	7¼
Pepper.....	26,287	15	10	22	16	10
Printed Goods	1,302,351	0	11¼	26,843	3	1
Salt	1,450,144	18	11¾	33,183	6	10
Soap	891,585	15	7	35,502	2	3¼
Spirits { British.....	1,494,627	0	4	17,470	11	7¾
{ Foreign	1,437,909	10	0¾	77,601	6	9¼
Starch	56,865	6	11	5,624	16	2½
Stone Bottles	2,973	15	5¾	346	10	0
Sweets and Mead	11,159	13	1½	122	18	4
Tea	1,945,384	11	7¾	38,924	2	10
Tobacco and Snuff.....	975,510	12	1	164	7	6
Vinegar and Verjuice.....	46,965	5	8	2,457	18	5
Wine	973,901	14	9¼	37,212	3	11½
Wire	8,576	13	0¾	358	11	6
Total Consolidated Duties..	18,847,228	12	11½	695,534	9	10¼
Spirits { British, 51 G. III. c. 59 ...	330,892	17	8¼	37	5	11¾
	94,795	7	9	16	3	4
Total Unconsolidated Duties	425,688	5	5¼	53	9	3¾

State of the Finances.

ARTICLES.	Gross Actual Receipt in Money.	Charges of Management.
TEMPORARY TAXES.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malt, 43 Geo. III. c. 81.....	967 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —
Sweets Do.	1,877 16 7	0 8 0
Spirits { British Do.	406,218 4 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Foreign Do.	706,099 5 11	132 8 7
Tea.....Do.	1,173,403 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — —
Tobacco and Snuff, 46 Geo.III. c. 39.	198,679 9 3	— — —
Brandy, &c. 47 Geo. III. c. 27.	126,018 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 8 1
Total Temporary Taxes	2,613,263 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	154 5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
ANNUAL DUTIES.		
Tobacco and Snuff, commuted 26th March	283,776 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,726 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malt, Additional..Do.	898,364 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	345 14 3
Malt, Old, commuted 24th June	512,076 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	86,815 2 7
Do. commuted 5th July.....	46,219 10 8	44,095 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tobacco and Snuff, Do.	195,153 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,387 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Annual Duties	1,935,660 11 10	158,370 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS collected.		
CONSOLIDATED DUTIES	18,847,228 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	695,534 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
UNCONSOLIDATED DUTIES	425,668 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
TEMPORARY TAXES	2,613,263 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	154 5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
ANNUAL DUTIES	1,935,660 11 10	158,370 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
GRAND TOTAL.....	23,821,841 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	854,112 12 9

N. B.—Excise, Scotland, Gross Produce..... £2,245,473 0 0

Charges of Management and Allowances..... 394,005 0 0

Excise, Ireland, Gross Produce 2,002,153 0 0

State of the Finances.

	England.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Duties Inwards	10,415,200	13 1½	746,740	15 3½	11,161,941	8 4½
— Outwards	194,909	10 6	15,568	12 2½	210,478	2 8½
— Coastways	952,961	10 7½	10,857	2 9	963,818	13 4½
Quarantine Duty	11,563,071	14 3½	773,166	10 3	12,336,238	4 6½
South Sea Duties	22,769	13 10½	623	12 9½	23,393	6 8
Canal and Dock Duty	6,455	12 0	52	11 6	6,508	3 6
Four and Half per Cent. Duties	40,314	12 9	—	—	40,314	12 9
Bounties repaid, and Interest thereon	21,270	17 9½	—	—	21,270	17 9½
Duties collected at the Isle of Man	427	1 3	36	5 6½	463	6 9½
Remittances from the Plantations, including Receipts of Plan- tation Seizures	15,038	4 8½	—	—	15,038	4 8½
Proceeds of Seizures, &c.	36,216	7 3½	—	—	36,216	7 3½
Proceeds of Goods sold for Duties	46,059	19 0½	124	10 10½	46,184	9 10½
Received for Rent of Legal Quays, Warehouse Rent, &c. &c.	2,076	7 9	146	1 8½	2,222	9 5½
Received from the East India Company the Amount of Duties due on Goods imported in former years	22,768	18 6½	32	16 7½	22,801	15 2
Received for Interest of Money advanced to the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks	22,068	12 8	—	—	22,068	12 8
Received from the Inspector of Corn Returns, in balance of his Account	3,000	0 0	—	—	3,000	0 0
Proceeds of Surcharges, Sale of old Stores, &c. &c.	862	16 0	—	—	862	16 0
	9,972	3 0½	1,225	3 11	11,197	6 11½
Grand Total	11,812,373	1 0½	775,407	13 1½	12,587,780	14 2½

Gross Produce of Customs in Ireland, £2,223,842.

State of the Finances.

STAMPS—DUTIES ARISING FROM

	England.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written Instruments (except Legacy Receipts, Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories, Bills of Exchange, and Promis- sory Notes and Receipts) and Licences to Dealers in Thread Lace	2,000,385	14 8½	203,451	14 7	2,203,837	9 3½
Legacies	825,262	15 1	49,761	1 2	875,026	16 3
Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories ..	638,747	14 0	31,616	0 0	720,363	14 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.....	629,914	4 2	109,060	3 9	738,974	7 11
Receipts	190,292	2 1	14,961	13 5	205,253	15 6
Newspapers	365,080	11 4	19,060	5 0	384,140	16 4
Almanacks	33,433	18 9	—	—	33,433	18 9
Medicine and Medicine Licences.....	37,622	7 10	319	18 6	37,942	6 4
Fire Insurances	595,262	11 7½	21,865	17 2	617,128	8 9½
Cards	22,445	2 6	—	—	22,445	2 6
Gold and Silver Plate.....	91,550	12 11¼	5,839	9 1	97,390	2 0¼
Dice.....	714	0 0	—	—	714	0 0
Pamphlets	796	19 7	46	16 0	843	15 7
Advertisements	122,227	3 3	16,911	9 6	139,138	12 9
Stage Coaches	244,721	18 4½	15,821	0 11½	260,542	19 4
Post Horses	239,839	7 2	—	—	239,839	7 2
Race Horses.....	840	0 0	63	0 0	903	0 0
Total	* 6,089,137	3 5	488,781	9 1½	6,577,918	12 6½
Lottery	4,434	18 10	—	—	4,434	18 10

Stamp Duties—Ireland produced £514,525: Management cost £44,780. * Charge of Management, £200,551.

State of the Finances.

BALANCES in the Hands of the several RECEIVERS-GENERAL of the Land and Assessed Taxes, and Property-Tax, on the 5th of January, 1821.

Counties.	Receivers-General.	Balances.		
		£	s.	d.
Bedford	J. Gibbard	6424	15	3
Berks	W. B. Simonds	6254	5	4
	E. Golding	3989	2	3
Bucks	G. R. Minshull	6480	15	10
	W. H. Hanmer	3996	7	10
Cambridge	C. Pemberton	6418	17	9
Chester	H. C. Cotton	6494	14	9
Cornwall	C. Rashleigh	6406	9	5
Cumberland	J. C. Satterthwaite	4463	14	5
Derby	J. Crompton	6457	10	5
Devon	J. J. Fortescue	6481	15	7
	Sir J. Duntze, Bart.	6382	1	11
Dorset	W. P. Hodges	6374	12	11
Durham and Northumberland	C. Blackett	6331	14	3
	H. P. Pulleine	3874	13	0
York	J. Tindall	3942	2	5
	R. R. Milnes	3996	5	3
	R. Creyke	3925	16	10
Essex	R. Andrews	6350	13	5
	C. Round	3981	12	5
Gloucester	G. Talbot	6468	12	11
Hereford	P. Barneby	6256	8	4
Hertford	T. H. Byde	6430	5	0
Huntingdon	O. Rowley	6483	12	0
Kent	Sir W. J. Twysden, Bart.	6453	9	1
	G. W. H. D'Aeth	3979	4	6
Lancaster	G. Case	3952	0	2
	E. Falkner	3960	19	6
Leicester	T. Peach	6220	17	1
Lincoln	S. R. Fydell	6422	13	7
	B. Claypon	6213	5	2
Monmouth	R. Lascelles	4484	8	7
Norfolk	J. Petre	6384	1	2
	W. Fisher	6415	11	3
Northampton and Rutland	E. Boodle	6494	14	4
	C. Smyth (late)	—	—	—
	J. Beauclerk, (present)	3993	6	5
Nottingham	C. Greville	6491	10	0
Oxford	J. H. Tilson	6467	15	5
Salop	Sir F. B. Hill, Knt.	6481	16	0
Somerset	J. Allen	6231	19	9
	Hon. G. Poulett	3945	8	6
Southampton	G. W. Ricketts	6495	0	6
Isle of Wight	W. Hearn	1692	1	7

State of the Finances.

Counties.	Receivers-General.	Balances.		
		£	s.	d.
Stafford	E. Grove.....	6391	9	0
Suffolk.....	O. R. Oakes	6448	8	5
	D. E. Davy	6486	8	6
Surrey	R. Smith.....	6467	13	8
	T. Page	3914	11	6
Sussex	C. Mitford	6143	8	3
Warwick.....	W. Little	6491	16	10
	C. Fetherston.....	6453	2	6
Westmorland	E. Wilson	4485	11	10
Wilts	W. Bowles	6490	4	0
	J. Awdry.....	6482	0	3
Worcester	Sir A. Lechmere, Bart.....	6498	0	3
Wales (North)	J. Williams.....	4495	15	6
	J. L. Jones	4486	13	9
Wales (South)	E. C. Lord.....	4493	9	3
Glamorgan	H. Hollier, jun.....	4497	0	4
Palaces	G. Stone	4996	19	7
London, Middlesex,.... and Westminster	W. Bagot	6062	10	11
	Sir W. Bellingham, Bart.	5852	6	7
	W. Everett.....	5953	18	6
	S. N. Barber	5700	2	8
	Lord Hood.....	5650	17	2
		£362389	11	4
Scotland	A. Maclean	173115	19	1
		£535505	10	5

EXPENDITURE.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS, so far as relates to *Miscellaneous Services* ; specifying the Amount paid for Services at Home and Abroad respectively.

SERVICES AT HOME:		£	s.	d.
Towards defraying the expense of the <i>Royal Military College</i>	1820	18,600	0	0
Ditto	<i>Royal Military Asylum</i> 1819	35,500	13	10
Towards the repairs of Henry VIIIth's Chapel	1820	3,317	6	9
Towards defraying the expense of works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh	1819, 1820	20,000	0	0

State of the Finances.

To defray the expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western sea, by Inverness and Fort William	1819, 1820	£55,000	0	0
For defraying the expense of building a <i>Penitentiary House, at Milbank</i>	1819, 1820	63,100	0	0
For the <i>expense of the Establishment</i> of ditto	1819, 1820	18,000	0	0
To defray the expense of Works and Repairs of public Buildings	1819, 1820	47,740	17	7
For defraying the charge of making variations in the road between Bangor and Chirk	1819, 1820	20,000	0	0
Towards completing the purchases for the new street	1820	90,000	0	0
For defraying the expenses incurred in prosecutions relating to the Coin of this Realm.....	1820	4,000	0	0
To defray the extraordinary expenses of the Mint in the Gold Coinage.....	1818	50,000	0	0
To make good deficiency of Grant 1816 for expenses arising from recoinage of the Silver Coin.....	1818	54,337	1	11
To complete the expense of Works at Holyhead Harbour.....	1818, 1819	5,896	0	0
For defraying the <i>expense of Law Charges</i>	1820	30,000	0	0
Towards the expense of maintaining, confining, and employing Convicts at home.....	1819, 1820	93,607	0	0
Towards defraying the expense of the National Vaccine Establishment	1820	3,000	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to carry on the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament.....	1820	10,009	16	10
To defray such Charges of a Civil nature as do not form a part of the Ordinary Charges of the Civil List	1819, 1820	347,898	12	1½
Towards making good to the Civil Contingencies 1819, sums issued thereout for Public Services, not forming part of the Ordinary Expenditure of that Fund, 1820	1819, 1820	21,563	3	10½
To make good deficiency of Fee Funds....	1819, 1820	71,803	17	¾
To defray the charge of Contingencies and Messengers Bills in the departments of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, and Lord Chamberlain.....	1820	56,445	10	7
For defraying the salaries of the Officers, and expenses of the Court and Receipt of Exchequer	1819, 1820	4,061	7	0
To defray the salaries and allowances to Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons.....	1820	24,193	3	6
For further defraying the expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons	1820	22,066	6	6
To make good deficiency of Grant 1819, for ditto, 1820	1820	6,889	6	7
To defray the charge of <i>his Majesty's Secret Service</i> ,	1819, 1820	53,347	10	0
Towards satisfying certain Annuities, Pensions, and other payments upon the Consolidated Fund or Civil List, from the 29th January, 1820, the day of the demise of his late Majesty, to 5th April following.....	1820	132,063	0	2
To defray the expense of printing for the House of Lords and Acts of Parliament	1819	17,000	0	0
To make good deficiency of Grant 1818 for ditto,	1819	2,577	8	5

State of the Finances.

To defray the expense of printing 1,250 copies of the 50th volume of the Journals of the House of Lords.. 1819	1,671	2	0
To defray the expense of printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by Order of the House of Commons .. 1820	4,789	3	0
To make good deficiency of Grant 1819, for ditto 1820	8,765	8	5
For defraying the expense of printing 1,750 copies of the 74th volume of the Journals of the House of Commons 1819	3,500	0	0
To make good deficiency of Grant 1819, for ditto 1820	1,933	10	10
Towards defraying the expense of re-printing Journals and Reports of the House of Commons 1819	3,000	0	0
To make good deficiency of Grants for printing Votes for the House of Commons 1819, 1820	2,507	7	4
For the relief of the <i>suffering Clergy and Laity of France, Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, St. Domingo Sufferers, and Dutch Naval Officers</i> 1819, 1820	33,000	0	0
For the relief of the <i>American Loyalists</i> 1819	8,000	0	0
For defraying the expense of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum 1818, 1819, 1820	3,066	7	5
To the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty for <i>augmenting the maintenance of the Poor Clergy in England</i> , 1818, 1819	200,000	0	0
To defray the expenses of an Institution called the Refuge for the Destitute 1820	5,000	0	0
To defray the superannuation Allowance to Joseph Planta, Esq. formerly one of the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills 1819	266	13	4
To defray the superannuation Allowances to retired Clerks in the Office for auditing Public Accounts 2,012	17	8	
Ditto to retired Clerks in the Lottery Office	166	10	0
Ditto to Persons formerly employed in Public Offices 1820	1,290	0	0
Ditto to Officers and other Persons formerly employed on the Military Roads in Scotland 1818	299	0	0
Ditto to retired Consuls Abroad 1819	295	0	0
Ditto to William Bell, late a Master Shipwright, at Kingston in Canada 1819	112	10	0
Towards enabling his Majesty to pay Allowances from 29th January 1820 to 5th July following, to certain of the Officers and Attendants on his late Majesty, and to certain other Persons to whom his Majesty had granted Pensions or Allowances out of his Privy Purse 1820.	8,056	6	0
To enable his Majesty to pay one Year's salary to Persons who received Salaries or Allowances from his late Majesty's Privy Purse 1820	403	6	0
To defray the expense of Commissioners for promoting the building of additional Churches and Chapels 1820	3,000	0	0
To make good the Total Sum charged upon the Fees arising in the Exchequer in the year ended 5th April, 1819 1820	23,097	17	4
For the salaries of the Officers and incidental expenses in preparing and drawing Lotteries 1819, 1820	16,000	0	0

State of the Finances.

Bank of England for receiving Contributions to Loan of £12,000,000 for the year 1819, and for discount on prompt payment of the same.....	137,659	12	6
Bank of England for receiving Lotteries	3,000	0	0
Paymasters of Exchequer Bills for premium on Exchequer Bills paid in on account of Loan £12,000,000, anno 1819	58,607	0	0
To the Chief Cashier in the Office of the Auditor of the Exchequer for extra trouble in preparing Exchequer Bills, per Act 48 Geo. III.....	500	0	0
Bank of England for payment and management of Life Annuities	1,575	8	7½
For salaries to the Officers and incidental expenses of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt	6,900	0	0
For salaries and incidental expenses in the Office of Exchequer Bills for the employment of the Poor.....	1,500	0	0
For incidental expenses of carrying into execution the Acts for redemption of Land Tax	2,515	2	2
Total Services at Home.....	£ 1,924,508	5	6½

SERVICES ABROAD :

To defray the expense of the Civil Establishment			
Of Bahamas.....	1819, 1820	3,301	10 0
New Brunswick.....	" "	6,757	10 0
Newfoundland	" "	5,476	0 0
New South Wales.....	" "	17,825	0 0
Nova Scotia	" "	13,516	17 6
Dominica	" "	600	0 0
Upper Canada.....	" "	10,800	0 0
Sierra Leone	" "	21,687	15 0
Cape Breton	" "	2,990	0 0
Prince Edward Island	" "	4,490	0 0
For maintaining and repairing British Forts on the coast of Africa	1820	25,000	0 0
To pay Bills drawn from New South Wales.....	1820	60,000	0 0
To satisfy the Awards to Portuguese Claimants, by the Commissioners under Treaty with Portugal for preventing illicit Traffic in Slaves	1820	98,603	0 0½
To defray salaries and expenses of the said Commissioners	1820	21,000	0 0
Total Services Abroad	£	292,047	12 6½
Total Services at Home		1,924,508	5 6½
	£	2,216,555	18 0½

State of the Finances.

PAYMENTS out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Sinecures and Pensions	1,184,336	4	4

COURTS OF JUSTICE:

Judges of England and Wales	13,050	0	0
Deficiencies in the salaries of English Judges	13,646	18	10
Additional salaries to Welsh Judges	3,200	0	0
John Baldwin, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices	21,629	1	5½
P. Colquhoun, Esq. ditto Thames Police	1,785	2	0
C. Bathurst, Esq. ditto ditto	3,537	8	7
T. Venables, Esq. ditto ditto	1,889	6	4
The Sheriffs of England and Wales	4,000	0	0
Clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery	2,400	0	0
		65,137	17 ¾

MINT:

Master of his Majesty's Mint in England	13,800	0	0
Ditto Scotland	—		
Deficiency of Mint Fees	—		
		13,800	0 0

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES:

Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, to complete his salary of £6,000 per annum	1,807	2	0
E. Roberts, Esq. on the yearly sum of £650, formerly paid to Auditor of the Exchequer	650	0	0
Geo. Pepler, Esq. Inspector of Tontine Certificates, an. 1789	500	0	0
Chief Cashier of the Bank, for Fees at sundry public Offices	1,175	0	0
Ditto South Sea Company, ditto	269	9	10
For the encouragement of the growth of Hemp and Flax in Scotland	2,956	13	8
W. M. Praed, Esq. Chairman of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts	1,500	0	0
Sir C. W. R. Boughton, Bart. one of the Commissioners for ditto	1,200	0	0
Richard Dawkins, Esq. ditto.....	1,200	0	0

State of the Finances.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Whishaw, Esq. one of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts..	1,200	0	0			
John Sargent, Esq. ditto.....	1,200	0	0			
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	33,497	11	0			
J. Halkett, Esq. Chairman of the Commissioners for auditing West India Acc.	1,500	0	0			
John Wilson, Esq. one of Com. for ditto	1,000	0	0			
James Chapman, Esq. ditto.....	1,000	0	0			
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	6,292	8	3			
				56,948	4	9
Bounties				2,849	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS:

Russian Dutch Loan, 55 Geo. III. c. 115.	119,517	1	9			
Deficiency of Profits to the South Sea Company, 55 Geo. III. c. 57.....	2,200	17	3			
Contingencies in the Office for inquiring into Charities	14,000	0	0			
Irish Life Annuities	38,978	17	0			
Commissioners of Roads to Holyhead..	25,000	0	0			
Duke of Wellington, 54 Geo. III. c. 161.	20,000	0	0			
Commissioners for the improvement of Port Patrick Harbour	5,000	0	0			
				224,896	16	0
				£	1,548,473	11 1½

ECONOMY

AND

RETRENCHMENT.

THE labours of Mr. Hume are an instance of what the ability and perseverance of a single individual may accomplish even in the House of Commons as at present constituted. The Opposition must be heartily ashamed of their former inefficiency, and, doubtless, feel some mortification in beholding an obscure member effect in one or two sessions all they had been talking about for years. It is not, however, so much the good Mr. Hume has effected as the evil he has prevented that entitles him to the gratitude of the country. From 1817, all the great branches of public expenditure had been annually augmenting; the army, the navy, and ordnance had all increased, and the estimates for 1821 were greater than in any preceding year, except 1820. How far this progression would have extended, had not Mr. Hume, supported by a small phalanx of honest members, commenced his exposures, it is impossible to say. His mode of attack could not be resisted: though an unofficial man himself, he showed as intimate acquaintance with the details of the public accounts as those who had been all their lives in office. Even Mr. Gooch and Stuart Wortley were constrained to admit the value of his services, and the reductions of the present session may be ascribed entirely to his exertions.

To judge of the value of these reductions, and the importance of Mr. Hume's labours, it will be necessary to advert to the state of the expenditure when he undertook to shame Ministers into some sort of economy by

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an exposure of their profusion. The great object of his exertions was to show the immense disproportion betwixt the peace expenditure of 1792 and the present time, and to establish this point he brought forward, in his memorable speech of the 27th June, 1821, numerous statements illustrative of the expenditure of the two periods. As these documents must be extremely valuable for reference in all future discussions on the subject, we shall incorporate the most important in the SUPPLEMENT, with a few observations.

The first subject of comparison was the disproportion betwixt the military and naval establishments. It appears that, in 1792, the whole charge for the army, navy, and ordnance, was £4,760,694, and that, in the past year, it amounted to £16,715,408, making an increase of £11,954,714; as appears by the following statement:—

*Abstract of the EXPENSE of the ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE
of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in the Years 1792 and 1820.*

In 1792—Great Britain Army Ordinary.....	£1,814,000
Ireland Do. Do.	516,349
	2,330,349
Ordnance Great Britain.....	422,001
Do. Ireland	22,862
	2,775,212
Navy	1,985,482
Total charge in 1792	£4,760,694
In 1820—Great Britain Army Ordinary	7,941,513
Extra	984,911
	8,926,424
Ordnance Great Britain	1,401,585
	10,328,009
Navy	6,387,399
	£ 16,715,408
Total charge 1792	4,760,694
Being more in 1820	£ 11,954,714 than in 1792

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The comparison of the numbers of the army was not less striking. The total number of the troops regular and irregular in 1792 was 86,807. In 1821, the number of regular troops was 101,539, and the irregular, 162,328; making a total of 263,867, and giving an increase of 177,060 men above the numbers of 1792.

Statement of the MILITARY FORCE, regular and irregular (Men and Officers included), in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and the BRITISH COLONIES, (exclusive of the East Indies), in the Years 1792 and 1821, made up from Returns before Parliament.

1792.

Regular Cavalry and Infantry in Great Britain	15,919	
Do. Do. Ireland	12,000	
Do. Do. Colonies	17,323	
(Including the Corps at New South Wales)	45,242	
Royal Artillery	3,730	
Do. Marines	4,425	
	8,155	
Total Regulars	53,397	
Militia of Great Britain disembodied	53,410	
Total Irregulars	33,410	
Total Regular and Irregular Troops ..	86,807	

1821.

Regular Cavalry and Infantry in Great Britain	27,852	
Do. Do. Ireland	20,778	
Do. Do. Colonies	32,476	
	81,106	
Royal Artillery	7,872	
Do. Marines	8,000	
	15,872	
Regular Colonial Troops at the Cape of Good Hope	458	
Do. Do. Ceylon	3,606	
	4,064	
Recruiting Establishment	497	
Total Regulars	101,539	

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Militia of Great Britain disembodied in 89 Regiments	55,092	
Do. Ireland	Do. 38 Regiments	22,472
		—————77,564
Yeomanry in Great Britain, Men and Officers	..	36,294
Do. Ireland	.....	30,786
Volunteer Infantry, in Men and Officers, Great Britain		6,934
		—————74,014
East India Company's Regiment	.....	750
Veteran Battalions disembodied and ready to be called	..	10,000
		—————
Total Irregulars	.....	162,328
Men in Arms, or may be in Arms in a few hours or days :		
Total of Regular and Irregular, 1821	.....	263,867
Do.	Do. in 1792	 86,807
		—————
	More in 1821 than in 1792	177,060
		—————

In this enormous increase was included nearly 10,000 dragoons and household troops, the most expensive class in the army. The following statement shows the increase of life and foot guards and cavalry at the two periods.

	RANK and FILE.		Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in 1821.	Total of Men and Officers in 1821.	Increase in Rank and File in 1821.
	1792.	1821.			
Life Guards	411	688	187	875	277
Horse Guards	261	344	86	430	83
Dragoon Guards	696	2,668	1,506	9,326	{ 1,972 3,072
Dragoons ..	2,080	5,152			
Foot Guards	3,126	5,760	848	6,608	2,634
Total Number.	6,574	14,612	2,627	17,239	8,038

Lord Castlereagh defended the large establishment of the army on the pretext that they were necessary to the relief of foreign stations; but this cannot apply to the household troops, as they are never sent abroad in peace. The sums saved by their reduction would be considerable, since the expenses of every horseman is nearly as great as those of the junior clerks in the public offices, some of whom have been so unsparingly reduced, that their superiors might enjoy undiminished their overgrown emoluments. The expense of a dragoon and horse, exclusive of forage,

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&c. is £57 a year, and of a life and horse-guardsman £75 a year; whilst the charge for infantry of the line is only £31 per man. The increased charge for military staff and office establishments kept pace with other branches of army expenditure.

*Charge for MILITARY STAFF, and the Office Establishments of the
ARMY in 1792 and 1821.*

	1792	1821
Amount of Expense of Staff in Great Britain.....	£ 6,247	49,636
Office Establishment.....	10,429	28,824
Amount of Expense of Staff in Ireland.....	10,501	40,143
Do. Do. Do. Colonies.....	17,118	83,854
Total in each Year.....	£ 44,295	194,457

*The comparative expenditure of the Public Department of the Army
was as follows:*

	1792	1821
The Paymaster General, his Deputies and Clerks ..	£18,344	28,884
Secretary at War, his Deputy and Clerks.....	9,978	51,881
Fees at the War Office, received by the Deputy and Clerks.....	4,997	—
Judge Advocate General.....	2,421	5,180
Do. Do. Do. North Britain.....	—	650
Comptrollers of Accounts.....	5,103	12,642
Commander-in-Chief's Office.....	846	14,475
War Office.....	13,253	64,690
Total in each Year.....	£54,952	178,402

The half-pay allowance, and the manner of filling up commissions are subjects of great abuse in the army. Half-pay was originally intended as a reward for past services, but by the system now adopted it is a mode of increasing the *pensioners* of the crown. Mr. Hume produced a list of 233 individuals who had been placed on the half-pay list within the same year, and upwards of 130 of them on the *same day on which they had received their first commissions*. But this was only a part of the evil: it appeared by parliamentary returns, that 1,194 first commissions had been given in the army, artillery, engineers, and marines, and 341 in the navy, making a total of 1,535 *first commissions since the peace*! In the army 1,105 officers had been appointed to first commissions, of which 508 had been given away without *purchase*. If these 508 commissions had been

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filled up from the half-pay there would have been a saving to the country of £27,813 a year. It appeared, also, that the number of promotions in the army from cornets to lieutenants, from lieutenants to captains, and so on, within the last five years, was 1,448; and if to these the 1,105 first commissions be added there is a total of 2,553 commissions granted in that time.

In 1821 there were 9,037 officers on the half-pay of the army, at an expense of £812,557 per annum. The following statement shows their rank and numbers:—

	No.
Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonels	187
Majors	332
Captains; Lieutenants and Captains of Foot Guards and Captains and Lieutenants	1,836
Lieutenants, and Ensigns and Lieutenants of Foot Guards	3,491
Cornets, Second Lieutenants and Ensigns	1,346
Paymasters	186
Adjutants	130
Quarter-Masters and Troop Quarter-Masters	483
Surgeons	333
Assistant Surgeons, Staff Assistants, Hospital Assistants and Mates	359
Veterinary Surgeons	24
Physicians	34
Superintendants-General and Inspectors of Hospitals	70
Apothecaries, Purveyors, and Clerks	100
Inspecting Field Officers of Militia, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Deputy Judge Advocate, &c.	28
Commissaries, Deputies and Assistants	13
Chaplains	75
Total	9,037

In the navy a similar eagerness to create sinecures had been manifested; although 7,000 officers were on the navy half-pay, yet, in five years, 341 first commissions had been given, and 337 promotions made.

The *Royal Military College* was established in 1801, at a yearly expense of £3,859, yet it appears by the following statement that, in the five years since the peace, from 1816 to 1821, it had cost, for the junior department alone, £115,200, and for both departments, £134,130.

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Expense of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, for the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and Estimate for 1821.

	1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.		1820.		Total.	
	Cad.	Off.	Cad.	Off.	Cad.	Off.	Cad.	Off.	Cad.	Off.	Cad.	Off.
	412	30	214	30	330	30	320	30	290	30	1,764	150
	£		£		£		£		£		£	
Staff	7,493		6,567		6,605		6,469		6,469		33,733	
Junior Department ..	20,692		17,588		13,778		12,303		9,181		73,542	
Total	£ 28,185		24,155		20,377		18,908		15,650		107,275	
Pensions	368		491		740		656		*2,153		4,398	
Contingencies	—		—		750		1,697		1,160		3,607	
Senior Department..	5,265		3,508		3,647		3,923		2,507		18,850	
Total Expense in } each Year }	£ 33,818		28,154		25,514		25,174		21,470		134,130	
No. of Cadets who } have received } Commissions in } each of these } Years. }	18		40		18		14		44		160	

N.B. The Estimate for 290 Cadets and 15 Officers for 1821, is £18,739. The Estimate for 1822 is £15,480.

During the five years there had been 1764 cadets educated there, but only 160 had received commissions, so that the expenses of this establishment, divided among the number who had been admitted to the army, had been no less a sum than £720 *each*! The staff officers alone exceeded £6000 a year to manage a few embryo cornets and ensigns: a more objectionable abuse can hardly be conceived, not less on account of the principle of this establishment than its enormous profusion.

In the barrack and commissariat department there had been similar multiplication of expense. The commissariat, in 1792, scarcely existed, and the expense of barracks was only £13,350; whereas the expense of the latter was now £226,332: and what appears extraordinary is that the charge for the barrack establishment in 1821 was greater than for 1818 and 1819. Of the profusion in the commissariat we may judge from the fact that, in Ireland, where 2400 horses were to support, the *mere* charge for the commissariat establishment kept to supply them was greater than if each horse had been put out to livery, at the usual livery charge.

So much for the Army Establishment: let us come to the Navy. The

* If the Pensions, to the amount of £2,153 already granted, are calculated at 12 years purchase, they will amount to the sum of £25,836.

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expenses of the Navy in 1792 amounted to £1,985,482; in 1821 the estimates were £6,382,786. In the different civil establishments of the department, the admiralty, navy, and navy pay-offices, the charges had nearly quadrupled. The victualling-office in 1792 cost £36,536, and, in 1821, £96,456, being nearly trebled. The charge for dock-yard establishments had increased nearly eight fold; and what is extraordinary there appeared little difference of expense between peace and war. In 1813, in the midst of war, when 666 ships were in commission, the expense of the dock-yards was only £212,142; in 1821 when we had only 119 ships and 14,000 sailors employed, the charge was £210,745, being a decrease of only £1,389. Another extraordinary fact is connected with this subject: such is the disproportion between the workmen, the most valuable part of the dock-yard establishment, and the officers and clerks to superintend them, that the salaries of the latter considerably exceed all the wages of carpenters, caulkers, labourers, and every species of workmen employed.

We shall only say a few words on the *Ordnance*. The average expenditure in this department for 1790, 1791 and 1792 was £43,042 a year, whilst by the Annual Finance accounts the actual expenditure on the average of the four years to 1821 was £147,206. The augmentation arose partly from the increase of salaries, fees, and gratuities; a subject which will be sufficiently intelligible from the following comparative statement.

Comparative Expenses of some of the Establishments of the ORDNANCE in 1796 and 1821, Fees included, in the TOWER and WESTMINSTER Establishments.

	1796.	1821.
	£	£
The Master General.....	1,560	3,239
Lieutenant General.....	1,125	1,592
Surveyor General.....	825	1,262
Storekeeper.....	964	1,522
Treasurer.....	585	1,265
Secretary to the Board.....	557	1,695
Superintendent of Shipping.....	200	827
The Under Secretary and Clerks under the Master General.....	365	1,387
Under the Surveyor General.....	14 Clerks 2,020	48 Clerks 10,621
Under the Clerk of the Ordnance.....	15 Do. 2,230	31 Do. 6,091
Under the Principal Storekeeper.....	12 Do. 1,440	18 Do. 5,619
Under the Clerk of Deliveries.....	8 Do. 910	16 Do. 3,857
Under the Treasurer.....	10 Do. 1,203	12 Do. 3,354
Under the Secretary to the Board.....	7 Do. 833	30 Do. 10,311
Porters and Messengers.....	819	1,964

The system of gratuities had been carried to such an extent that a clerk after one year's service, received a gratuity, increasing every year, until, in many cases, the amount exceeded that of the salary. These gratuities intended for extra duties and services were begun in war, and ought to have ceased with it. In 1796, the total gratuities paid in the ordnance was £2,324; in 1813, they had increased to £9,628; and in 1821, to £30,000 a year. The charge for medical establishments in the artillery had increased from £594, in 1792, to £10,135, in 1821; an increase altogether disproportionate to the increase of men; and many of the 42 surgeons now belonging to the artillery might, as formerly, be dispensed with. The board, consisting of a director-general, surgeons, &c. was new since 1792, and deemed altogether unnecessary when there was a general medical board for the army kept up at an enormous expense.

Having gone through the great departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Ordnance, we shall only briefly notice the miscellaneous expenditure. The charges of all the public offices had been nearly doubled since 1792. The expenses of the treasury for salaries amounted to £25,000 a year, with £8,000 for prosecutions relative to the coin, besides a separate charge for law proceedings, in each department of the state. Some offices and establishments entirely new had been created. The Colonial Office was new since the last peace, and its expense £29,000 a year. The new establishment of the Insolvent Debtor's Court costs more than £8,000, of which three judges received £5,000 in salary. And the charge for the *Alien Office* was £5,135, though not a single alien we believe last year was sent out of the country.

In the Civil Contingencies, and in the collection of the revenue Mr. Hume also proposed considerable retrenchments. In the collection of the revenue he thought £1,050,000 might be saved, chiefly by reducing the number and salaries of the receivers-general, the allowance to stamp distributors, and in the expense of collecting the customs and excise.

The following exhibits a recapitulation of the reductions proposed by Mr. Hume and other members in the last session.

*Reductions proposed by MR. HUME and other Members, in the
ESTIMATES in 1821.*

ARMY.

To reduce 20,000 men, household troops and troops	£
in the Colonies	753,955
Army extras, one-third of 934,911	300,000
	———— £1,053,955

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By reducing 93 regiments of 650 men to 75 regiments of 800 each	211,000	
Do. Do. Barracks (England)	80,000	
Do. Do. Do. (Ireland)	40,000	
		120,000
Do. Do. Commissariat, England and Ireland.....		115,000
Military Staff, Great Britain and Colonies £ 105,943 to reduce		10,943
Do. Irish Staff	26,538	6,538
Commander-in-Chief's Office	14,474	4,000
War Office	51,000	10,000
Adjutant General's Office	6,844	1,500
Do. Do. (Scotland)	900	351
Quarter-Master General.....	4,692	1,500
Do. in Scotland.....	922	622
Judge Advocate General	5,180	2,180
Do. (Scotland)	650	650
Comptroller's Office	12,642	4,600
Medical Staff	5,614	2,200
Public Departments (Ireland)	10,518	3,500
Volunteers and Yeomanry (England)	170,000	20,000
Do. Do. (Ireland)	19,023	9,000
Military College	16,915	7,244
Do. Asylum	36,000	12,000
Foreign Half-pay Agency.....		2,025
Garrisons Abroad and at Home.....	34,000	12,449
Recruiting	50,000	20,000
Veteran Battalion Officers.....		18,870
Kilmainham and Chelsea Hospital Establishments ..		10,000
Retired Allowances	40,000	8,000
		1,663,127
Total for the Army.....		1,663,127
Navy Establishments £1,225,629½ of £925,629	251,407	
Building Ships .. 1,094,540	550,000	
Works in Dock Yard 424,648	357,136	
		1,108,543
Ordnance.—Tower Establishment £65,804		
to reduce	15,818 ..	
Sundries total Ordinary	547,766 ..	139,191
Extraordinary £271,124.....	¼ ..	77,500
		216,691

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In the Miscellaneous Items of £2,444, 100 might be saved	250,000
To be saved in the collection of the Revenue	1,050,000

Total Reduction £4,288,361

These reductions of 4½ millions are probably little more than half the amount that might be saved by reducing all our outgoings to the scale of 1792; a measure rendered necessary by the altered value of the currency, and the circumstances of the country. Instead, however, of returning to the standard of 1792, the utmost retrenchments proposed by ministers this session is short of *two millions*, as appears from the following statement taken from the appendix to Lord Castlereagh's speech, 15th of February.

	Supply granted 1821.	Supply proposed 1822.
Army	£8,736,092	£7,748,346
Navy	6,382,785	5,497,000
Ordnance	1,094,900	1,200,000
Miscellaneous	1,893,366	1,700,000
	£18,107,143	16,145,346
	16,145,346	
Reduction	£1,961,797	

From this proposed reduction two sums ought to be taken; first, the addition to the army, in consequence of the state of Ireland, estimated £350,000; secondly, the grant to Greenwich Hospital £320,000 which reduces the saving, according to ministerial estimate, to £1,291,797. The supplies actually granted this session are in some branches less than the sums proposed by ministers. In the barrack estimate there was a reduction of £10,000, on the motion of the indefatigable member for Aberdeen: whether this will be an ultimate saving to the country can only be known when the year's accounts are made up, as the House of Commons have only the estimates laid before them, and never call for an account of the *actual expenditure*.

Nothing can be more extravagant than the whole barrack establishment, beginning with the *Board of Management* in London, *whose expenses* are £17,000 a year! There are 1,104 barracks of which the expense of alterations and repairs are estimated at £60,000 a year: no inconsiderable sum for jobs and influence. Many of the barrack-masters are mere sinecures, for which they receive 15s. 6d. and 10s. a day: their total salaries amount to £27,000 a year. If the present rates of pay in time of war, with bar-

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racks full of troops, were sufficient, is it not reasonable to reduce them to half, or less, seeing there is little or nothing to do at present. Besides pay, every barrack-master is allowed coals, candles, and house rent. Many of them are stated to be civilians, living at a distance from the barracks they had charge of, and yet the same pay and allowances were given them. At Medbury, the barrack-master, Dr. Marshall, receives his pay and house-rent, but lives at Totness, 12 miles distant: he draws from the public an allowance of $266\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of coals, and $106\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of candles, as stated in the public returns. In the same way, Mr. Roughead, who is an iron-monger at Haddington, is barrack-master of Peirshill-barracks, 12 miles distant, and which he visits only now and then on his way to Edinburgh. He draws £214 for pay and house rent, although he does not live in the barracks or near them; and he also draws 266 bushels of coals, and 106 lbs. of candles, although he lives at Haddington. Unless we look at these enormous allowances to 104 barracks, some more, others less, we cannot account for the large expenditure and waste of public money. The profusion will be evident, when it is seen by the public returns, that the charge of barrack-masters and barrack-serjeants at Windsor is £591 : 7s. 9d. in pay and allowances, and that they also receive $799\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of coals, and $319\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of candles at the public expense every year.

An unsuccessful attempt was also made this session to reduce the charge for *Military Staff*. While a reduction has taken place in the number of men in the army, and when the number of all civil servants is to be reduced, and the rates of salaries and allowances also to be lessened, it seems unreasonable to keep up the enormous charge for staff-officers in the army. Mr. Hume, accordingly, moved for a reduction of one-eighth or £12,000 in the vote for military staff in the Colonies and Great Britain.

It is worth while to remark the conduct of the House on these occasions. The county members are generally pledged to support retrenchment, yet, when any motions are made for that purpose, it rarely happens they obtain their support. Indeed, the whole House seems peculiarly averse to any material reduction in the military establishments: although the members style themselves the people's representatives, they appear to have little reliance on the affections of their constituents, and place their chief security in numerous barracks and a large military force! Thus the motion of Mr. Hume for the reduction of military staff was only supported by *three* county members, the rest being absent or voting in the majority. The same gentleman's motion for a reduction of £3,000 in the expenditure of the Royal Military College, was supported only by a minority of *fifteen mem-*

bers. And the proposed reduction of the regular army from 68,000 to 57,000 men had only *fifty-one* votes : these facts speak volumes on the feelings of the House on the subject.

In the Colonies the expenses for staff are incurred under separate heads, which prevents a correct knowledge of the actual amount expended being known ; but we may infer from some instances the emoluments of persons on the military staff of the Colonies are enormous. Take, for example, General Sir Thomas Maitland, the brother of Lord Lauderdale ; this officer is on the list of staff-officers and his various salaries, pensions, and emoluments, are as under :

Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Malta and the Ionian Islands	£3,458
Governor of Malta	5,000
Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands	1,000
Pension from the revenues of Ceylon	1,000
Colonel of a British regiment, say	1,000
	£ 10,458

If £10,458 can be thus given away to one officer it need not be a matter of surprise that the expenditure of the empire is 26 millions in 1822, when it was not 7 millions in 1792. It matters little to the people of England how the several sums are paid, provided they come in the end out of their pockets and the revenues of the British territories, and on that account great consideration ought to be given to the aggregate amount each officer receives and his connexion with members voting such extravagant emoluments.

We may also notice that an attempt was made by Mr. Hume to reduce the charge of £14,512 for the Commander-in-Chief's office, but without success. In 1792, the duty of the Commander-in-Chief was performed by Lord Amherst with an office-establishment of only £846, with some fees. In 1802 the expense had increased to £4,402 ; and now, in 1822, it is £14,512. The Commander-in-Chief received £9 : 9s. a day until 1814, and since that year £15 : 8s. or £6,000 a year. We might say that it does appear unreasonable and inconsistent with the *professions of economy* to continue that large and increased charge for *personal pay in peace*, with three secretaries, at an expense of £2,965, &c. We would have our readers judge for themselves by the following charge for the office, viz.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief £16 : 8s. 3d per day	£ 5,999
4 Aid-de-Camp at 9s. 6d. each	693
1 Chaplain	115
1 Military Secretary	2,000

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1 Assistant ditto, and 1 Private Secretary	965
12 Clerks and other officers	3,993
Coals, Candles, Stationery, &c.	707
	£14,512

When the establishments of the Quarter-Master-General, the Adjutant General, and the War-Office, are taken into account, the expense for the Commander-in-Chief's Office is enormous. With such an increase of charge since 1792, it might have been expected that a reduction would have been made this year; but the disposition of the Committee was stated by Mr. Hume to be too much against his proposal to reduce any part of that vote, that he did not even take the sense of the Committee on the subject, which we much regret, as the country ought to know the names of those who support such extraordinary charges.

In the Ordnance Estimates, although there was much show and profession of economy this session, there has been little or any reduction in the amount: between the estimates of 1792, 1821, and 1822, Mr. Hume made comparisons of the number of clerks in the great departments at the Tower and Pall-Mall, and could not, from the numbers given in these estimates, admit that the numbers were reduced. In no department is there greater profusion than the Ordnance, in which the charge is nearly trebled since 1792. Some salaries have doubled, others quadrupled; the salary of the Master-General, for instance, from £1560 in 1792, has been increased to £3175; that of the Chief Clerk of the Secretary's Office, from £226 to £1771 a year; and the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, from £437 to £1136; and in like proportion in almost the whole establishment. Notwithstanding these augmentations, the estimates for the ordnance as well as those for the army and navy, were voted with *empty benches*. The lists of the minorities on these occasions seldom containing more than the names of a dozen members out of 658!—Such is the zeal and assiduity displayed by “the Guardians of the Public Purse,” in discharging their duties to *their* constituents!

THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THERE is, certainly, no man better acquainted with the character of the House of Commons than Lord Castlereagh: his experience in the Irish legislature, and the long period he has had the management of the English Commons, must have afforded superior opportunities for becoming acquainted with the motives which generally influence members of parliament: whatever, therefore, falls from him is entitled to particular attention. We shall extract a passage from his speech on the 7th of February, 1817, on the appointment of the Finance Committee; a sort of parliamentary humbug, of which it may suffice to observe, at present, that its ostensible object is economy, but its real object to screen ministerial profusion.

His Lordship observed, "An honourable gentleman had said that such a committee, as that he was about to move for, should be composed of members *quite impartial in their views*; but this qualification was far from being a common one; and if the committee were to consist of *twenty-one*, he should be quite at a loss to fill it up if he were restricted to that consideration: there were some gentlemen, indeed, in the House who, with great honour to themselves, and, no doubt, with great advantage to their country, reserved their minds for an impartial consideration of every topic; but they were not *very numerous*, nor were they treated with peculiar respect by the other side of the House; indeed, if any thing were viewed by the other side of the House with more peculiar hostility than another, it was an *attempt to set up an independence of opinion*; and if they ever felt the inconvenience of that independence to their own views, they *resisted it with peculiar acrimony*. Rejecting, therefore, the *visionary prospect* of choosing the committee out of that *rare and purer class of mortals*, he should fairly nominate to it members of both

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“*parties*. Although he did not share all the indisposition which had been
 “manifested to the class of *impartial persons*, he went to a certain degree
 “with those who objected to them, for he was perfectly ready to allow,
 “that *public business* could not be *better managed or so well managed*,
 “*if it were not for the SYSTEM OF PARTIES*; and in his conscience he be-
 “lieved that whatever human happiness was to be found in this country, in
 “a greater degree than the other countries of Europe, was to be attributed
 “to that conflict of parties, chastened by the spirit of the constitution, and
 “subdued by the spirit of decorum. To this honourable and liberal, but
 “animated and determined contest was, he would repeat, to be attributed
 “the *envied superiority of the country in public happiness, wisdom, and*
 “*liberty*.”

A truer description of parliament was never delivered, and, coming from the quarter it does, the facts it contains are invaluable. First, we are told the House does not contain twenty-one “*impartial members*;” secondly, that impartial members are viewed with particular aversion by the opposition; and, lastly, that it is to the paucity of impartial members that the prosperity of the country may be attributed.

If, for *impartial*, the word *honest* be substituted, his Lordship’s meaning will be more correctly expressed, and the speech, so amended, read thus: “An honourable member had said that such a committee should be composed of honest members, but such a qualification was far from being a common one in that House; and if the committee were to consist of twenty-one honest members he should be quite at a loss to fill it up,” and so on. By impartial members was evidently meant that class who vote without sinister motives—who do not belong to either of the trading factions into which the House is divided, and who vote on all questions, not with a view to their own emolument, but the interests of their country. But what a deplorable picture of the people’s representatives: Sodom and Gomorrah were scarcely less righteous than they. Out of 658 members not 21 are to be found who do not consider government a mere job, and the public a goose, out of which it is the business of every political knave to pluck a feather!

Lord Castlereagh says the Opposition view these impartial or honest members with “*peculiar acrimony*;” this we believe. In truth there is nothing the Opposition so cordially detest as “*independence of opinion*.” The small phalanx which has recently shown itself in the House must have been felt by them as a grievous calamity; it is, in fact, the greatest misfortune that has befallen them since the Revolution. It has taken away all their cajolleries, all their delusion; they have nothing left for *talk*; and they have been re-

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duced to the alternative of either joining those whom they had long held up to public contempt, or of falsifying, by their votes, their repeated professions. But still worse for the WHIGS: *the entail* is either cut off, or the value greatly diminished: although they had no prospect of immediate possession of office, it is well known they looked to a good thing at a *future day*. But the value of the reversion is greatly impaired by the pruning of Mr. HUME and his colleagues, and it is clear whoever succeeds to the administration, will not have so rich a harvest of plunder as formerly.

Lord Castlereagh, says the "*system of parties*," or, more correctly, the system of roguery, has worked well: this we deny. We believe it will be found to have worked like roguish systems generally—to the ruin of *all parties*. How it has worked for the country we may learn from the state of agriculture, the debt, and poor rates; and it is much to us if the working of these fruits of the "*system of parties*" do not ultimately work a suitable punishment to the authors of such grievous calamities.

It is almost unnecessary to add any thing to the preceding description of the House of Commons; one or two things, however, have turned up this session, which will still more illustrate its character, and which we shall briefly notice.

The first is the *Perpetual Pension Fund*. This is one of the most notable jobs of corruption; but, though it has been in existence for several years, it appears never to have attracted the attention of those watchful guardians of the public interests, the *Daily Press*. Mr. CREEVEY introduced the subject this session; till then we suspect the public was generally ignorant of the existence of such an act as the 57 Geo. III. The title of the act is "*An Act to enable his Majesty to recompense the services of Persons holding, or who have held high and efficient Civil Offices.*" Before observing on the character of this measure, we will say a word on the way in which it originated.

In the year 1817, there was a pretty general call for retrenchment, and, on the 7th of February of that year, Lord Castlereagh moved for the appointment of a *Select Committee of Finance*, to consider what places, salaries, pensions, and establishments, could be reduced, without "detriment to the public service." A committee of finance, as before observed, is a complete delusion, and, on this occasion, it did not belie its character. The committee was named by Lord Castlereagh, and consisted almost entirely of placemen and pensioners, of men who profited largely in the abuses they were appointed to investigate and reform. From such reformers nothing

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very beneficial could be reasonably anticipated; it was necessary, however, for appearances and a kind of parliamentary sanction to ministerial profusion.

At this time the cries of the people were loud against sinecures and undeserved pensions, and, as a sort of tub to the whale, the committee recommended the abolition of some of the most obnoxious. Three acts were accordingly introduced by their chairman to abolish certain useless places; as supervisor of his Majesty's printing-press, compiler of the Dublin gazette, master of the revels, chief justices in Eyre, clerk of the pipe, receiver of the bishops' rents, and some others. All these offices were to be abolished accordingly, but subject to *existing interests*. But mark the sequel: having recommended the abolition of these sinecures, the committee next recommend the creation of others; having cut down the places without any duties to perform, they create so many new pensions of retirement and superannuation, as actually to entail a greater burden on the country after this mock retrenchment than before!

With this view, the 57 Geo. III. was introduced. The act begins by reciting that, "the abolition and regulation of various offices, which deprive the crown of *part of the means* by which his Majesty has been heretofore enabled to recompense the service of persons who have held *high and efficient civil offices*;" and it modestly enacts, that, from thenceforth and evermore, all the high and low "*efficient public officers*" of the country, from the first lord of the treasury down to the secretaries of the treasury, under secretaries of state, clerk of the ordnance, first and second secretaries of the admiralty, all included, shall be supported by pensions paid out of the pockets of the people. This was reforming with a vengeance! A committee, appointed expressly to abolish useless places, finishes by recommending the purchase of them, and the establishing of a perpetual fund to reward the holders thereof; most of the members of the committee themselves being the parties to be benefited by this admirable mode of retrenchment.

The *Sinecure Pension Bill* assumes, as a principle, that the different sinecures are the *absolute property* of our "*high and efficient public men*," and thence concludes, because these offices are abolished, these "*high and efficient public men*" should be provided for in some other way. At various periods the crown has parted with a part of its revenues, which, according to custom, as well as by law, the monarch could grant either to meritorious servants, or personal favourites; but on no such occasion has any representative of the people had the courage to stand up in his place and say, "Here is a considerable mass of property or plunder with-

drawn from the grasp of our 'high and efficient public men,' and it must be made up to them by corresponding pensions." The rapacious reign of Charles the Second furnishes no precedent like this ; and from the Revolution downward, during which various places have been abolished, no complaint has ever been made before, that the mass of plunder was too small for the support of our "high and efficient public men" without creating a new fund for the purpose.

But it is the principle that is the most odious. What right had these "high and efficient public men" to compensation at all? The sinecures were *abuses*, and they ought to have been swept away without equivalent. If other classes are injured by reform or improvement, what compensation do they receive for their loss? The workman suffers by the substitution of machinery, the merchant and manufacturer by the vicissitude of commerce, and the farmer by the alteration of the currency ; but they receive no equivalent ; no fund is provided to make up the loss of their capital and industry. How many individuals have been ruined by the introduction of the *steam engine* ; yet no one thinks of making up the loss of the sufferers. No one thinks of establishing a *perpetual fund* to compensate the loss of the stocking-weavers, printers, cloth-dressers, or coach proprietors : no one would think of compensating the loss of the publicans and brewers, from throwing open the *beer trade*. Yet the rights of all these classes are as *sacred* as those of the pensioners and sinecurists. They have all *vested interests* in their pursuits ; they have all served apprenticeships or laid out their capital : and if the sacrifice of their property be a public good, they are as much entitled to compensation as the "high and efficient public men."

Absurd as the principle is, it pervades the whole system : all abuses are *private property*, and you cannot reform them without raising an outcry that the interests of some class or other is violated. If you meddle with tithe, you are violating the property of the church. If you attempt reform in courts of justice, you are attacking the emoluments and patronage of the judicial classes. If you attack the rotten boroughs, you are accused of invading the property of the aristocracy. And, lastly, if you touch sinecures, they are the property of our "*high and efficient public*" men.

Under such a system there can be *no reform* ; there can be only transformation of abuse ; you can only transmute a sinecure into a pension, or an enormous salary into a superannuation ; but as to getting rid of the evil altogether, it is chimerical. That can only be done by a reformed Parliament, which shall have no *vested interests* in the abuses it undertakes to remove.

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The professed object of the *Sinecure Pension Bill* was to make up to the Crown the loss of patronage it sustained by the abolition of sinecures. But the Finance Committee, in framing their Bill, have dealt as freely with the power of the Crown as the money of the people; they have taken all into their own hands; they have taken upon themselves to select the proper objects of the royal bounty; and they have estimated the precise value of their services. Secretaries of State are put down as worth exactly so much—a head; and all the other high and low efficient public men have, in like manner, their price, the only conditions imposed upon the trade is that they shall have served *their time*.*

Lord Sidmouth is one of “the high efficient public men,” who has become entitled to pensions for life under the *Sinecure Pension Bill*. His Lordship receives £3000 a year for his “high and efficient” public services. One of the offices reduced is that of Clerk of the Pells, which office Lord Sidmouth had taken for himself, or for a younger and better life, as a reward for his *public services*. The same Lord Sidmouth now enjoys the double advantage of holding, at the same time, the office of Clerk of the Pells, in the *name of his son*, and the grant of £3000 a year pension, under the 57th of the late King. The office of Clerk of the Pells is at least £2000 a year, and the public is, at the same time, loaded both with the ancient sinecure and the modern pension, amounting in the whole to £5000 a year, besides Richmond-park Lodge, (and pensions granted to relations,) as the reward of the Sidmouth Circular, the letter of thanks to the Manchester magistrates, and other “*high and efficient public services*” of Henry Viscount Sidmouth.

“So shall the brave in arms be crown’d!”

Government is a famous job, after all, and no wonder it has so many zealous supporters; no wonder at the zeal of Scotch advocates; no wonder at the squabbling, intriguing, and fighting for the “loaves and fishes;” no wonder at the devotion of the Bulls, the Beacons, and the Sentinels: “verily they have their reward.”

We come to another JOB—the *Grenville Sale*, which is worthy to be chronicled in THE BLACK BOOK.

Reformers are constantly accused of imputing *sordid motives* to public men; now, we ask, what else can they make of such a job as this? Here is a knot of politicians, gorged with plunder before, who transfer themselves by regular contract to Ministers. The sale is announced in the newspapers; the price, at so much per head, stated; and the whole bargain as notorious

* See an admirable pamphlet, published by Ridgway, entitled “Remarks upon the last Session of Parliament. By a Near Observer.”

as the sale of a prize-bullock, or drove of cattle in Smithfield. Then, what are the terms? Why, on one side, it is stipulated, they shall sell themselves to the devil without reserve; they shall forswear all their former opinions; they shall say that taxes are blessings from heaven; that the Salt-Tax ought to be continued, because it neither injures the poor nor the rich; that Catholic Emancipation is premature; that Reform is Revolution—and that Castlereagh is the only man who possesses wisdom and ability to preserve existing establishments: on the other side, it is bargained to pay them, out of the public taxes, £5000, £4000, and £1500 a year, according to their zeal and talents for mischief.

This is no fanciful description. The *Windsor Express* announced the sale, about the 17th of December last, in terms to the following effect:—That part of the Grenville family were immediately to join the existing Ministry; that the Marquis of Buckingham was to be created a Duke; Mr. Charles Wynn to be President of the Board of Controll; Mr. Freemantle and Dr. Phillimore to have places; and Mr. Henry Wynn “to fill a high diplomatic mission on the continent.” All which happened as foretold; the Grenvilles obtained lucrative places. So far the bargain was complete on one side, and it only remains to show how the Grenvilles have observed their conditions of the contract in renouncing their opinions. We will take the *Salt-Tax*, and begin with the learned Dr. PHILLIMORE.

On Mr. Calcraft's motion, in March, 1819, for a return of the salt delivered duty-free, &c. the learned Dr. PHILLIMORE declared his conviction, “that the tax ought to be abolished altogether, because the existence of such a tax is repugnant to the *primary principles of Political Economy*,” &c. In the same session of Parliament, on the 25th of April, the same learned Dr. PHILLIMORE himself, in the absence of Mr. Calcraft, moved for the gradual reduction or entire repeal of the salt duties; Mr. Calcraft afterwards acknowledging that he should not have gone so far. On this occasion, the learned Doctor said “it was a decided tax on the necessities of the poor—one which affected every article of their subsistence: in short, it operated with immense hardship upon them, the bushel of salt being taxed forty times its value. No tax operated more upon their morals; and it had been found that, wherever it prevailed, it was the sure forerunner of crime.”—*Hansard's Debates*, vol. 39.

So much for the learned Dr. PHILLIMORE in 1819. In 1822, the learned Doctor, having obtained a lucrative appointment, votes for the continuance of that tax which he had described as impolitic, unjust, odious, and “the sure forerunner of crime,”

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The learned Doctor's fellow apostate, the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Wynn, has exhibited similar abandonment of principle: while out of place Mr. Wynn voted for a repeal of the Salt Tax; being made President of the Board of Controul, he votes for its continuance. In 1812 and 1813, Mr. Wynn voted against the Double Postmaster-General; in 1822, he made a speech in defence of the Double Postmaster-General. In 1816, Mr. Wynn was of opinion that the "Peace Establishments should be reduced below what they were after the American war;" in 1822, he joins an Administration, bent on supporting a peace establishment treble the amount of that period. In 1816, he avowed his determination to oppose the *Alien Bill*, so long as "*his bodily strength would hold out*;" in 1822, he joins Ministers, who, the same year, renew the Alien Bill for TWO YEARS, virtually making it the perpetual law of England. The same right honourable gentleman, same year, spoke against the office of President of Board of Controul; in 1822 he accepts the office of President of Board of Controul. The right honourable member used to declaim against the *foppery* introduced into the uniform of the military; but we have heard nothing on the subject last session. He used to contend, too, that the Colonies should support themselves, and not burthen the mother country with the maintenance of a large military force in their defence. But it will be best to quote the honourable gentleman's words; the following is an extract from his speech on the *Alien Bill*:—"Mr. Wynn was of opinion, that the "Alien Bill was a measure for which no necessity whatever existed: that "he had always been taught to think that the moment any man touched "British soil he became entitled to his liberty. Such had ever been the doctrines of all constitutional writers, and such was his decided opinion." So energetic was the right honourable gentleman in his opposition, that he declared his intention of dividing on every possible occasion, so as to force an adjournment; and pledged himself to persevere *as long as his "bodily strength would hold out.*" On which the late Lord Castlereagh remarked, with Walpolian suavity, "that the appeal of Mr. Wynn to his own strength was *apparently* very formidable."—*May 20th*, 1816. On the colonial subject he said, "with reference to our colonial possessions, it "was said that it became our duty to protect those who were transferred to "our power: it certainly did, *but not to an extent incompatible with the "interests of our population at home.* The defence of the colonies "should rest on our maritime strength; and if it was necessary to "maintain in addition an unusual establishment of force for their protection, it would then be a question whether the advantages derived

“from their possession were equal to the expense of maintaining them.”—*March 8th, 1816.* On the military, he said, in the same year, “that he “did not believe that there was a gentleman in that house who thought “that the ridicule was not justly and properly directed against the dress “by which that noble class of men (the soldiers) had been disfigured. “He would ask any gentleman if he believed that the *fooleries and “fopperies* of some regiments of dragoons were the wish of their officers? “The *ridiculous trappings* which meritorious officers had been obliged “to appear in, had never been brought forward with the view of ridiculing “the officers, but those who exposed them to appear in such a *disguise*.”—Mr. Wynn having got £5000 a year has said nothing more on such *uncourtly* subjects.

Mr. WYNN's brother, HENRY WYNN, was also included in the bargain: it was stipulated this *young gentleman* should be envoy to the Swiss cantons, at a salary of about £4000 a year. This was the most wasteful item in the contract. In 1791, the Charge d'Affaires to Switzerland had a salary of £250; from that sum it was raised, to Mr. Stratford Canning, to above £1000, and lately it stood at £1500; but HENRY WYNN, on account of the “high and efficient services” of his family, is to receive £4000 a year.

The WYNNs, it will be remembered, are the nephews of Lord Grenville, the sinecure auditor of the Exchequer, and cousins to the Marquis of Buckingham, who it was stipulated should be made a duke.

The price of lawyer PLUNKET appears to have been the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland, rated in the late Parliamentary Return at £4000 a year, *and fees*. We shall be rather brief in noticing the lawyer's apostacy. The subject on which his apostacy is most conspicuous is the Catholic question. Having obtained a lucrative appointment he thinks the present not a *proper time* to bring forward their claims. Every one, however, must see through the paltry subterfuge. Good God! to talk about the present not being the proper time! when could the Catholic claims have been introduced under more favourable auspices?—The prejudices against them were never at a lower ebb; the “*no popery*” howl is hushed—the Empire at peace—no war abroad—nor political feeling at home; Ireland alone is agitated—agitated because she is oppressed and persecuted; why then not concede to her the boon of religious liberty?—But the right honourable gentleman says it is not the *time*! when the question has gained by every discussion—when he is *in office* and partaking of the influence which he must derive from his connexion with the administration—it is not proper to introduce the subject.—Oh, lawyer PLUNKET! lawyer PLUNKET!

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lawyer PLUNKET! you may declaim against the reformers; you may talk about the sacredness of *church* property; but there is nothing so sacred you apparently would not abandon for the wages and emoluments of corruption.

So much for the *Grenville Sale*: Mr. Freemantle and one or two more were included in the bargain, but the present are sufficient for illustration. That the Reformers have reason for imputing sordid motives to public men we think will be admitted. When men receive honours and places, and contemporaneously abandon their principles, who can help concluding one has been exchanged for the other, and that such men are devoid of honour, indifferent to the public welfare, and studious only of private emolument? This we confess is no new discovery; it is not peculiar to the Grenvilles, but extends generally to the Collective Wisdom. There are doubtless exceptions, but this is the general character; they are mostly *vendible*; and judging from the example of the Copleys and Warrens, and, more recently, the Grenvilles, one cannot help concurring with Sir ROBERT WALPOLE that all the honourable members have their *price*, and that the most noisy opponents of ministers may be conciliated by a suitable distribution of places and pensions.

Another subject of interest was, last session, the avowal of Mr. Robinson in the debate on the Joint Postmasters General, that the retention of useless offices is necessary to support the influence of the Crown. If the *Grenville Sale* illustrates the practical working of this system, the avowal of Mr. Robinson shows its theoretical iniquity. There is nothing new, however, in this doctrine; like the famous declaration, that the sale of seats was as "notorious as the sun at noon-day;" it merely avows publicly a notorious truth. The influence of the Crown consists in *useless offices*; in offices overpaid, in pensions, grants, and an enormous revenue expenditure. These are the government; it is not a constitution of nicely-balanced powers, but of patronage and emolument, depending on the enormous gains of the judicial classes, on an overgrown church establishment, and profusion in all public departments. While the system continues, these things are essential to its support. But the question is, ought a system resting on such a basis to be endured? Could not a better be devised in a period of public distress and embarrassment? Is it not possible to establish one more economical, more rational, and conducive to the general welfare, than one depending on useless offices, barracks, and a large standing army?

The reasoning by which the increased influence of the Crown is defended is, the *increased intelligence of the People*; the people having become more enlightened, more capable of discovering the defects of the system it

is contended, the means of corruption should be augmented: instead of rendering institutions conformable to the increase of knowledge, it is intended to strengthen them by the retention of old, or the creation of new abuses. However revolting such reasoning, it is unquestionably founded on truth. There can be no doubt that the pivot on which the political machine turns is *influence*, or, as others would call it, corruption. Without this there would have been no Press Restriction Bills, nor Parson Indemnity Bills, nor Irish Insurrection Acts. It is not the people nor the representatives of the people who pass such laws, but possessors or expectants of the gifts of the crown. When Mr. Robinson contended that useless offices were necessary, he published a truth long ascertained, but which no public man had yet the hardihood to avow. We thank him for his candour;—the most inveterate libeller could not have depicted the system in colours more odious: he has tacitly admitted it to be a mass of abuse, injustice, and oppression, that cannot bear the light; that it is bottomed in ignorance and delusion, and must crumble to dust at the first approach of inquiry. Could it be painted in darker colours? or could more cogent reasons be urged for its reform?—We again say we thank him.

Key to the Lower House.

K E Y

TO

THE LOWER HOUSE,

Showing the most important Questions on which the Members have voted; the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, for which they sit; the Offices, Pensions, Grants, Church-Preferment, or other Emolument enjoyed by themselves or Families; with Remarks on their Speeches and Conduct in the last and two preceding Sessions of Parliament.

EXPLANATIONS.

The places for which the Members sit are in *italic*.—When a Member is said to have voted for *Parliamentary Reform*, it is meant he voted for LORD JOHN RUSSELL's motion on that subject, on the 25th of April: it was the only motion on Reform last session; it did not embrace any principle, and was merely declaratory, "That the present state of the representation of the People in Parliament required the serious consideration of that House." It was an important question, from the great number of members that voted; and from distinguishing those who are in favour of Reform of *some kind* from those opposed to *all* Reform. The large minority of 164 on the occasion, shows the progress Reform is making in the most *unfavourable soil*. When a Member is said to have voted *against* the Influence of the Crown, it is meant he voted for MR. BROUGHAM's motion on that subject, on the 24th of June. Mr. Brougham's motion was, "That the Influence now possessed by the Crown is unnecessary for maintaining its constitutional prerogatives, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the well government of the State:" 101 Members voted *for*, and 216 *against* the motion. For MR. WYVILL's motion, "that the best and most effective relief that can be given to the Agricultural Interest, is a *large remission* of taxation," only 37 Members voted. If a Member is said to be of MR. HUME's phalanx, it is meant he is one of those patriotic individuals who steadily supported Mr. Hume in his various motions for the Reduction of the Estimates and Establishments. The Members who voted against Lord ALTHORP's motion for the

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reduction of Taxation, show the more determined adherents of Ministers. Those who voted for the repeal of the Salt Tax and the Window Tax, for the reduction of the *Lay Lords* of the Admiralty, of the Double Postmaster-General, *against* the Irish Tithe System, for the reduction of 10,000 men in the Army, for inquiry into the third class of Civil-List Expenditure; against the Alien Bill, against the Catholic Peers' Bill, and other questions illustrative of the principles of the honourable Members, are noticed. The Members who voted in 1821, for inquiry into the Manchester outrage, for Mr. LAMBTON's motion on Parliamentary Reform, and for the repeal of the *Six Acts*, are also mentioned. By the repeal of the *Six Acts*, is meant the Act for the prevention of "*Seditious Meetings*" and "*the Blasphemous and Seditious Libel Act*;" these are the only *two*, out of the *Six Acts*, for the repeal of which any motion has been made. By comparing the votes of Members with their Salaries, Places, Pensions, Connections, and Interests, some inference may be formed how far the latter may have influenced the former. When a Member votes on a question, it is decisive of his opinion on that question; when it is said a Member "*did not vote*," it implies he was either *absent* or *neutral*. Many Members have never voted at all during the last three sessions. The *votes* are a brief and invaluable mode of showing not only the opinions of Members on public measures, but the *zeal* with which they discharge their parliamentary duties. The *votes* are taken from the lists of minorities and majorities in the Times Newspaper and the Elector's Remembrancer. Where the Salaries and Emoluments are mentioned, they are taken from the Parliamentary Return, of last session, of Places and Offices held by Members of Parliament. This very important document we intend to publish entire at the end of this Key, with observations: it contains a list of EIGHTY-NINE Members enjoying £170,000 a year out of taxes paid by the People. When a Member is said to be one of the *Treasury phalanx*, it is meant he is one of those EIGHTY-NINE paid representatives of the People. The Key is corrected to the prorogation of Parliament, on the 16th of August; and we believe, from the many recent changes, is the most correct account of the individuals now composing the Lower House.

Abercromby, James, *Calne*, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Two brothers in the Army. His mother a pension. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lord J. Russell's reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of one Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn's Swiss mission, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's Parliamentary Reform, for reduction of Army, for repeal of Window Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion. The Member has done himself honour by bringing up the Lord Advocate of Scotland and the Edinburgh bravos; but we did not understand Mr. Abercromby, when, on voting for the repeal of the *Six Acts* last year, he expressed regret that the repeal of any of these Acts had been moved. To be sure it should be remembered, that the honourable Member voted in the first instance for the passing of "*the Seditious Meeting Act*."

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- Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, *Devon*, Father-in-law of Wodehouse, Dean of Lichfield, and the Rev. T. G. Fortescue. Son-in-law of Hoare, banker. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* Lord Althorp's motion. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton or Lord J. Russell's motion on Reform; for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; nor, 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown. The Member is a poor creature generally: he is Vice-President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which society the IRISH BISHOP was a member; and we are told he is never so pleased as when shaken by the hand by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and he is oftener seen standing on the right-hand side of the throne next his Grace (who, mind, has 176 livings in his gift), frowning dissatisfaction on Lord Grey than attending his duties in the lower house.
- A'Court, E. H. *Heytesbury*, either in the Army or Navy. His brother, Ambassador at Naples. His sister, wife to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. One of the *Treasury* phalanx.
- Alexander, James, *Old Sarum*, another of the ministerial legion. Two relatives in the East-Indies. Cousin of the Earl of Caledon.
- Alexander, Jonas Du Pre, *Old Sarum*, ditto as last-mentioned Member.
- Allen, John Hensleigh, *Pembroke*. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Reform; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, and one Postmaster on *second division*, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill; for Mr. Wyvill's motion. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson; *against* young Wynn; for reduction of Army, for repeal of Window Tax, for Reform.
- Althorp, Viscount, *Northamptonshire*, eldest son of Earl Spencer. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of Crown, ditto one Postmaster and two Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's Reform; 1822, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; or *against* the Irish Tithe System. Lord Althorp on the whole is a tolerable *whig* member: attends well. But we would suggest to him, to make no more party motions on the "State of the Country:"—*it won't do*.
- Ancram, Lord, *Huntingdon*, eldest son of the Marquis of Lothian. His father, pension. His sisters, ditto. His brothers in the Army and Navy. Votes with Ministers.
- Anson, Hon. George, *Great Yarmouth*, brother of Viscount Anson; Lieutenant of the Guards. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto the Army, ditto the Influence of the Crown.
- Anson, Sir George, *Lichfield*, uncle to the above. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*; *against* young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill, ditto Influence of Crown. The

Member is Major-General; both Ansons are in the Army; and neither voted for its Reduction, or against the Influence of the Crown.

Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, *Aldborough*, Secretary of Legation to the United States of America. One of the Treasury *team*. *Aldborough*, for which place the Member is returned, is a parish, which, although it does not contain 110 houses, sends FOUR Members to parliament, under the names of the boroughs of *Aldborough* and *Boroughbridge*. The right of voting is in 64 housekeepers; the houses belong to the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Lawson; but as the majority belong to the Duke, he returns whom he pleases; the returning officer is the Duke's *bailiff*. Antrobus was in America at the time of his election, and was allowed to prove his qualification by *deputy*. His brother married a niece of Earl Balcarras. The Newcastle family cost the nation in places, pensions, and offices, about £19,900 a year;—that of Balcarras, in its various ramifications, upwards of £46,000 a year.

Apsley, Lord, *Cirencester*, eldest son of Earl Bathurst. Has a sinecure as Indian Commissioner. Votes against the Catholics and always with Ministers.

Arbuthnot, Charles, *St. Germain's*, married a niece of the Earl of Westmoreland. Has a pension as retired Ambassador, and a salary as Secretary of the Treasury. It is needless to mention the Member's votes. He wrote, in virtue of his office, the circular to the Members last session, calling on them to attend more assiduously in their places, to support "the just and necessary Influence of the Crown," by voting against the abolition of useless offices. *St. Germain's*, for which Arbuthnot sits, is a *parish* in Cornwall, upwards of 20 miles in circumference; containing more gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other parish in the county. That part of the parish which is emphatically called the borough, consists of about 50 fishermen's huts, placed near the church; yet, notwithstanding the right of election is in all the housekeepers, the exercise of the elective franchise is limited to *seven*. The Earl of *St. Germain's* is proprietor of the borough. The family of Westmoreland in its various branches receives about £50,000 a year out of the taxes—that of *St. Germain's* is so connected with the Hardwicke and Rutland families, the net sums it receives cannot be collected. This Member will receive his salary of £4000 a year while he remains in office, and then he will be saddled for life on the public for £2000 a year pension as Ex-Ambassador, and probably a further pension as Ex-Secretary.

Archdall, Mervyn, *Fermanaghshire*, Lieutenant-General and Governor of the Isle of Wight. Seldom attends, except to vote against his Catholic countrymen.

Ashurst, W. H. *Oxfordshire*, son of Sir William Ashurst, who had a pension out of the consolidated fund. Ministerialist, except on the late Queen's business.

Astell, William, *Bridgewater*, a Director of the East-India Company, and a Treasury voter.

Astley, Sir John D. *Wiltshire*, voted for reducing two Lords of Admiralty, one Postmaster General, and repeal of Salt Tax: otherwise a ministerialist, rarely voting for reducing Estimates or Establishments.

Attwood, Mathias, *Callington*, his name not on any division; though he has made one or two speeches on the influence of Mr. Peel's Bill, that

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- have excited considerable interest. When he voted, it was for Ministers.
- Aubrey, Sir John, *Horsham*, brother to the Earl of Tankerville. His name not in the lists last session, except on Mr. Lennard's motion for an inquiry into the Civil-List Expenditure.
- Bagwell, William, *Tipperary*, Joint Mustermaster General, a sinecure; Colonel of Militia; a relation, Knapp, in the Irish Custom-House. His brother-in-law Sir Eyre Coote, a General in the Army. One of the Treasury phalanx.
- Balfour, John, *Orkney*, against Lord Althorp's motion; for the Joint Postmaster General.
- Bankes, Henry and George, *Corfe Castle*, these are father and son. The *papa* elects himself and son to represent their contemptible cottages. The elder Bankes is father-in-law to Lord Falmouth. A son (a Divine) married a daughter of Lord Eldon. The Chancellor, on the morning of the marriage, presented Mr. Bankes with a living of £400 a year; and gave his daughter a portion of £30,000. Both the Members vote with Ministers; except the questions on the Lay Lords of the Admiralty, and the Postmaster General. Senior Bankes is a proper *humbug*. Young Bankes moved the Address in the Commons on opening the Session of 1821. It is due to the elder Bankes, to observe, that he demurred to Mr. Robinson's doctrine, that *useless places* are necessary to support the monarchy. He thought the Crown should only possess *legitimate* influence.
- Baillie, John, *Heydon*, lately returned from India. Did not vote against the Influence of the Crown, nor for Parliamentary Reform. Voted against Lord Althorp's motion. Votes sometimes for Reduction; generally with Ministers.
- Barham, Joseph Foster and John F. jun. *Stockbridge*, senior Barham is brother-in-law to the Earl of Thanet; and returns *himself* and son for this sink of bribery. Neither Member voted for Parliamentary Reform. Both Barhams voted for Mr. Brougham's motion. Idle fellows;—rarely voting on any question.—N.B. The elder Barham has just accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and returned Mr. Stanley.
- Baring, Sir Thomas, *Wycomb*. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.
- Baring, Alexander, *Taunton*, voted, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's Reform; 1822, for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry.
- Baring, Henry, *Colchester*. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's Reform, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, Lay Lords, or the Army, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt or Window Tax, for Reform; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.—The three last mentioned Members are the sons of the late Sir Francis Baring, the Loan-Contractor. Alexander Baring is a shrewd man, and the cock of the *funded and paper* interest in the Collective Wisdom. He rarely attended last session; engaged too much we suppose in the building of *Scrip-Hall*. Last year he voted against the repeal of

Malt Tax; and rated Gooch, Davenport, Gipps, and the other country gentlemen, in grand style on their selfishness and inconsistency in opposing a tax affecting their particular interests; while they never once voted for Retrenchment, and supported all the extravagant estimates of Ministers.—*See Speech, June 14, 1821.*

Barnard, Lord, *Tregony*, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington. Voted for Parliamentary Reform; is a Lieutenant in the Life-Guards; and did not vote against the *Influence of the Crown*.

Barne, M. Col. *Dunwich*, returns *himself* for this famous city. Lord Huntingfield appoints his colleague. The Member has a sinecure in the Exchequer, and is Commissioner of Customs. Votes with the *Treasury team*.

Barrett, S. M. *Richmond*, a good Member; one of Mr. Hume's Macedonian phalanx.

Barry, Maxwell, *Cavan*, a Lord of the Treasury. Son of the late Bishop of Meath, brother-in-law of the Earl of Mountnorris, and nephew and heir apparent of the Earl of Farnham. His brother has two church livings. It is needless to mention the Member's votes. With the exception of about half a dozen, the Irish Members constantly vote with the Treasury; against the Catholics, the repeal of Taxes, and the reduction of Estimates and Establishments.

Bastard, Edward P. *Devon*, generally an *absentee*. Voted, 1821, against Reform, ditto Lord Althorp's motion; for the Alien Bill; rarely for reduction of any kind, except the Lay Lords and the Postmaster-General. It is lamentable to think that *Devon* has no better representatives than this man and Sir T. Acland.

Bastard, John, *Dartmouth*, brother to the above, and Captain in the Navy. Both the last Members voted for third reading of the *Alien Bill*, and against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Bathurst, Charles, *Harwich*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Brother-in-law of Viscount Sidmouth. The Member is one of the 89 *Treasury phalanx*. *Harwich* is a Treasury borough, having 32 electors, who with their families have long been saddled upon the public. The Bathurst family cost the nation about £18,000 a year;—the Sidmouth, above £17,000 a year.

Bathurst, Seymour Thomas, *St. Germain's*, son of Earl Bathurst. Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Votes with the Treasury; against the Catholics. The emoluments of the Bathurst family may be thus stated:

Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the Colonies.....	£6000
Ditto sinecure Teller of the Exchequer ..	2750
Ditto Joint Clerk of the Crown	1600
Ditto Clerk of Dispensations	473
Ditto India Commissioner	1500
His son, Lord Apsley, Joint Clerk of the Crown....	1600
Second son, a Deputy Teller and first Clerk to the Treasury	3000
Ditto India Commissioner.....	1500

£18,423

Beauchamp, Viscount, *Antrimshire*, eldest son of the Marquis of Hertford.

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- Beaumont, T. Wentworth, *Northumberland*. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax; against young Wynn; for Mr. Wyvill's motion. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for either motion on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Beecher, W. W. *Mallow*, votes for Reform, repeal of Taxes, and the Catholics.
- Bective, Earl of, *Meath*, a Lord of the Bedchamber; son of the Marquis Headfort, and brother-in-law of Lord Althorp. Votes for the Catholics; otherwise with the Treasury.
- Belfast, Earl of, *Belfast*, an officer of Dragoons. Never attends the Collective Wisdom.
- Belgrave, Lord, *Chester*, eldest son of Earl Grosvenor, and son-in-law of the Marquis of Stafford. Voted for the late Queen; for the Catholics, and once for Reduction. No trace of attendance last session.
- Benett, John, *Wiltshire*, voted for Mr. Wyvill's motion; for Lord J. Russell's; against the Irish Tithe System. Did not vote for Mr. Brougham's motion; nor for the reduction of 10,000 men in the Army.
- Bennett, Henry Grey, *Shrewsbury*, a very good Member. Married a niece of the Duke of Bedford. Always at his post. Supports Mr. Hume nobly. Tells the Collective Wisdom home truths. Calls for useful papers and documents. Shames the rogues. A most useful man. Great, honourable, and useful as the labours of Mr. Hume have been, it may be doubted whether all his exertions can be put in competition with the single act of Mr. Bennett in obtaining an accurate return of the Salaries, Offices, and Emoluments of the honourable Members.
- Bent, John, *Totness*, a West-India planter; and thick and thin Ministerialist.
- Bentinck, Lord William H. C. *Nottinghamshire*, brother to the Duke of Portland. Holds two Commissions in the Army. Envoy to Sicily, and Clerk of the Pipe. VOTED, 1821, for the late Queen, for the Catholics, for repeal of Malt Tax, for Mr. Brougham's motion on Droits of Admiralty, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Lord J. Russell's motion; against young Wynn's mission; for Civil-List inquiry; for Reform; for reduction of Influence of the Crown; 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; for Manchester inquiry, for reduction of Lay Lords; ditto the Army; against Alien Bill.
- Bentinck, Lord Frederick Cavendish, *Weobly*, youngest brother of the Duke of Portland. A Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot Guards. Votes against the Catholics. Always for Ministers.
- Benyon, Benjamin, *Stafford*. It is enough to say of this Member, he is one of Mr. Hume's *body guard*.
- Beresford, Sir John Poer, *Coleraine*, brother to the Marquis of Waterford; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
- Beresford, Lord George Thomas, *Waterford*, Major-General and Comptroller of the King's Household. Second brother of the Marquis of Waterford. It would require a volume to enumerate the places and appointments of the Beresfords in the Army, Navy, and the Church. These and their connexions are supposed to fill *one-fourth* of all places in Ireland. There is nothing too high or too low for their grasp:—they hold three or four mitres; and in the list of Places are down as wine-tasters, purse-bearers, packers, &c.

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- Bernal, Ralph, *Rochester*, a Barrister, and son of a West-India planter. In the last and two preceding sessions we cannot find one question, whether on the Lottery, the Alien Bill, the Tithe System, the Catholics, Reform or Economy, which this exemplary and patriotic Member did not support.
- Bernard, Thomas, *King's County*, a relation of the Ponsonbys. No trace of attendance in the last or preceding sessions.
- Bernard, Viscount, *Bandon-Bridge*, son of the Earl of Bandon, and son-in-law of the Archbishop of Cashel. An *Anti-catholic*: votes with the Treasury.
- Binning, Lord, *Rochester*, Commissioner for the affairs of India. Votes for the Catholics; otherwise with the Treasury.
- Birch, Joseph, *Nottingham*, a Liverpool Merchant. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Wyvill's motion, Mr. Creevy's ditto on the India Board. Attends well.
- Blackburne, John, *Lancaster*, one of the *Lancashire Magistrates*. It is needless to specify votes.
- Blair, James, *Alderburgh*, votes with the Treasury.
- Blair, James Hunter, *Wigtonshire*, Ditto.—Dead.
- Blake, Robert, *Arundel*, an Attorney. Votes with the Treasury.
- Blake, Sir Francis, *Berwick*, banker at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. VOTED for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction in the Army, ditto one Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill, ditto young Wynn; for repeal of Window or Salt Tax.
- Boughey, Sir John F. F. *Staffordshire*, has a brother-in-law with two livings in the church, and another with one. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill, for Sir R. Wilson.
- Boughton, Sir William E. *Exesham*, voted for Reductions, for Parliamentary Reform and Retrenchment.
- Bourne, William Sturges, *Christchurch*, a Barrister and India Commissioner. Late Secretary of the Treasury. Chairman of the Hampshire Quarter Sessions. Said to be nearly as coarse in manner as Holme Sumner, and the curse of parish officers. He is a disciple of the "Heaven-born Minister."
- Bouverie, Bartholomew, *Downton*, half-brother to the Earl of Radnor. Votes with the Treasury.
- Bradshaw, Robert H. *Brackley*, a relation Surveyor-General of Revenues in America. Another Commissioner of Tax-Office. Votes with Ministers; never for Reduction or repeal of Taxes.
- Brandling, C. J. *Northumberland*, a relation with two livings in the Church. A thick and thin Ministerialist.
- Brecknock, Earl of, *Ludgershall*, eldest son of Marquis Camden. Always with Ministers.

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- Bridges, George, *London*, late Lord Mayor of the City. We do not find his name on any division last session. When he votes, it is with Ministers. Against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Bright, H. *Bristol*, a West-India Merchant. Voted for Retrenchment, for Wyvill's motion, for reduction of 10,000 men in the Army. Did not vote for Parliamentary Reform, nor for the Catholics.
- Brinckman, Theo. H. L. *Yarmouth*, I. W. A new Member.
- Brogden, James, *Launceston*, chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons. Votes against Catholic Emancipation.
- Brougham, Henry, *Winchelsea*, a Barrister and Sergeant at Arms in the Exchequer, (*sinecure*.) There is little doubt that Mr. Brougham is attached to the *THING*; but, notwithstanding this, and the uncertainty of his political creed, he is a valuable Member. His attendance has been indefatigable last session; he voted almost on every question, and always on the *right side*. His speech on the State of the Country was able; that on the Influence of the Crown still better. In the last, it is a little strange, he did not advert to the augmentation of the *Peerage*. The ennobling of time-serving lawyers, slave dealers, city merchants, and nabobs, has tended as greatly to augment the power of the Crown as the increase of the revenue, and the vexatious mode of its collection. However, he made out a powerful case. It was plain that the majority in Parliament had always voted with those who had the disposal of the Loaves and Fishes; no matter whether it was a Pitt, Addington, Fox, or a Grenville. On other occasions he has rendered valuable service. His exposure of Croker's impertinence on Mr. Hume's supposed blunder on the Navy Estimates, his chastisement of the "Thunderer" for his attack on Mr. Bennett for exposing the Grenvilles, was very seasonable. Nothing could be better than the ridicule of the Waterloo Pension-Bill, or more effective than the exposure of the shameless inconsistency of the Parliament; who voted that a pound-note and a shilling were equal to a guinea, when the latter was publicly selling for twenty-seven shillings. In short, Mr. B. is a very useful man. He has many sins to answer for no doubt. There was a great deal of tampering in the Queen's business, before he threw away the scabbard in her defence. His plan of public education was highly objectionable: by vesting the instruction of the People in the established clergy, he would have perpetuated the system and all its abuses for ever. He has sometimes indulged, too, in very fulsome panegyrics on the King, Lord Liverpool, and even the Lord Chancellor; this was very suspicious, to say no worse of it. Two or three years ago he launched into vehement declamations on the tendency of *seditious* and *blasphemous* writings; thereby opening the way for the SIX ACTS. We hope he has repented of these follies:—let him be steady and cool, and keep as much as possible in a straight line. There is a sharp look out now at the conduct of public men, and any obliquity is sure to be detected and exposed. His able exposure of the robbery of Public Charities and of the Admiralty Droits will long be remembered. To conclude, we think the Member a fair *public character*;—most public men have only *one* object in view—THEMSELVES. Mr. Brougham has *two*;—he wishes, first, to serve *himself*; secondly, the country.
- Brown, Dominick, *Mayo*, father-in-law to Lord Dillon, who is a Colonel in the Army, and whose uncle is also a Colonel in the Army. The

- Member voted for Catholic Emancipation, for the Queen; against the Lay Lords of the Admiralty. Never for repeal of Taxes.
- Browne, James, *Mayo*, cousin to the Marquis of Sligo. Votes with the Treasury. Never for any Reductions or Repeal of Taxes. The Member said, on the 23d January, 1821, just after the trial of the Queen: "As to Ministers, he for one must approve of their conduct on trying emergencies; he saw in them no deficiencies of virtue or wisdom." How strong is the faith of some men.
- Brown, Peter, *Rye*, another cousin of the Marquis of Sligo. Votes with the preceding.
- Browne, Hon. Dennis, *Kilkenny*, uncle to the Marquis of Sligo. Voted for the Catholics; against the Irish Tithe System; against Lord Althorpe's motion.
- Brownlow, Charles, *Armagh*, related to the Earl of Gosford. Always votes with the Treasury.
- Bruce, R. *Clackmannanshire*, voted for reduction of the Lay Lords; against Lord Althorpe's motion, against Catholic Emancipation. Never for repeal of Taxes. The Bruces have numerous places, sinecures, and pensions.
- Brudenell, Lord, *Marlborough*, eldest son of the Earl of Cardigan. Always with Ministers.
- Bruen, H. *Carlou*, Colonel of the Militia. When he attends, votes with the Treasury.
- Buchanan, John, *Dumbartonshire*, always votes with the Treasury. The Member, in 1821, voted for repeal of Malt Tax, on first division; on the second division, against it.
- Burdett, Sir Francis, *Westminster*, a son an officer in the tenth Dragoons, of which the brother of the late Marquis of Londonderry is colonel. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn; for repeal of Window Tax, for reduction of India Commissioners. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Catholic Peers' Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System; for the abolition of the Lottery, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown. On the whole, the Baronet has been rather effective last session. His speech on Mr. Western's motion on Peel's Bill, was the best we have read; and surprised us the more, because it does not appear he had previously paid much attention to *such* subjects. His bringing forward Mr. Hunt's case, the rebuke of Colonel Trench, and his able strictures on Standing Armies, and Parliamentary privilege, may be reckoned among his services this year. We wish the Baronet would be more liberal in his support of Mr. Hume. His name is a tower of strength, and his character never stood higher than at this moment;—why not let the Member for Aberdeen have the benefit of them?—Retrenchment and Reform are convertible terms; whatever tends to one must lead to the other.
- Burgh, Sir Ulysses, *Carlou*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. Always with the Ministers.

Burrell, Sir C. M. *Shoreham*, son-in-law of the Earl of Egremont, a relation has a pension. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against young Wynn, ditto the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.

Burrell, W. *Sussex*, brother to the Member for Shoreham, and of course similarly related. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's motion; nor, 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill, ditto the Swiss mission. The Member belongs to that class whose votes are regulated entirely by a regard to their own interest. Last year Mr. Burrell voted against the Catholics; against the late Queen; for the grant of £18,000 to the Duke of Clarence; not once for Retrenchment;—but voted for repeal of Malt Tax and Husbandry Horse Tax, which affected the agricultural class to which he belongs.

Bury, Viscount, *Arundel*, Captain in the Navy, and eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's motion; 1822, for Reductions, for Civil-List inquiry, for Sir R. Wilson; against Alien Bill, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, for Lord J. Russell's reform; against young Wynn; for Mr. Wyvill's motion.

Butler, Clarke C. H. *Kilkennyshire*, brother of the Earl of Ormond and Ossory. We believe this Member has never attended during the three Sessions.

Butterworth, Joseph, *Dover*, Bookseller and President of the Methodist Conferences. He is one of the *Saints*. Last year Mr. Butterworth did not vote for censure of Ministers for proceedings against the late Queen, for Reductions, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Reform, nor repeal of any Taxes. Voted this year for Lord Althorp's motion, for the Civil-List inquiry; did not vote for Parliamentary Reform, for reduction of Army, nor against Influence of the Crown.

Buxton, John Jacob, *Great Bedwin*, votes against the Catholics. Never for repeal of Taxes, nor reduction of Estimates and Establishments. The Member is son of Sir Robert Buxton, and cousin of Sir Thomas Beevor; has two relations in the Army, and an uncle, with three livings in the Church.

Buxton, Thomas F. *Weymouth*, a brewer of the firm of Hanbury and Buxton. Voted for Reductions, for repeal of Taxes, and for Parliamentary Reform. Did not vote, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's motion; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.

Byng, George, *Middlesex*, cousin of Viscount Torrington. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto one Postmaster; against Alien Bill; for Civil-List inquiry, for Reform, for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for

- reduction of Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Calcraft, John, *Wareham*. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army, nor against young Wynn. Mr. Calcraft, is a wary oppositionist. He voted for £18,000 to the Duke of Clarence, and was slow in pressing the repeal of Salt Tax. He has a brother Comptroller in Bengal. A brother and cousin, Lieutenant and Major-Generals in the Army. A relation, Major-General in India. The Member is a *late* Clerk of the Ordnance.
- Calcraft, J. H. *Wareham*, son of the preceding. Generally an *absentee*; except on Mr. Brougham's motion, we find no other vote of J. H. Calcraft.
- Calvert, Nicholson, *Hertford*, brother-in-law to Lord Northland. Neither voted for Mr. Brougham's motion, nor Lord J. Russell's motion; generally for Reductions and Retrenchment. Attends indifferently, and apparently with a penchant to the Treasury.
- Calvert, John, *Huntingdon*, Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, and brother to Sir Henry Calvert, Adjutant-General of the Forces. Lieutenant-General of the Army, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. Calvert is one of the Treasury phalanx. The borough for which he sits is one of the most slavish and rotten in the kingdom; the number of electors is about 200, all of whom have been well rewarded by a profuse distribution of promotions in the Army, Navy, Post, and other government offices. Lately the corporation attempted to purchase the franchises of the electors, with some lands left in trust for charitable uses.
- Calvert, Charles, *Southwark*, brother to the Member for Hertford; a brewer and a banker. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill, ditto young Wynn; for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax. Attends well, and votes on the *right side*; though we do not find his name for the reduction of the Army, nor for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Calthorpe, Hon. Frederick Gough, *Hindon*, relation to Mr. Wilberforce. Voted for the Catholics; against the Queen, against Lord Althorpe's motion; never for repeal of Taxes or Reductions.
- Campbell, Archibald, *Glasgow*, Lord of Sessions, and Commissary of Edinburgh. Son of Sir Henry Campbell. Has a brother John, Receiver-General of Customs in North Britain; and a brother James, Lieutenant-Colonel in the East-India Company's service. Voted for the Irish Tithe System, for the Double Postmaster; against the Catholics. Always with the Treasury.
- Campbell, W. F. *Argyle*, nephew of the Duke of Argyle. No trace of attendance in this Parliament.
- Campbell, Hon. G. P. *Cromartie and Nairne*, son of Lord Cawdor. —*Absentee*.
- Canning, George, *Liverpool*, a relation of the Duke of Portland. Governor-General of India, and Receiver-General of the Alienation Office. His mother and sisters, the Hunns, have pensions. Stratford Canning, a relation, is a Foreign Minister. Another Canning, editor of the *Dungannon* gazette, has a pension. His cousin, *John O'Dogherty*, a

- Commissioner of Inquiry into the emoluments of *Courts of Justice in Ireland*. His cousin, *Hugh O'Dogherty*, Cornet of Horse.—The name of the Member is enough, without any specification of votes. He is a corruptionist in principle, and nothing exemplifies the system so well as his success in life. What must be the character of the Legislature whose councils can be guided by the tinsel eloquence, and specious sophistry of the Member for Liverpool?—What must be the character of the Government, that can place 60 millions of human beings at the mercy of a joker, a notorious jobber of all public works, and a professed contemner of principle and patriotism?—We repeat, that nothing better illustrates the system, than sending the Marquis Wellesley to compose the troubles of Ireland, and George Canning to govern Hindostan.
- Carew, Robert S. *Wexford*, nephew of Sir John Newport. Voted for Reductions, for repeal of Taxes, for Reform of Parliament.
- Carter, John, *Portsmouth*, a public brewer. Voted for Reductions, for Parliamentary Reform, for Catholics, for Mr. Brougham's motion.
- Cartwright, William R. *Northamptonshire*, brother-in-law of Viscount Chetwynd, who is first Clerk of Council; nephew, Henry Goulbourn, Under-Secretary of State; a niece the wife of Lord Robert Seymour, uncle to the Marquis of Hertford. The Member votes with the Treasury.
- Cavendish, Lord George, *Derbyshire*, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire. Voted for Catholics, for Parliamentary Reform; against Influence of the Crown, against the India Commissioners; for repeal of Salt Tax.
- Cavendish, Henry F. C. *Derby*, son of the above Lord George. A Major of Dragoons. Voted against the Window Tax, against the Salt Tax; for Parliamentary Reform.
- Cavendish, Charles C. *Newton*, for Parliamentary Reform; against Double Postmaster General; for Lord Althorp's motion. Never for repeal of Taxes.
- Caulfield, Hon. H. *Armagh*, brother to the Earl of Charlemont, and son-in-law to Dodwell Brown. Voted for repeal of Salt Tax. Did not vote for Parliamentary Reform, nor for Mr. Brougham's motion.
- Cawthorne, J. F. *Lancaster*, voted against the Queen, against the Catholics; never for repeal of Taxes, or for Reductions.
- Cecil, Lord, *Stamford*, brother of the Marquis of Exeter. A Cornet in the Dragoons. Never for repeal of Taxes, Reform, or Retrenchment.
- Chaloner, Robert, *York*, brother-in-law of Lord Dundas, and a banker at York. Voted for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Parliamentary Reform. Did not vote against young Wynn's Swiss mission, nor for the motion of Mr. Brougham. Attends indifferently.
- Chamberlayne, William, *Southampton*, son of a late Solicitor of the Treasury; one sister, wife of Joseph, a pension; another sister, we believe, a pension. Voted for Lord J. Russell's motion. Attends ill, and never for repeal of Taxes or Reductions.
- Chandos, Marquis, *Bucks*, eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham. Against the repeal of Taxes or Reductions.
- Chaplain, Charles, *Lincolnshire*, cousin of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Voted against the Catholics; never for Reform, repeal of Taxes, or Reductions.

- Cheere, C. M. *Cambridge*, against the Catholics; never for repeal of Taxes, or Reductions.
- Cherry, G. H. *Dunwich*, lately from the East-Indies. Votes with the Treasury.
- Chetwynd, G. *Stafford*, son of Sir George, who is second Clerk of Council. Voted for repeal of Salt Tax; against the Double Postmaster General; for the reduction of the Lay Lords. Did not vote for Parliamentary Reform, for reduction of Army, for Mr. Brougham's motion.
- Chichester, Arthur, *Carrickfergus*, nephew of the Marquis of Donegal, Cornet of Dragoons. Never for repeal of Taxes, for Reform, or Reductions.
- Childe, W. L. *Wenlock*, voted against the Queen, against Catholic Emancipation; never for repeal of Taxes or Reductions.
- Cholmeley, Sir Montague, *Grantham*, a brother a church living. Against the Catholics, against the Queen, against repeal of Malt Tax, and against Lord Althorp's motion.
- Cholmondeley, Lord Henry, *Castle Rising*, second son of the Marquis Cholmondeley. Votes with Ministers.
- Claughton, Thomas, *Newton*, an Attorney. Against Lord Althorp's motion; 1822, against Catholics, and for repeal of Malt Tax and Husbandry Horse Tax; never for Reform, Reductions, or Retrenchment.
- Clerk, Sir George, *Edinburghshire*, a relation of Viscount Melville. A Lord of Admiralty. Voted against the Catholics. One of the Treasury phalanx of *eighty-nine*. The right of election for the county of Edinburgh, is in 34 persons only.
- Clements, Hon. J. N. *Leitrim*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the 18th Dragoons. Votes with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- Clifton, Lord, *Canterbury*, son of the Earl of Darnley. Votes very well for a Lord: in favour of Reform and Reductions.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry, *Newark*, Lieutenant-General in the Army, Colonel of a regiment of Foot, and son-in-law of the Earl of Sheffield. Votes against the Catholics; never for Reductions or repeal of Taxes.
- Clive, Lord, *Ludlow*, eldest son of Earl Powis, and son-in-law of the Duke of Montrose. Votes with Ministers.
- Clive, Robert H. *Ludlow*, brother to the last-mentioned Member, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Plymouth; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Major of a foot Regiment. Votes against the Catholics, and with the Treasury.
- Clive, Henry, *Montgomery*, nephew of Earl Powis; Under-Secretary of State, and one of the SIXTY Placemen who voted for the Salt Tax.
- Cockburn, Sir George, *Woolby*, a Lord of the Admiralty; late keeper of Napoleon. A brother, James Cockburn, Paymaster of the Marines. There is a Mr. Archibald Cockburn, *nine* Miss Cockburns, and Dame Cockburn, on the Pension-List. The Member is one of the phalanx of Placemen who voted for the Salt Tax. His name not in the division for Catholic Emancipation.
- Cockerell, Sir Charles, *Evesham*, a banker; brother-in-law of Lord Northland; a relation a Factor at Bengal. Always with Ministers.
- Cocks, James Somers, *Ryegate*, votes for Catholics.
- Coffin, Sir Isaac, *Ilchester*, an Admiral in the Navy; his brother and

- brother-in-law hold places in the Colonies. For Parliamentary Reform, for reduction of the Army, for Mr. Wyvill's motion, for the reduction of the India Commissioners, for repeal of Salt Tax. Did not vote for Mr. Brougham's motion. The worst vote of this Member was for the grant of £18,000 to the Duke of Clarence.
- Coke, Thomas William, *Norfolk*, son-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle. This patriotic Member has been rather remiss in attendance last session; except on Lord J. Russell's and Mr. Brougham's motions, we do not meet his name on any other division. Mr. Coke has the rare merit of being a Whig, without being a partizan.
- Coke, Thomas W. jun. *Derby*, his name not on any division, except for inquiry into the Civil-List Expenditure.
- Colburne, Nicholas W. R. *Thetford*, son-in-law of Thomas Steel the King's Remembrancer, a sinecure; brother to Sir Matthew W. Ridley, member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Voted for Parliamentary Reform; against the Influence of the Crown, against young Wynn, against the India Commissioners, against the Irish Tithe system.
- Cole, Sir Galbraith Lowry, *Fermanaghshire*, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury; Colonel of a regiment of Foot; son-in-law of the Earl of Malmsbury, and brother to the Earl of Enniskillen. Votes always for Ministers; against the Catholics.
- Cole, Sir C. *Glamorganshire*, Captain in the Navy. Voted for reduction of *Lay Lords*, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of one Postmaster; against Catholic Peers' Bill, against *Irish Tithe System*.
- Collett, Ebenezer John, *Cashel*, a Hop-Merchant in Southwark. Voted with Ministers in 1821; no trace of attendance in 1822.
- Colthurst, Sir Nicholas C. *Cork*, Colonel of Militia. In 1821, voted for Catholics; never for repeal of Taxes; in 1822, *absentee*.
- Concannon, Lucius, *Winchelsea*, a Poet. Voted for repeal of Six Acts, for reduction in the Army, for Parliamentary Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax; against the Alien Bill. Did not vote against the Influence of the Crown.
- Congreve, Sir William, *Plymouth*, Equerry to the King; Comptroller of the royal Laboratory, and Superintendant of military Machines. Has a brother, Major in the Army; a brother-in-law, Colonel of Artillery. Emoluments, £2401, per annum. Votes against the Catholics; always with the Treasury. *Plymouth* has 6000 inhabitants and 200 electors.
- Cooper, Robert Ponsonby, *Gloucester*. Did not vote for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's motion, for repeal of Six Acts, for reduction of *Lay Lords*, for reduction of Army, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax, nor against Alien Bill. In 1821, voted against Reform and against the Catholics.
- Cooper, Edward Syngé, *Sligo*, a barrister, and relations with pensions, places, and sinecures. Votes always with Ministers, except that he supported reduction of *Lay Lords* of Admiralty.
- Coote, Sir Charles H. *Queen's County*, always for Ministers, except for reduction of one Postmaster.
- Copley, Sir John Singleton, *Ashburton*, Solicitor-General and a King's Sergeant-at-law. The Member is said to be troubled with compunctious visitings, for doing what he ought not to have done; but how foolish to talk about a lawyer's conscience. He voted against the

- Catholic Peers' Bill. *Ashburton* is a rotten Devonshire borough, the property of Lord Clinton and Sir Lawrence Palk: the number of electors, although nominally £00, are in fact only *two*.
- Corbett, Panton, *Shrewsbury*, did not vote for Reform, for repeal of Taxes, for reduction of Influence of the Crown; against the Catholics; for reduction of Postmaster, and Lay Lords of Admiralty.
- Cotterell, Sir J. G. *Herefordshire*, did not support any motions for Economy, Reductions, or Parliamentary Reform.
- Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, *Totness*.—This is the *family man* alluded to by Canning, as a proper object to share in the good things of the Treasury. The proverb says, though often wrongly, when God sends children, he sends the means to maintain them: and such seems to be the lot of this Member. Courtenay is endowed as follows:—Secretary to the East-India Board (Parl. Report) £2200; Agent to the Cape of Good Hope (Parl. Paper, No. 377,) £600; Principal Registrar to the Land Tax, *salary unknown*. The Cape Agency, though put down at £600, is supposed to nett £4000 a year in all. He has also four relations, three of them are sisters, who have £900 in pensions. He is returned to parliament by 36 electors of a rotten Devonshire borough. The progressive rise of his salary, as Secretary, was humourously described by Mr. Brougham last session; we will insert the description, requesting the reader to notice the "*laughter and cheers*" with which "the Guardians of the Public Purse" received the narrative of C.'s advances into the pockets of the people, apparently considering it an excellent joke.
- "But there was another instance of augmentation in the year 1817, which was really worth the attention of the house: it was the Salary of the Secretary of the Board of Controul. The original salary attached to that situation was £1500 a year. It was thought, however, that £1500 a year was too little for an office of such importance, and in the year 1813 or 1814, during the war, at all events, £300 a year was added, making the salary £1800. Within two years after, to wit, in the year 1815, it was discovered that the honourable member who dignified the office had been no less than five years in possession of his situation. Conduct so praiseworthy could not decently go unrewarded. (*Laughter*.) If such an act did not deserve remuneration, what did? (*Hear, hear*.) If it was not merit, who could hope to be meritorious? (*Hear and laughter*.) Five years in his post! It was a signal instance of that propensity to keep place, which was the support of ministers, and the blessing of the country. (*Much laughter*.) 'Let his salary,' said ministers, with one voice,—'Let his salary be increased £200 a year.' And for the honourable Secretary's religious adherence to office, and as an encouragement to him to persevere still further in the same virtuous course, his salary from £1800 was made £2000 per annum. (*Excessive laughter*.) So bright a reward for meritorious conduct could scarcely fail to produce the best effects; and in fact, the honourable Secretary continued two years longer in office, to evince his gratitude for the bounty which had been showered upon him. (*Hear, hear*.) What! two years more? he must be rewarded again; (*shouts of laughter*)—or the state would go to decay for want of steady servants. It would be in vain to have great places of £1500 and £2000 a year, if they did not reward fidelity like this, no one would accept them. (*Hear and laughter*.) Accordingly, the salary was advanced £200 a year more, attaining then—it was hard to say the *maximum*—but attaining the line upon which it rested just at present." (*Cheers*.)
- The Member is cousin to Lord Courtenay, whom see in *Peep at the Peers*. He is reputed author of a ministerial pamphlet, published at the beginning of last Session; containing, by the aid of a dexterous

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suppression of some facts and artful interpolation of others, a very *lawyer-like* apology for the administration of his colleagues. He is a useful man, and worth retaining, even at a high price.

Courtenay, William, *Exeter*, brother to the Member for Totness, and eldest son of the late Bishop of Exeter. A Master in Chancery (£3600 a year) and two sinecures. Voted, 1821, against repeal of Seditious Meeting Act and Press Restriction Bills, against inquiry into Manchester outrage; in 1822, always with the Treasury, consequently against Retrenchment, Reductions, and repeal of Taxes.

Cranbourne, Viscount, *Hertford*, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, and relation to the Waterloo Duke and Lord Westmeath. The Member is India Commissioner and Colonel of Militia.

Crawley, Samuel, *Honiton*, voted, in 1821, 1822, for the Ministers always, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Creevey, Thomas, *Appleby*, it is unnecessary to specify the votes of Mr. Creevey; he is one of the TWENTY-ONE *honest* Members alluded to by Lord Castlereagh. He is reputed author of two valuable pamphlets, the "Guide to the Electors of Great Britain" and "Remarks upon the last Session of Parliament." He attends *well*, and voted for every patriotic measure; but the best thing he did last session was on the motion for the reduction of the sinecure Board of Controll, in his keen-spirited reply to the bald jokes and impertinence of the new Governor General of India.

Crespigny, Sir W. De, *Southampton*, has a son in the Navy; another son married the daughter of Sir William Smyth, who is Colonel of Militia, and has one son Captain in the Navy, and another son Vicar of Camberwell and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. The Member did not vote, in 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; in 1822, voted *for* Reform, *for* repeal of Salt Tax, for Reductions; *against* Influence of the Crown; for Wyvill's motion.

Cripps, Joseph, *Cirencester*, a banker in this Borough. Voted, in 1821 and 1822, always with the Treasury.

Croker, John Wilson, *Bodmyn*, secretary to the Admiralty (£3000); ditto to the Widows' Charity; a director of Greenwich Hospital. It was a very silly conceit of this Member last session to suppose that so accurate an arithmetician as Mr. Hume would have committed a blunder of 11 millions in a sum of 17 millions in the Navy Estimates; as Mr. Brougham observed, it proved *too much*. Yet it was wonderful to see the immense triumph of the Corruptionists at the detection of this fancied error; the hirelings of the Post, the Courier, and New Times, absolutely screamed for joy. The public was never aware of the full value of the Member for Aberdeen, till witnessing this rejoicing in the enemy's camp at his *imaginary death*.

Crompton, Samuel, *Retford*. Voted, in 1821, for inquiry into Manchester outrage, for repeal of Six Acts; in 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Influence of the Crown; for Reform and Reductions.

Crosbie, James, *Kerryshire*, cousin of the Earl of Glendore. Custos-Rotulorum and Governor of the County Kerry. Parliamentary *absentee*.

Cuff, James, *Tralee*, a relation of Lord Tyrawly. Custos-Rotulorum of Mayo, and a Colonel in the Army. When he *attends*, votes with the Ministers.

- Cumming, George, *Fortrose*, votes with the Treasury.
- Cunningham Fairlie, Sir W. Fairlie, *Leominster*, except on Lord Althorp's motion for repeal of Taxes, and against the Catholic Peers' Bill, we do not find the name of this Member on any division.
- Curteis, Edward J. *Sussex*, two relations with three church livings. Voted, 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto of one Postmaster on *second* division; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. *Did not vote* for Reform, for Civil-List Retrenchment, for reduction of the Army, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill. This Member voted thick and thin with the Treasury, till he was afraid to do so any longer. It is enough to say of his Parliamentary conduct, that he is a supporter of the Six Acts, and the *Alien Bill*; the first showing his hostility to the liberties of his own country, the last, to the liberties of Europe.
- Curtis, Sir William, *London*, a merchant in London. Has a brother with three church livings; another brother Captain of Artillery; another Registrar of the Zillah court of Sylhet in India. We do not think *worse* of this Member than of his *constituents*. Sir William, too, votes *against* the Catholics, which is just as it should be.
- Curwen, John C. *Cumberland*, voted, in 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform; 1822, for Mr. Wyvill's motion, which were *something*. Did not vote, in 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, nor for inquiry into Manchester outrage.
- Curzon, Hon. Robert, *Clithero*, uncle of Earl Howe, and son-in-law of Lord Zouch. Votes always with Ministers.
- Cust, Hon. William, *Clithero*, brother to Earl Brownlow. Votes with his colleague.
- Cust, Hon. Edward, *Grantham*, a Captain of Dragoons. Votes with last mentioned Member.
- Cust, Hon. Peregrine F. *Honiton*, a Captain in the Army on half-pay. When this Member attends he votes with the Treasury. There are two more Custs having four church livings, including a canonship of Windsor, and their brother-in-law, *Charles Long*, is Paymaster of Forces, with pension of £1500. In the three Custs, members, all brothers of a Peer, in whom it is a high breach of privilege to interfere in the concerns of the Lower House, Ministers have three dead votes on every infamous measure.
- Dalrymple, Adolphus John, *Appleby*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Votes just the opposite of his colleague, Mr. Creevy.
- Daly, James, *Galwayshire*, Major of Galway, and a trustee of the linen manufacture. A Treasury man.
- Davenport, Davies, *Cheshire*, two relations with livings in the Church. Voted, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill. *DID NOT VOTE*, 1821, for inquiry into Manchester outrage, for repeal of Six Acts; nor, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for reduction of Army, for repeal of Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill.
- Davies, Thomas H. *Worcester*, a Colonel in the Army. Voted, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown. A valuable Member, and rare example of *military independence*.
- Davis, Richard H. *Bristol*, has a son in the Army; another in the Civil

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Department in the Isle of France; another married a daughter of Lord Dundas. The Member is returned by the influence attached to the patronage of the Custom-House and other officers in a sea-port; and votes accordingly.

Dawkins, Henry, *Boroughbridge*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Guards, and relation to the Duke of Newcastle. Votes with the Treasury.

Dawkins, James, *Hastings*, father or uncle of last man. Votes ditto. There are no fewer than six Dawkins's holding offices, or on half-pay.

Dawson, G. R. *Londonderryshire*, son-in-law of Sir Robert Peel. The Member, in the Wilberforce manner, used to speechify one way and vote another; but having obtained an office is consistent.

Dawson, James H. M. *Clonmell*, a relation of Lord Massy. Except for reduction of Lay Lords, voted with Ministers.

Deerhurst, Viscount, *Worcester*, eldest son of the Earl of Coventry, and brother-in-law of Earl Beauchamp. Voted for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Denman, Thomas, *Nottingham*, Common Serjeant of the City of London. Has a nephew Lieutenant in the Guards. We *did* believe this Member to be as honest as it was possible for a *lawyer* to be: we think it hardly possible for a lawyer—an English lawyer we mean—to be an honest man. The *whole* profession is a fraud, a constant trade of pillage of the credulous litigant, of collusion, sophistry, and evasion; and we cannot conceive the practice of it compatible with an upright and honourable mind. There is no man more indebted to the advocacy of popular principles than Mr. Denman—he has literally rode into power and emolument on the backs of the people, and we were never more shocked than at witnessing the return he made, on the first occasion, for the patronage he had received. We allude to the trial of Mr. Carile's shopman at the *Old Bailey*. What a contrast did the occasion exhibit betwixt a poor unfriended man, advocating the *truth*, and the obliquities of English Judge law!—The accused avowed the publication, acknowledged it contained his opinions, and he had published them for the benefit of society.

"I consider," says he, "I have done my duty. The pamphlet contained my views and principles, and I published them. I have no hesitation in saying, I will continue to publish them in every shape that I am able." The COMMON SERGEANT regretted that the Court found it absolutely called upon, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEFENCE the prisoner had read, and the expressions which had now fallen from him, to pass a much *more severe sentence* than he would have otherwise received. The prisoner was then sentenced to EIGHTEEN MONTHS IMPRISONMENT in the House of Correction, and at the end of that period to find sureties for FIVE YEARS, himself in £100, and two others in £40 each. Prisoner.—"I have a mind, my Lord, that can bear it all with fortitude."—The prisoner was then removed from the dock.—*Times*, May 28.

What a scene was here!—We know nothing of law, but we may know something of common sense and natural justice; and how horrible it appears that a man may be punished not for the crime he had committed—for which he had been tried and found guilty, but "*in consequence of the defence*" made by an unprotected individual, unassisted by council, unacquainted with legal sophistry—and which "*defence*" simply consisted of an acknowledgement of the alleged crime, and conscientious avowal of truths which he thought essential to the "*amelioration of his fellow creatures*." We fain hoped that some attempt would be made to wipe off this stigma from

- Mr. Denman's judicial character; we thought the COMMON SERGEANT had acted precipitately, and some subsequent effort would be made at explanation; we expected that some of those members, whose professions at least induce the people to look to them on such occasions, would have mentioned the subject in parliament; but nothing of all this:—THEREFORE, we have thought it right to mention this illustrative fact of what Mr. Denman appears to be—in power.
- Dennison, William Joseph, *Surrey*, brother-in-law of Marquis Conyngham. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for inquiring into Manchester outrage; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for reduction of Army, for Reform, for Civil-List Inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; against the Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform, 1821; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Dent, John, *Poole*, the nominee of Mr. Jeffery, who was an honest quaker, afterwards a Consul-General to Portugal, which is said to have been nearly as lucrative an excursion as the famous embassy of Mr. Canning, which costs £18,000 to attend a court without a king! The Member is a banker in London; and, when he attends, votes with the Treasury. Sir Digby Dent is a Rear-Admiral. Two Miss Dents, also, pensioners.
- Dickinson, William, *Somersetshire*, voted, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for inquiry into Manchester outrage, for Mr. Lambton's motion; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army, for repeal of Window Tax; against Alien Bill, against Influence of the Crown.
- Divett, Thomas, *Gatton*, voted, 1821, 1822, always with the Treasury.
- Dodson, John, *Rye*, an Advocate in Doctors' Commons. Always with the Treasury, against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Domville, Sir C. *Bossiney*, nephew to the Earl of Belcarras. When he attends, votes with the Ministers.
- Don, Sir Alexander, *Roxburghshire*, *absentee*.
- Douglas, John, *Minthead*, voted against reduction of Postmaster; for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Catholic Peers.
- Douglas, William, *Dumfries*, brother to the Marquis of Queensbury. Always for Ministers.
- Doveton, Gabriel, *Lancaster*, Major-General in the East-India service. VOTED, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and two Lay Lords. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for reduction of Army; against Influence of the Crown.
- Dowdeswell, John E. *Tewkesbury*, Master in Chancery; a brother Canon of Christ Church and a church living; an uncle one of the Supreme Council in India; father a Lieutenant-General in the Army. VOTES with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Downie, Robert, *Inverkeithing*, always with the Ministers; against Catholic Peers.
- Drummond, James, *Perthshire*, son-in-law to the Duke of Athol. When he attends, votes for Ministers.
- Dugdale, D. S. *Warwickshire*, uncle of Earl Howe. Except for reduction of one Postmaster, did not vote for any measure of public utility.
- Dunally, Lord, *Okchampton*, when he attended, voted for Ministers.

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- Duncannon, Viscount, *Malton*, voted, 1821, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson; against Alien Bill, against Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, in 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion, for repeal of Six Acts.
- Duncombe, Charles, *Newport*, I. W. always for Ministers.
- Duncombe, William, *Grimsby*, ditto.
- Dundas, Charles, *Berkshire*, cousin to Lords Dundas and Lauderdale, and Counsellor of State in Scotland. Voted for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for inquiry into Civil-List. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Lay Lords, for reduction of Influence of Crown, for reduction of Army.
- Dundas, Hon. Thomas, *Richmond*, brother-in-law of Lord Milton. Captain in the Navy. VOTED, 1821, for Reform, for repeal of Six Acts, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; 1822, for Reductions, for Reform, for one Postmaster on *second division*; against Influence of the Crown; for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Dundas, Right Hon. William, *Edinburgh*, cousin of Viscount Melville; Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Registrar of Saisines. Did not vote against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Dunlop, James, *Kirkcudbright*, Lieutenant-General in the Army. Always for Ministers.
- Eastnor, Lord, *Hereford*, son-in-law of Lord Hardwicke. VOTED, 1821, against Reform. Did not vote, 1822, for Reductions, for Reform; against Influence of the Crown.
- Ebrington, Viscount, *Tavistock*, eldest son of Earl Fortescue, and son-in-law of the Earl of Harrowby. Voted for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; against Alien Bill, against Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army; nor, in 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion.
- Edwards, Hon. Edward H. *Blechingley*, eldest son of Lord Kensington. Three sessions have elapsed without any trace of a *first* appearance. What a system is that which allows a seat to be held by such a truant, and excludes Mr. Cobbett.
- Egerton, Wilbraham, *Cheshire*, relation of the Earl of Bridgewater. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, against reduction of one Postmaster; for reduction of Lay Lords. DID NOT VOTE, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army; against Influence of the Crown, against Alien Bill; for inquiring into Civil-List Expenditure.
- Elliot, William, *Liskeard*, brother of Earl of St. Germans, brother-in-law of Marquis of Stafford, nephew of Earl Powis, and son-in-law of Sir W. A. A'Court. When he attends, votes with Ministers.
- Ellice, Edward, *Coventry*, brother-in-law of Earl Grey. A merchant in London. VOTED, 1821, for inquiry into Manchester transaction, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Reductions, for Sir R. Wilson, for inquiry into Civil-List Expenditure; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, nor, 1822, for reduction of Army, or repeal of Window Tax.
- Ellis, Charles R. *Seaford*, father of Lord Howard de Walden. Always with Ministers. DID NOT VOTE against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Ellis, Hon. George James W. A. ditto, son of Viscount Clifden. VOTED, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry.

- Ellis, Thomas, *Dublin*, Master in Chancery in Ireland. Mr. Plunket made some severe observations on the violence and bigotry of the Dublin member, which we dare say were just; but lawyer Plunket himself is not a man to be trusted.
- Ellison, Cuthbert, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, a banker in this Town. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; nor, 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for inquiry into Civil-List Expenditure; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, for reduction of Influence of Crown, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Ennismore, Viscount, *Corkshire*. VOTED, 1821, 1822, for Ministers. Did not vote against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Estcourt, Thomas G. *Devizes*, relation of Lord Sidmouth; a brother late Solicitor to the Stamp-Office. VOTED against reduction of Postmaster, against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Evans, William, *Retford*, voted for reduction of Lay Lords, for Reform, for one Postmaster. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army; against Influence of the Crown; for repeal of Window Tax.
- Evelyn, Lyndon, *St. Ives*, if he attended, for Ministers always.
- Fane, John T. *Lyme Regis*, a Major in the Army; relation of Earls of Macclesfield and Westmoreland. Always for Ministers.
- Fane, Vere, *ditto*, related as above; and votes the same.
- Fane, John, *Oxfordshire*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Macclesfield, and cousin of Earl of Westmoreland. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; against Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of SIX ACTS, for inquiry into Manchester outrage; nor, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Farquharson, Arch. *Elgin*, VOTED, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Army; against Influence of the Crown.
- Farrand, Robert, *Heydon*, voted for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for Mr. Lambton's motion; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Influence of the Crown.
- Fellowes, William H. *Huntingdonshire*, first cousin of the Earl of Portsmouth. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Ferguson, Sir Ronald C. *Dysart*, a Lieutenant-General in the Army. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for the Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Lord J. Russell's reform, for Civil-List reduction, for reduction of Army; against Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Ferrars Townshend, Lord C. *Tamworth*, voted for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List reduction; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's motion; nor,

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- 1822, for reduction of Army, for reduction of Civil-List, for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Fetherston, Sir George R. *Longfordshire*, against the Catholic Peers' Bill; and when he attended, for Ministers.
- Fife, Earl of, *Bamfshire*, this Member does not appear to have voted since he was deprived of office as Lord of the King's Bedchamber, on account of his vote on the Malt Tax. He is also Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, and Lord Lieutenant of County of Bamff; and was probably apprehensive of further reduction had he persisted in his contumacy.
- Fitzgerald, Right Hon. William V. *Clare*, Lord of Trade and Plantations in Great Britain. A brother a Dean, with two other benefices; his father is a benchman in the King's Inns, Dublin. The Member is Governor of County of Clare, and is and has been Envoy in Sweden. The ubiquity of these honourable Members is truly astonishing!
- Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Maurice, *Kerryshire*, Trustee of linen manufacture. Votes with the Ministers. *Did not vote* against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Fitzgerald, Lord William C. *Kildareshire*, brother of the Duke of Leinster. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; nor, 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for reduction of Army, or of Influence of the Crown.
- Fitzgibbon, Hon. Richard, *Limerickshire*, Usher in Court of Chancery. Brother of Earl of Clare. Never attends.
- Fitzroy, Lord Charles, *Thetford*, brother of Duke of Grafton. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and Captain in grenadier Guards. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts, for Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill, against Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's motion, for Lord J. Russell's, for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Fitzroy, Lord John, *Bury St. Edmunds*, youngest brother of the Duke of Grafton. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Major in Guards. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Reform, for Manchester inquiry; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army; against Alien Bill; for Sir R. Wilson.
- Fleming, John, *Saltash*, voted, 1821, 1822, for Ministers always, except for reduction of one Postmaster.
- Foley, John, *Droitwich*, cousin to Lord Foley. VOTED for reduction of Army, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Lay Lords; against Influence of the Crown; for repeal of Window Tax.
- Folkestone, Viscount, *New Sarum*, son of Earl Radnor. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts, for Mr. Lambton's and Lord Russell's motions on Reform; ditto, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform; against Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Army; against Influence of the Crown.
- Forbes, Charles, *Malmsbury*, Rector of Mareschall College, Aberdeen.

- VOTED for reduction of Lay Lords on *second division*; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for Reform, for reduction of Army, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Forbes, Viscount, *Longfordshire*, Colonel in the Army, and Aid-de-Camp to the King; son of the Earl of Granard, and nephew to the Marquis of Hastings. VOTED, 1821, 1822, always with the Ministers.
- Forde, Matthew, *Downshire*. When he attends, votes with the Ministers.
- Forester, Francis, *Wenlock*, brother-in-law of the Duke of Rutland. When he attends, for Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Fox, George Lane, *Beverly*, this Member does not appear to have voted on any question.
- Frankland, Robert, *Thirsk*, son of Sir Thomas Frankland; his wife niece of the Duke of Athol. VOTED for Reform; against Influence of the Crown; for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; nor, 1822, for reduction in Army, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill.
- Freemantle, William Henry, *Buckingham*, a relation of the Grenvilles, and included in the *sale* of the family; his price appears a Commissionership of the India Board, £1500; he is also Resident Secretary in London to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Joint-Solicitor in Great Britain. In 1817, Mr. Freemantle VOTED for the abolition of the Office of third Secretary of State, and in 1819, for repeal of Salt Tax: this year he voted against repeal of Salt Tax, against abolition of sinecure Postmaster and the Lay Lords of Admiralty.
- French, Arthur, *Roscommonshire*, a brother Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and a relation of Lord Gosford. When he attends, votes for Ministers, except that he supported reduction of Postmaster on *second division*.
- Fynes, Henry, *Aldborough*, a Barrister; his father has great livings in the Church. They are relations to the Duke of Newcastle, the great borough proprietor. The Member votes always with the Treasury.
- Gascoyne, Isaac, *Liverpool*, a General in the Army, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; nor, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Army and Influence of the Crown.
- Gaskell, Benjamin, *Maldon*, a Manufacturer. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's and Lord J. Russell's motions on Reform; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; nor, 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson.
- Gifford, Sir Robert, *Eye*, Attorney-General to the King, and Recorder of Bristol. The salary of this Member in the *Parliamentary Return* is £6200; but his total emoluments, from exchequer processes and sums voted for law expenses, cannot be estimated. Voted against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Gilbert, Davies, *Bodmyn*, we wonder what has become of the *inimitable* bank note!—Mr. Gilbert is very useful on committees; he was Chairman of the *Committee of Finance* in 1817, and brought in the *Sinecure Pension Bill*. He votes always with the Ministers. And, at

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the close of the session, he declared that the same measures which he should oppose if introduced by the Opposition, he would support when brought forward by Government. There is no help for a man like this, and his opinion, on ministerial infallibility, may be coupled with that of Mr. Robinson, on "the just and necessary influence" of the Crown: both doctrines render the last session remarkable for the heterodox opinions promulgated.

Gipps, George, *Ripon*, a nominee of Miss Lawrence, and cousin to the female boroughmonger; a relation of Lord Grantham. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of SIX ACTS, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, *for* reduction of Army, *for* Reform, *for* Civil-List inquiry; *against* Influence of the Crown; for repeal of Window Tax.

Gladstone, John, *Woodstock*, a Liverpool Merchant. VOTES with the Treasury.

Glenorchy, Lord, *Oakhampton*, eldest son of the Earl of Breadalbane, and his mother niece of Lord Lauderdale. VOTED *against* Alien Bill; *for* reduction of Influence of the Crown.

Gooch, Thomas Sherlock, *Suffolk*, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gooch; he has two brothers Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; a sister married a Captain in the Army, who is, besides, Barrack-Master; a cousin wife of Lord Walsingham; an uncle an Archdeacon, with two church livings; another cousin married a Parson, who has two livings. His wife is sister to Lady Rous. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *for* reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; *against* repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, *for* Manchester inquiry, *for* repeal of SIX ACTS; nor, 1822, *for* Reform, *for* Civil-List reduction; *against* young Wynn; *for* reduction of Army; *against* Influence of the Crown.

The following recapitulation, contrasting Mr. Gooch's speeches with votes, is from the Elector's Remembrancer:—

"On March 20th, 1816, Mr. Gooch gave notice, 'that unless Ministers proceeded immediately to act upon a system of the *most rigid economy*,' he should no longer countenance or befriend them. In spite of this threat of the Hon. Gentleman, Ministers pursue their old course of extravagance; and Lord G. Cavendish, in consequence, on 20th of April following, moved resolutions in favour of a reduction of public expenditure, *which Mr. Gooch did not support!*

"On Feb. 7th, 1817, Mr. Gooch professed himself to be as strong an advocate for economy, and as fully convinced as the Whigs, 'that *much must be done and done speedily*;' by way of evidencing of which conviction, he voted for investing a committee, consisting almost exclusively of Placemen, and thick and thin ministerialists, with the charge of 'laying down the principles of a Peace Establishment for succeeding years;' and, on the 25th of February, voted *against* reduction of two Lords of Admiralty, and of third Secretary of States' Office; and would not support Mr. Calcraft's motion for repeal of Salt Tax.

"In 1818, 1819, Sir M. W. Ridley repeated his efforts to procure the reduction of the two junior Lords of Admiralty; but Mr. Gooch voted for the Ministers. In the latter year Mr. Gooch voted for the Windsor Establishment being charged to the country, instead of being paid out of the Privy Purse. Did not support Dr. Phillimore's motion for repeal of Salt Tax; voted for the grant of £10,000 a year to the Duke of York; opposed Sir M. W. Ridley's motion 'that no fresh burthen should be laid on the People, till every practicable retrenchment had been made.' Voted for the imposition of THREE MILLIONS of new taxes; *against* Sir Henry Parnell's motion for reductions of general expenditure."

In 1822, the Member voted *against* repeal of Salt Tax, and afterwards, on the 29th of April, spoke as follows: "he viewed, with great dismay, the distressed state of the Agricultural Interest. *A remission of taxation he knew would assist them*, and as far as a reduction of Establishments would enable that to be done he would do it." By way of evincing his *sincerity* he neither voted for an inquiry into the enormous Civil-List Expenditure, for the reduction of the Army, nor *against* the £4000 appointment of young Wynn, nor for any other proposition for retrenchment during the Session.

His inconsistencies may be partly ascribed to his *connexions*; he is too intimately connected with the THING to act independently of it, and vote according to his convictions. While his relations were amply provided in the Church and the Army, and the agriculturist flourished, no matter the sufferings of other classes; the system could not be better administered in the opinion of Mr. Gooch;—no profusion could be too great—it was the best of all possible systems. But the great enlightener of *no rents* has opened the eyes of Mr. Gooch as well as other country gentlemen; he now sees that the sinecure Lords of Admiralty may be abolished without detriment to the public service;—nay, that Mr. Hume is a meritorious individual, and that, by his "indefatigable industry and valuable exertions, he has done great service to his country."

Gordon, Robert, *Cricklade*, a Merchant in London. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for both motions on Reform. DID NOT VOTE, 1822, for nor *against* any thing.

Gordon, Hon. William, *Aberdeenshire*, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen; a Captain in the Navy. VOTED for Ministers always; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Gosset, William, *Truro*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. VOTED, 1821, 1822, always for Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Goulbourn, Henry, *West Looe*, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and bailiff of Phœnix Park; salary £5613. A relation of Lord Talbot. The Member has a brother Edward Commissioner of Bankrupts. *Against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Gower, Lord Francis L. *Blechingley*, second son of Marquis of Stafford. No trace of attendance.

Graham, Sir James, *Carlisle*, an attorney and agent to the Earl of Lonsdale. Voted always with the Treasury.

Graham, Sangford, *Ludgershall*, son of Sir James Graham. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for reduction of Army, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, nor for either motion on Reform.

Grant, Alexander Craig, *Lestwithiel*, son of Sir Alexander Grant. The Member is Agent for Antigua. Always for Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

This Member, according to the Act of Settlement, is disqualified for sitting in Parliament. The provision in the Act is in these words:—"that no person who has an office or place of profit under the King, or receives a pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House." This clause in the statute has been construed to extend only to those offices which have been created *since the Act*

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was framed. It has also been construed to extend only to those pensions which are revocable at the pleasure of the Crown; and it has also been ruled, that the person to whom such office, place of profit, or pension is granted, may be re-elected to serve in the same parliament. But, notwithstanding these various constructions, which have nearly deprived the people of all protection from this salutary law; it does not appear that Mr. Grant comes within the scope of any of them. His office or his salary, which is said to be some great per centage, arising from the management, by another person, of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund, has been created *since the act was framed.* Therefore, Mr. Grant, without a *new* interpretation has no right to sit in parliament.

Grant, Right Hon. Charles, *Invernesshire*, late Chief Secretary for Ireland; his father an East-India Director; a brother, Robert, Commissioner of Bankrupts. The Member has, besides, *six* female relations on the Pension-List. Votes with the Treasury.

Grant, Francis W. *Elginshire*, Lord-Lieutenant of Elginshire, and Colonel in the Army. Votes with the Ministers.

Grant, George, *Sutherlandshire*, votes *ditto*. It has been stated there are more than *one hundred* Grants in the Army.

Grant, John Peter, *Tavistock*, a Barrister at law, and Advocate at the Scotch bar. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn; for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, for reduction of Army; *against* Alien Bill.

Grattan, James, *Wicklowshire*, VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for reduction of Army.

Graves, Lord, *Milbourne Port*, Lord of the Bedchamber to the King; his son is page of honour to the King, and he is brother-in-law to the Marquis of Anglesey.

Greenhill, R. Robert, *Thirsk*, a Barrister at law. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto of Lay Lords, ditto of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Salt Tax.

Grenfell, Pascoe, *Penryn*, brother-in-law of Viscount Doneraile, and of Lord Riversdale. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords of Admiralty, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform; *against* Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax, for reduction of Army, ditto of Influence of the Crown. Although this Member has not given his vote, he gave his opinion in favour of Parliamentary Reform for the first time last Session.

Greville, Hon. Sir C. J. *Warwick*, Major-General and Colonel of a regiment of foot; brother to the Earl of Warwick. Votes with the Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers.

Griffith, John Wynne, *Denbigh*. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster,

- for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn; for reduction of Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto of Army, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Grosset, John Rock, *Chippenham*, voted *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Grosvenor, Richard E. E. Devon, *Romney*, cousin of Lord Grosvenor, and related to the Earl of Berkeley; has a brother with three livings in the Church. The Member, when he attended, voted with Ministers.
- Grosvenor, Thomas, *Chester*, a General in the Army, and Colonel of a regiment of foot; cousin to Lord Grosvenor. This Member is very laborious in discharge of his parliamentary duties; he has voted just TWICE during *three* sessions—first for Lord A. Hamilton's motion on Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and second *against* young Wynn's £4000 mission.
- Guise, Sir W. B. *Gloucestershire*, has a brother Major in the Guards; another brother with a church living. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto of Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Window Tax; *against* the Swiss mission.
- Gurney, Hudson, *Newton, Hants*, a banker at Norwich. VOTED *against* reduction of Postmaster; for reduction of Lay Lords of Admiralty, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window or Salt Tax.
- Gurney, Richard Hanbury, *Norwich*, a banker at Norwich. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords of Admiralty, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Salt Tax, ditto Window Tax, for Sir R. Wilson.
- Haldimand, William, *Ipswich*, a Bank Director. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill; for reduction of Postmaster. DID NOT VOTE for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto of Army, or Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Hamilton, Lord A. *Lanarkshire*, brother to the Duke of Hamilton. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of two Lords of Admiralty and one Postmaster, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn.
- Hamilton, Sir Hugh D. *Haddington*, no trace of attendance.
- Hamilton, Hans, *Dublinshire*, ditto.
- Handley, Henry, *Heytesbury*, voted for reduction of junior Lords of Admiralty and one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Window or Salt Tax.

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As this Member, on the 28th of last February, is reported, with great self-complacency, to have ridiculed the idea of "Taxation being considered the cause, or Parliamentary Reform the remedy, of Agricultural Distress;" we shall make a few observations on both points.

With reference to taxation generally, it is hardly necessary to begin with observing, that taxes do not return, as Mr. Burke supposed, in "fructifying showers:" whatever is paid in tax is absolutely lost to the tax-payer—he has no means of re-possessioning himself of the sums abstracted without giving an equivalent in return. Thus, suppose the tax paid by the farmer or artisan is expended on the Sinecurist or Pensioner, it never returns to the farmer or artisan without a portion of their produce and industry being given in exchange. So that taxation universally revolves itself into the tax-payers—the farmer, merchant, and labourer giving a portion of their produce, profit, or labour, for the maintenance of the servants, establishments, and adherents of government: hence whatever tax is abated, the Husbandry Horse Tax for instance, is direct and positive relief to the tax-payer.

Having shown the general operation of taxation, we will now show how taxes more particularly oppress agriculture than other branches of industry. Taxes either fall on necessities, or what are termed luxuries. If they fall on necessities, they tend, by increasing the cost of subsistence, to increase the price of labour. But labour enters more into the operation of agriculture than of manufactures. A piece of cloth or cotton is chiefly wrought out by the aid of machinery, but a quarter of wheat can only be produced by manual labour. Taxes, therefore, on necessities are most oppressive on agriculture, because they enhance the price of labour; a commodity of which, the agriculturist is a greater consumer than the merchant or manufacturer.

Secondly, agriculture is peculiarly affected by taxes on *luxuries*. The chief consumers of luxuries are the Clergy and Aristocracy, whose revenues are derived from the soil. Taxes on luxuries, therefore, by augmenting the outgoings of those classes who live upon rent and tithe, they are less able to afford relief to the farmer by a reduction of their incomes. Consumers of luxuries are also consumers of necessities; consequently their power to bear a diminution of income is lessened by taxes, which fall on the latter as well as the former: hence, then, as there is no tax which does not fall either upon the farmer, his landlord, or the purchaser of his produce, there is no tax the repeal of which would not benefit agriculture. If it be a direct tax like the Husbandry Horse Duty, its repeal lessens the cost of production; if an indirect tax on necessities, its repeal not only lowers the price of labour, but increases the power of consumption in all classes; if it be a tax on luxuries, its repeal enables the consumers of these articles to bear a diminution of income from rent and tithe. This is the only just way of considering the effect of taxation on agriculture. The interests of agriculture are affected not only by the burdens directly imposed upon it, but by burdens imposed upon all other classes. Without a reduction in taxes, there cannot be an effective reduction in poor-rates, wages, rent, or tithe.

To come to Mr. Handley's second position: having shown that taxes are an evil—it will be easy to show that Parliamentary Reform is the only remedy. Without a reform there can be no effective reduction

in the public expenditure; no material reduction in the Civil-List expenditure, in Salaries, and Pensions; in naval, in military, and barrack establishments. Without a reform there cannot be a *just* reduction of the public debt. No one would be base enough to wish the fund-holder sacrificed to the exclusion of other classes; no one would wish to see any exclusive tax on the public annuitants, most of whom had no share in producing present calamities, without a corresponding burden on those classes, to whose security or imaginary fears the debt had been contracted. But without reform there will never be such a *just* reduction of public debt. A House of Commons representing only the interests of the Church and Aristocracy, will only take care of those interests. Without reform there can be no modification in the Tithe System. A reformed parliament would not only make a more liberal provision for the useful classes of the clergy, but relieve agriculture from its most burdensome and vexatious oppression.

We conclude, then, contrary to Mr. Handley, that "taxation is the cause, and Parliamentary Reform the only remedy, of agricultural distress."

Hardinge, Sir Henry, *Durham City*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards; a son Lieutenant in the Artillery. The father of the Member was a Parson; his brother has two church livings; uncle, Surveyor-General of Customs in Dublin. Votes with Ministers. The *city of Durham*, on account of its corruptions, has been several times before Parliament. The right of election is in the freemen, and the expense of carrying the out-voters is enormous. The Church and Corporation can always return one member—sometimes both. Hardinge was related to *Londonderry* and to Marquis *Camden*, whose family and connexions get above £4000 a year of the public money.

Hartopp, George, *Dundalk*, eldest son of Sir Edmund Hartopp. *Nulla vestigia*, that is to say, never attends.

Hart, George Vaughan, *Donegalshire*, a Lieutenant-General. Voted for Ministers, when he attended.

Harvey, Charles, *Carlton*. The Irish Members, except such as have places, scarcely ever attend.

Harvey, Sir Eliab, *Essex*, an Admiral. His wife is aunt to the Earl of Berkeley and to Lord Forbes. VOTED for reduction of Postmasters and two Lords of Admiralty; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Influence of the Crown, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax. The Berkeley family get nearly £5000 a year among them; that of Lord Forbes upwards of £8000. The county of *Essex*, since the expensive contest of the late Mr. *Luders*, has, to save expense, been divided between the Tories and the Whigs, each party putting in one member. *Essex*, like most of the English counties, is by this coalition deprived *de facto* of any choice; the two parties would ruin any independent man who was foolish enough to spend his money in such a contest. *Harvey* is the Tory member.

Hawkins, Sir Christopher, *St. Ives*, *absentee* 1821 and 1822.

Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, *Rutland*, son-in-law of Countess of Dysart. Voted for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor Manchester inquiry; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto of Influence of the

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- Crown, ditto Lay Lords and Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax.
- Heathcote, John Gilbert, *Boston*, VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Postmasters and Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor Manchester inquiry; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax.
- Heber, Richard, *Oxford University*. VOTED for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Heron, Sir Robert, *Peterborough*. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster on *second division*, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against Swiss mission. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; against Alien Bill.
- Heygate, William, *Sudbury*, an alderman in London, a banker in London and Leicester. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; against Alien Bill.
- It was rather unfortunate for the theory of this worthy Alderman and honourable Member, when at the moment he was tracing the difficulties of the country to the contraction of the bank circulation, he learnt from the mouth of the governor, that the bank issues in paper, gold, and silver were never greater than at that time.—*See Times, March 22.*
- Hill, Lord Arthur, *Downshire*, brother to the Marquis of Downshire; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain in Scotch Greys. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Alien Bill; for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn's mission; for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Postmaster, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Hill, Right Hon. Sir George F. *Londonderry*, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, Clerk of the House, Recorder of Londonderry. Against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Hill, Rowland, *Shropshire*. The Member voted only *once* during last session; against the Catholic Peers' Bill; and the other county Member, Sir J. K. Powell, *did not vote at all.*
- Hobhouse, John Cam, *Westminster*, son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, first Commissioner for investigating the debts of the Carnatic. The Member's uncle is Under-Secretary of State. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's motion; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn's mission; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill; moved for repeal of Window Tax, &c. &c. DID NOT VOTE against qualification of the Catholic Peers' Bill, nor for Mr. Wyvill's motion.

- Mr. Hobhouse attends well, and commonly speaks well; but we wish he would make a few *more speeches*. Lord Ebrington considers him not quite so dangerous as formerly; and we should like to ask the honourable Member, first, whether he *now* considers himself a Whig or a Radical, or a bit of both; secondly, whether in case of an election he looks to be returned by the Whigs or Reformers, or both.
- Hodson, John Alexander, *Wigan*. When this Member votes, which is seldom, it is with the Treasury.
- Holford, George, *Lucenborough*, son of a late Master in Chancery, formerly Secretary to the India Board. Votes for Ministers always; against the Catholic Peers.
- Holmes, Sir L. T. W. *Newport*, I. W. voted, 1821, 1822, for Ministers always, except for repeal of Salt Tax.
- Holmes, William, *Bishop's Castle*, Treasurer of the Ordnance, Agent for Demerara; his father is Inspector of flax-seed at Sligo. *Holmes* is the *ministerial whipper-in*. The electors for the rotten borough of Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire, are, in number, 150,—patron, *Earl Powis*. It has been the custom to pay the independent electors of Bishop's Castle a few shillings each, weekly, as wages, to hold them to the interest of those who pay them, whom, notwithstanding, they desert occasionally. The Powis (Clive) family are connected with the family of Montrose, and with the Grenvilles.
- Home, Drummond Henry, *Stirlingshire*.
- Honeywood, William P. *Kent*. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords of Admiralty, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, nor repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, or Reform.
- Hope, Hon Sir A. *Linlithgowshire*, a Lieutenant-General and Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of the Royal Military College; brother of the Earl of Hopetown.—*Never attends*.
- Hope, Sir William Johnstone, *Dumfriesshire*, a Rear-Admiral; nephew of the Earl of Hopetown. Voted against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Hornby, Edward, *Preston*, nephew to the Earl of Derby. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; against the Swiss mission. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, ditto Window Tax, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill. The *Hornbys* are said to have £7000 a year in church livings.
- Horrocks, Samuel, *Preston*, a manufacturer at Preston. VOTED against the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; nor, 1822, for reduction of Postmaster or Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, ditto Window Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- The electors of Preston, who, at the last election, evinced so much spirit and independence, will in our opinion do well, on the first opportunity, to return Mr. Hunt, in place of one at least of their present representatives. As it is, they are very indifferently represented; it is seldom

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- that either Member votes at all, and one it appears voted against a just and salutary measure.
- Hotham, Lord, *Leominster*, a Major in the Army, and Captain of Coldstream Guards; a brother with three livings in the Church; an uncle, an Admiral, whose wife is daughter to Lord Rous. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.
- Houldsworth, Thomas, *Pontefract*, a manufacturer at Manchester. Voted for Ministers always, except for repeal of Window Tax; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Howard, Hon. Faulke Greville, *Castle Rising*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and a relation of Lord Warwick. When he attends, votes for Ministers. The name of this man was *Fulve Greville Upton*; he married Miss *Howard*, whose name he took, and she nominates her husband.
- Howard, Molynieux H. *Steyning*, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and High Steward of the City of Gloucester; brother to the Duke of Norfolk. The Member has never, we believe, voted during the present parliament.
- Howard, Hon. William, *Morpeth*, son of the Earl of Carlisle. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against Swiss mission. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of Crown; against Alien Bill, ditto Lay Lords; for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Window Tax.
- Hudson, Harrington, *Holleston*, brother-in-law of Lord James Townshend, the other Member, and also of Marquis Townshend. The Member has, we believe, a son in the Guards. When he attends, votes with Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Hughes, William L. *Wallingford*, Major-Commandant of the Anglesea militia. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reductions, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Army, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for either motion on Reform, nor, for reduction of Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.
- Hulse, Sir Charles, *West Looe*, his uncle Samuel is a General in the Army, Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital; an aunt married General Stevens, who is Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Groom of the bed-chamber to the King. The Member votes always with the Treasury, except that he supported the reduction of one Postmaster.
- Hume, Joseph, *Aberdeen, &c.* It is unnecessary to specify the votes of this exemplary Member. Mr. Hume has done more for the country in the two last sessions, than the Whig party since the Revolution of 1688. The value of his services cannot be adequately appreciated. In his endeavours to reduce the Estimates and Establishments, he was rarely supported by more than *fifteen* or a *score* Members; all the rest being either engaged in direct opposition, endeavouring by every species of official trick and subterfuge to frustrate his efforts; or, viewing his conduct with suspicion and aversion. Although the Opposition has been

constantly calling out for Retrenchment, and indeed of late years it has been the only pledge offered for public confidence, yet when it came to the point—when Mr. Hume made his motions for that purpose, he was scarcely ever supported by them. Out of 175 Members of Opposition, only 36 voted for the reduction of the Army; only 26 for reducing the allowance to the Military College; only 33 for reducing Military Staff in Great Britain; only 21 supported Mr. Creevy's motion for applying the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund to its legitimate objects; only the same number, 21, voted for reducing sinecure offices in the garrisons; and only 42 Members voted for the repeal of the Sinecure Pension Bill. What can the country think of the principles of men who never attended when questions on which the relief of, and welfare of the country really depended; and could only attend when the subject to be discussed, was the dismissal of Ministers, and their own admission to their places?

Hurst, Robert, *Horsham*, Barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Temple; Agent to the Duke of Norfolk; has a son in the Army. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reductions, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, in 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Reform; nor, 1822, for reduction in the Army.

Huskinson, William, *Chichester*, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, £2000; Agent for the Island of Ceylon, £1100. Has a pension of £1200, which he receives, unless he has places which produce him £2000 a year. His wife has a pension, to commence on the death of her husband. Did not vote against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Mr. Huskinson, like Mr. Alexander C. Grant—whom see—is or ought to be disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. His office as Agent for the island of Ceylon is a *new place*, and of course, under the statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, the holding it disqualifies him from sitting and voting in parliament. Upon this ground Huskinson's return to parliament was petitioned against in 1806-7; and the defence made by him was, that he had received the appointment from Mr. Wyndham, the colonial Secretary, and in so doing he had not taken the *pleasure of the Crown*; *ergo* it was not a new place under the Crown. Supposing this plea to be good, and the case out of the letter of the statute, it is impossible to conceive a more palpable violation of its spirit. The act specifically provides against the introduction of *new* placemen into the House; the Agent for the island of Ceylon is a new placeman—and whether he is appointed by the Crown, or the Ministers of the Crown, the injury to the Constitution is the same; and is that precise injury which was meant to be guarded against by the statute of Queen Anne. Huskinson is *put in* by the Richmond and Egremont families; both of which receive rather more than £28,000 a year out of the taxes.

Hutchinson, Hon. Christopher Ely, *Cork*, brother of the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson. VOTED, 1822, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for reductions of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Joint Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill.

Hyde, John, *Youghall*, brother-in-law of Lord Manners. No trace of attendance.

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- James, William, *Carlisle*. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reductions, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's motion; 1822, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; against Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe system.
- Jenkinson, Hon. Charles C. G. *Grinstead*, Under Secretary in the colonial and war department; half-brother of the Duchess of Dorset. Votes of course with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. *Grinstead*, is a rotten borough in Sussex. The borough is the property of the Duchess of Dorset. It came out before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1803, that the tenants of the *Duchess*, who elect the members, are none of them allowed to have possession of the burgage tenure deeds, in right of which they vote, but that they were brought to the place of election in a bag, by Mr. Hoper, attorney of Lewes, agent to the *Lady*, and carried back by him in the same manner. At the last election she nominated her nephew, *Lord Strathaven*, and her half-brother, Jenkinson, who is brother to *Lord Liverpool*. The various ramifications of this family get more than £30,000 a year among them.
- Jervoise, George P. *Hampshire*. VOTED, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for Reductions, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Window Tax.
- James, Sir Hugh, *Kirkwall*, a relation of the Duke of Roxburgh. For Ministers, when he attended.
- Innis, John, *Grampound*, a Merchant in London. Votes with the Treasury when he attends; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Jocelyn, Hon. John, *Louthshire*, uncle of the Earl of Roden; nephew of THE BISHOP. Votes with Ministers. The Jocelyns receive immense sums of the public money. The Member has been on the *Irish Superannuation Establishment* TWENTY-EIGHT years, to the tune of £650 a year.
- Jolliffe, Hylton, *Petersfield*, has a brother in the Church, and two sons Cornets of Dragoons. Voted, 1821, 1822, always for Ministers.
- Johnson, William Augustus, *Boston*, a Colonel in the Army. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reductions, for Reform; against the Swiss mission. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill.
- Jones, John, *Cardmarthen*, voted for repeal of Salt Tax, and apparently on no other question.
- Irving, John, *Bramber*, a Merchant in London. Voted always with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Kennedy, Thomas F. *Ayr*, a relation of Lord Cassilis. Voted for Reductions, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of Crown. Did not vote for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's motion on Parliamentary Reform.
- Kerr, David, *Athlone*, brother-in-law to the late Marquis of Londonderry, of Lords Garvagh and Ellenborough. Votes with Ministers.

King, Sir John D. *Wycombe*, has a daughter married to a brother of the Earl of Berkeley, and a sister married to a Captain in the Army. Voted for reduction of Lay Lords, and for repeal of Salt Tax.

Kingsborough, Viscount, *Corkshire*, son of the Earl of Kingston. Vote with Ministers.

Kinnersley, William S. *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, a Banker. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Knatchbull, Sir Edward, *Kent*, late Receiver-General of Land Tax; has a brother-in-law Captain in the Navy, another brother-in-law with two livings in the Church, and a brother-in-law a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, and one Postmaster on *second division*; for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry, for Reform; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Window Tax, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.

Knatchbull, who opposed the repeal of the Malt-Tax, and who scarcely ever supported any motion for reduction of Estimates or Establishments, objected, in 1821, that a petition presented by Mr. Denman, for the restoration of the Queen's name in the liturgy, should not be printed on "the score of economy."

Knox, Hon. Thomas, *Dungannon*, eldest son of Viscount Northland, who is Joint-Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in Ireland; son of the Archbishop of Armagh; has a brother Captain in the Navy, another Major in the Army; an uncle one of the *weighers* at Cork; another uncle Bishop of Derry, who has a son Captain in the Navy; another uncle with three church livings; and another uncle Dean of Down. The Member *always votes with Ministers*.

Kynaston Powell, Sir John Powell, *Shropshire*, High-Steward of the seignory and town of Powestry; a brother has two livings in the Church. Never voted on any question; and his colleague only *once* during the three last sessions.

Lamb, Hon. George, *Dungarran*, third son of Lord Melbourne, a barrister. VOTED for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for repeal of Window or Salt Taxes, for reduction of Army, ditto of Lay Lords.

Lamb, Hon. William, *Hertfordshire*, eldest son of Viscount Melbourne, and son-in-law of Earl Besborough; has a brother Minister to Bavaria; his father a pensioner, and lord of the bed-chamber. Lamb used to vote with the Opposition; in 1818, he voted for reduction of Lay Lords; this year his name is not on the division! He has been *suspected* some time, and no doubt has *ratted*.

Lambton, John George, *Durham*, son-in-law of Earl Grey. Voted, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; moved resolutions on Reform, and voted for Lord J. Russell's motion on ditto; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reducing the grant to Military College, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Irish Tithe system; for repeal of Window Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion.

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- Langston, James H. *Woodstock*, verdurer of Wychwood Forest. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill.
- Lascalles, W. Selright, *Northallerton*, brother of Lord Harewood; a cousin with two church livings; another distributor of stamps for the North Riding of Yorkshire; two relations in the Army; related to the family of *Old George Rose*. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* reduction of one Postmaster; *for* reduction of Lay Lords; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Latouche, Robert, *Kildare*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Clancarty. VOTED, 1821, 1822, for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax.
- Lawley, Francis, *Warwickshire*, brother-in-law of Lord Middleton; his brother married a daughter of Lord Bolingbroke, who is brother-in-law to Lord Grenville; another brother married a Denison sister of the Member for Surrey, and of the Marchioness of Conyngham. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster on *second division*, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for any of the popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Leake, William, *Malmesbury*. Voted for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Legge, Hon. Heneage, *Banbury*, Gentleman Usher and quarterly Waiter to the King; uncle to the Earl of Dartmouth. Voted *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill, otherwise an *absentee*. The Earl of Guildford is patron of the rotten corporation borough of *Banbury*. The Guildford and Dartmouth families are amply provided with places, pensions, and reversions to the tune of £34,000 a year!
- Leigh, Thomas, *Newton*. Always for Ministers.
- Leigh, Francis, *New Ross*. *Absentee*, except *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Leigh, James H. *Winchester*, brother-in-law of Lord Say and Sele; High Steward of this City. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Lemon, Sir William, *Cornwall*, has a son married to a sister of the Earl of Ilchester. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Influence of the Crown. This Member attends well and *votes* well: he is betwixt 70 and 80 years of age, and the *father* of the Collective Wisdom.
- Lennard, Thomas B. *Ipswich*. Voted, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; moved the repeal of the *Blasphemous and Seditious Libel Act*, and the *Seditious Meeting Act*; for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for one Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion, for Reform; *against* young Wynn; *moved* reduction in the third class of Civil-List expenditure; *against* Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System; for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal

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of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform, for reduction of Army, ditto of Lay Lords of Admiralty.

Lennox, Lord John George, *Chichester*, brother to the Duke of Richmond. Voted against reduction of Postmaster; for Sir R. Wilson; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Leslie, Charles, *Monaghanshire*. Voted for Ministers, when he attended.

Lethbridge, Sir Thomas, *Somersetshire*, Colonel of Militia; a relation, Deputy Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall; his brother-in-law, Sir T. Hesketh, Colonel of the Lancashire militia; and his wife's sister married the Hon. and Rev. Edmund Knox, son of Lord Northland; another sister married to General John Despard, brother of another Despard, who was in the Army. VOTED for reduction of one Postmaster, and two Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for the popular motions in 1821 nor 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; against Irish Tithe System; for Mr. Wyvill's motion. Lethbridge, having received little or any rent, has latterly become so outrageous a reformer, that Lord Castlereagh said his language was quite "inflammatory," and, we believe, "seditious."

Lewis, Thomas Frankland, *Beaumaris*, cousin of Sir Thomas Frankland, who is related to the Duke of Athol. Lewis has recently received some appointment, and varied his vote and opinions accordingly. February 26th, 1821, he said "the militia formed the most eligible defence for the country, and with an auxiliary force of 12 or 14,000 regulars it would be quite sufficient for all the duties the Army would have to perform."—Yet he has never voted for the reduction of the Army. In 1817, he voted for reduction of Lay Lords; 1822, *against* reduction of one Postmaster, and did not vote for reduction of the Lay Lords.

Lewis, Wyndham, *Cardiff*. Always for Ministers.

Leycester, Ralph, *Shaftsbury*. VOTED for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Irish Tithe System.

Leycester, R. (senior) *Poole*. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for any popular motion in 1821; nor, 1822, for reduction of Army.

Lindsay, Lord, *Wigan*, a Major of Dragoons, son of the Earl of Balcarras. Votes with Ministers.

Lindsay, Hon. Hugh, *Forfar, &c.* Marshal to the Admiralty, and an East-India Director; brother to the Earl of Balcarras. Voted always with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill. Lindsay's constituents are FIVE in number.

Lyttleton, Edward John, *Staffordshire*, married a daughter of Marquis Wellesley. VOTED for reduction of one Postmaster and two Lay Lords. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of Crown, for Reform, for repeal of Salt or Window Tax; against Alien Bill, ditto the Swiss mission.

Lloyd, Sir Edward Price, *Flintshire*. Voted for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* young Wynn; for Reform.

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- Lloyd, James M. *New Shoreham*. Voted, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's Parliamentary Reform; 1822, *nil*.
- Lockhart, William E. *Selkirkshire*, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott; an Advocate of the Scotch bar. Votes always with the Treasury, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster on *second*, and opposed it on *first division*.
- Lockhart, John Ingram, *Oxford*, a barrister. Voted for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. **DID NOT VOTE** for any other question of reduction, reform, or inquiry.
- Long, Right Hon. Sir Charles, *Haslemere*, Lord of the Bedchamber, £2000, pension on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Leeward Islands £1500; Joint-Paymaster of the Forces, Official Lord of Trade, Commissioner for erecting National monuments, Director of Greenwich Hospital. His wife, who is niece of the Earl of Bridgewater, is to receive a pension of £700 on the death of her husband.
- Long's votes need not be enumerated, he is one of the team of EIGHTY-NINE. *Haslemere* is a rotten borough in Surrey, where the right of voting is in *sixty-four* freeholds, forty of which belong to Lord Lonsdale; the remaining twenty-four belong to Lord Gwyder. The late Earl of Lonsdale, not choosing to trust the inhabitants with the conveyance of the freeholds, sent forty of his colliers from his coal-pits, built cottages for them, and allowed them half-a-guinea per week; all the return expected was, that these black gentlemen should elect whom he pleased. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, before explained, are levied in certain West-India islands, for the repairs of the fortifications; but so large a portion of the money thus produced, has been given away in pensions to members of parliament, their families and connexions, that enough is not left for that purpose, and last session an application was made to parliament to make up the deficiency. Mr. Creevy moved that the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund should be applied to the objects for which it had been originally appropriated; but only TWENTY-TWO members supported the motion.
- Lopes, Sir Matthew, *Westbury*. This *ill-treated* individual will not soon be forgotten. When he attends, votes for Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Lovaine, Lord, *Beeralstone*, son of the Earl of Beverly, brother-in-law of Stuart Wortley; Colonel of Militia, and Lord of the Bedchamber. One of the Treasury band of EIGHTY-NINE. *Beeralstone* is a rotten Devonshire borough, the number of electors, nominally, 40 poor cottagers; really, ONE only. The borough belonged to the Duke of Northumberland, who left it by will to his second son, the present Earl of Beverly, who put in *Lovaine* and *Jocelyn Percy*. The Beverly (Percy) family are pretty numerous in their ramifications.—Their real name is Smithson, changed to Percy as more ancient and honourable.
- Lowther, John Henry, *Cockermouth*, brother of the Member for Cumberland, and nephew of the Earls of Lonsdale and Westmoreland. Voted always with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Lowther, John, *Cumberland*, brother to the Earl of Lonsdale, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland. Voted ditto.
- Lowther, Henry Cecil, *Westmoreland*, a Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment

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of foot; second son of Earl Lonsdale, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Harborough. Votes with the Treasury.

Lowther, Lord Viscount, *Westmoreland*, son of Earl Lonsdale; Lord of the Treasury, and Commissioner for the affairs of India, and Director of Greenwich Hospital; one of the Treasury band of EIGHTY-NINE. The county of Westmoreland is as much under the influence of the Earl of Lonsdale as any of his rotten boroughs. Lonsdale is the PRIMATE of boroughmongers, and influences or sends NINE members. The two families of Westmoreland and Lonsdale receive upwards of £65,000 a year from *Church and State*.

Lloyd, Samuel Jones, *Hythe*. Voted against reduction of one Postmaster.

Lucy, George, *Fowey*. Always for Ministers, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster.

Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, *Canterbury*, related to Lord Ellenborough; Joint-Secretary to the Treasury; brother to Sir Henry Lushington who is Consul at Naples; son-in-law of Lord Harris; a relation Master of the Crown-Office. Voted against the Catholic Peers' Bill. The electors of *Canterbury* are about 1500, and might be independent, notwithstanding the influence of the Government and the Church; a sort of compromise, however, takes place—Government nominating one candidate, and the freemen the other. The Ellenborough family is yet young in the peerage, and only shares £10,000, and the Harris's about £4000.

Lushington, Stephen, *Ilchester*, a Doctor in Doctors' Commons, and cousin of the last Member. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto of Army; against Alien Bill.

Lord Huntingtower's actions against two electors of the rotten borough of Ilchester under the *Bribery Act* at the last Somerset Assizes, having excited attention, we shall as briefly as possible offer a few remarks on the subject. We learn from Oldfield that the houses in Ilchester were bought, in 1784, by Mr. Harcourt, who sold them to Mr. Troward, an attorney, who sold them to his partner, Mr. Wallis, who *bequeathed* them to Colonel Bayley, who sold them to Lord Huntingtower, the present proprietor. Here we see the way in which the houses, or, more properly, the franchises of the borough descended to the present possessor; they were sold, and bequeathed, and sold again, till at last they became by purchase the property of Lord Huntingtower.

In 1802, a majority of the voters were bribed, with £30 a man, to vote *against* the proprietor, their master and owner. This caused the trial and conviction of the notorious ALEXANDER DAVISON, the *defaulter*, and his agents, who were sentenced, by the Court of King's Bench, in 1804, to ONE YEAR'S imprisonment. The proprietor, to prevent a similar *fraud* at a future election, pulled down about 240 houses, and built a large workhouse for the reception of the electors. He then let the workhouse to the parish, which disqualified the inmates from voting, though none of them received parish aid. In this place, in great misery, the refractory voters resided till 1818, when, to be revenged of the parish and the sixty yet remaining electors so returning two members

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in opposition to his wish, he caused above 160 of the people in his work-house to be turned into the highways in the most inclement season of the year. Some of the women were on the eve of lying in, others were at the most advanced periods of life, and several were infants in arms. In this deplorable situation they had no refuge but under a few hurdles covered with straw, by the side of the turnpike-road, where their poverty and distress compelled them to remain for the rest of the winter. Having thus purchased up all the houses and all the land in the borough, he thought he might do what he pleased with his *own*; but his conduct towards the inhabitants, who still possessed votes, was such that submission became impracticable, and, upon the interference of Mr. Merist and his friend, nearly all the electors polled against his relations, Arthur and Lionel Manners, and were, as they expected, turned out of their houses. The rector, however, leased his glebe land to Mr. Merist, upon which he built houses for their accommodation. The corporation also contrived to let some borough land to Mr. Merist for four lives, and he may build as many more houses as he pleases. By these contrivances, Lord Huntingtower lost the sovereignty of Ilchester, and was in fact disseized of his *property*. To be revenged in some measure, he employed his attorney, who, under some pretence or other, extorted from an elector, that he had, in September, 1820, received £30 under the name of "*horse radish*" for his vote to the opposite candidates. On this ground his Lordship brought his actions and succeeded in recovering the penalties of £500 from each defendant.

Such is the bribery of the rotten borough of Ilchester.—It is a picture of abuse, cruelty, tyranny, corruption, and hypocrisy, all necessarily flowing from the BOROUGH SYSTEM. No one can deny the right of Lord Huntingtower to pull down his houses; no one can deny his cruelty and tyranny in the exercise of that right; no one can doubt his *hypocrisy*; he whose name was, till lately, Sir *William Manners*, of the *Rutland* family—a family, who, with their allies, the *Beaufort* and *Harrowbys*, put *sixty* votes into the House—who barter borough patronage for Places, Sinécures, and Pensions—Speakerships, Irish Chancellorships, Archbishoprics, Military Appointments, Colonial Governments, and such like good things;—no one, we say, can doubt the hypocrisy of a man so connected—commencing prosecutions for *bribery*; neither can any one doubt the corruption of the electors, who were always ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder; or doubt the mockery of justice in punishing *DAVISON* for buying the *voters*, while the sale of the *candidates* is as "*notorious as the sun at noon-day*:" lastly, no one can doubt the hypocrisy of those who declaim against the practices of Huntingtower and Lopes, yet never lift their voices against the *System* of which these practices are the necessary and unavoidable accompaniments.

Luttrell, John Fownes, *Minehead*, a relation of Lord Carhampton, and Clerk of the Pipe in Ireland. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, against reduction of one Postmaster; for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax.

Lygon, Hon. Henry B. *Worcestershire*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Major in the first regiment of Life Guards; brother to the Earl of Beauchamp. Voted for reduction of Lay Lords; against the Catholic

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- Peers' Bill. The predominant interest in *Worcestershire* is Lord Foley and Lord Beauchamp, who have nominated the member for the last nine parliaments.
- Maberly, John, *Abingdon*, late Army Contractor. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform; against the Catholic Peers' Bill, ditto young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System; for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army.
- Maberly, William L. *Northampton*, son of the last Member; a Captain in the Army. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto one Postmaster, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Civil-List inquiry, for Sir R. Wilson.
- Macdonald, James, *Calne*, Clerk of the Privy Seal; his father, Sir Archibald, has a pension; he has a brother-in-law with two church livings; he is son-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle, and nephew of the Marquis of Stafford. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for Reductions, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform, nor, last session, for reduction of Army. *Calne* is a rotten borough in Wiltshire, the whole number of voters is SEVENTEEN. The Marquis of Lansdown returns Macdonald.
- Mackintosh, Sir James, *Knaresborough*, brother-in-law of Daniel Stewart, Esq. proprietor of the Courier, and of Peter Stewart, formerly proprietor of the *Oracle*, and late Consul at Havre de Grace; father-in-law of Sir William Wiseman, lately made a master and commander. A Donald Mackintosh is Consul of New Hampshire in the United States. The Member was five years Recorder of Bombay, with a salary of £5000 a year, and retired with a pension of £1200 a year for life from the East-India Company. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army; against Irish Tithe System; for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Sir James is one of the FIVE Whig Members returned by the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the few eloquent speakers now in the House. His best effort, in our opinion, last session, was his reply to the strange conceit of Mr. Peel on Sir F. Burdett's motion for an address to the Crown for the liberation of Mr. Hunt. On that occasion the Member for Oxford had the audacity to set himself in opposition to a vote of the House, and to avow his determination not to recommend any abatement in the punishment of Mr. Hunt, though an address for that purpose should be carried. In the reply, however, of Sir James, he must have felt his pride mortified, his insolence chastised, his folly exposed, —and we have been told that, during the time this seasonable punishment was administered, he bit his lips in an agony of shame and conscious humiliation. Sir James maintains with ability the principles

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of liberty in his speeches; but he never says a word on *Parliamentary Reform*, which is the only test of SINCERITY, and without which the rest is mere pedantry and ostentation.

Mackenzie, Thomas, *Rosshire*. Never attends.

M'Naughten, E. A. *Orford*, Lord of the Treasury; two relations in India. Votes against the Catholic Peers' Bill. The late *Castlereagh* was M'Naughten's colleague for the rotten borough of *Orford* in the County of Suffolk. This excrescence, as Lord Chatham called it, was, some years ago, sold by the executors of Viscount Hereford to the Marquis of Hertford. The family of Hertford are very numerous and all well provided for at the public expense, to the tune of £34,000 a year and upwards. The Marquis and Marchioness were some time ago close friends of the King.

Macqueen, Thomas P. *East Loce*, son of Doctor Macqueen, formerly of the East-Indies. Macqueen is Commander of the Bedfordshire yeomanry, and in the late return of sums paid for the yeomanry of Great Britain, in 1821, the yeomanry charge for the county of Bedford for ordinary services and the suppression of riots, is £1055. This charge appearing very extraordinary, considering the smallness of the county of Bedford, and that no one ever heard of any rioting, many thought it a mere job, intended indirectly to remunerate Macqueen for permanent duty in the Lower House, and to make up his loss of rents, in consequence of the late glorious war and the victory of Waterloo.

Madocks, William Alexander, *Chippenham*. Voted for inquiry into the Manchester transaction.

Magennis, R. *Enniskillen*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Enniskillen. Always for Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Mahon, Hon. Stephen, *Roscommonshire*, a Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards; his brother, Lord Hartland, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dragoons; another, Maurice, in the Irish church. Voted for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster on second division, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn.

Manners, Lord C. Somerset, *Cambridgeshire*, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3d Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to the King. Voted against reduction of one Postmaster, against qualification of the Catholic Peers.

Manners, Lord Robert, *Leicestershire*, brother of the last subject, and of the Duke of Rutland; a Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons.

The Duke of Rutland puts four Members into the Lower House. His cousin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has one hundred and seventy-six livings in his gift, besides an archdeaconry and three prebends. It is impossible to state accurately all the sums drawn by the Rutland family in its various ramifications from Church and State; the following may be considered an approximation:

The archiepiscopal revenues, exclusive of patronage, . . .	£35,000
Archbishop's son, Speaker of the Lower House	6000
Another son, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards	800
A daughter married Percy, a son of the Earl of Beverly, which family shares about	15,000
Another daughter married a Croft, who has three church livings, and is Prebend of Ely, with about	3000

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A nephew has two church livings	£1000
Duke of Rutland Colonel of Militia	1000
The Duke's brother, Charles, M. P. for Cambridgeshire	2500
His brother Robert, M. P. for Leicestershire	1000
George Manners, an <i>illegitimate</i> relation, appointed Consul at Boston, in America, by Castlereagh	2000
Manners (Baron) cousin to the Duke, and brother to the Archbishop, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, about	20,000
A sister of the Chancellor married a Lockwood, who has three church livings	1500
	£88,800

- Manning, William, *Lymington*, a Merchant and Banker in London, and a Bank Director. VOTED, 1821, 1822, *always* for Ministers.
- Mansfield, John, *Leicester*. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Marjoribanks, Sir John, *Berwickshire*, a Banker and Partner in the house of Coutts, who are Agents to the Royal Bank of Scotland. No trace of attendance.
- Marjoribanks, Stewart, *Hythe*, brother of the last subject, and partner of Paxton, wine-merchant; a brother, Chairman of East-India Company. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for the popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Markham, John, *Portsmouth*, an Admiral. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*.
- Marryatt, Joseph, *Sandwich*, a Merchant in London, and Agent for the Islands of Grenada and Trinidad. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Swiss mission. DID NOT VOTE for popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, *against* Alien Bill; *for* reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Martin, Sir Thomas Byron, *Plymouth*, Comptroller of the Navy, and an Admiral; one of the band of EIGHTY-NINE. Against qualification of the Catholic Peers. *Plymouth* is an Admiralty borough, of which the King, while Prince of Wales, was Recorder.
- Martin, Richard, *Galwayshire*. Always for Ministers.
- Martin, James, *Tewkesbury*, a Banker in London, and, we believe, *not* related to the Irish member. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Maule, William Robert, *Forfarshire*, brother of the Earl of Dalhousie. VOTED for Reform; *against* Alien Bill; for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Postmaster and Lay Lords.
- Maxwell, Sir H. *Wigtonshire*, returned, in August, in room of the late Mr. Blair.
- Maxwell, John, *Renfrewshire*, eldest son of Sir John Maxwell. VOTED, 1821, for *both* motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822,

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against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Influence of Crown, ditto Army, ditto two Lords of Admiralty. Maxwell, John Waring, *Downpatrick*. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; against Catholic Peers' Bill; for repeal of Window Tax.

Milbank, Mark, *Camelford*, son-in-law of the Earl of Darlington. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster, ditto Influence of Crown; *against* Alien Bill, ditto Swiss mission; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for *either* motion on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Army, for Civil-List inquiry.

Milbank is one of the EIGHT representatives of *Lord Darlington*. It is declared to be "a high infringement upon the liberties and privileges of the Commons for any *Lord of Parliament* to CONCERN themselves in the election of Members;" in contempt of this ordinance, FOUR PEERS, Norfolk, Lonsdale, Darlington, and Fitzwilliam, do not merely "CONCERN themselves in the election," but absolutely put in THIRTY-TWO Members!

Milding, Paulet St. John, *Winchester*, brother-in-law of Lord Folkestone; his wife niece to Lord Radnor. His name not on any division in 1821 or 1822.

Miles, Philip John, *Westbury*, a West-India Merchant. Always with the Treasury.

Miles is returned by Sir *Matthew Lopes*, of bribery notoriety. A curious story is related of Lopes's liberation from imprisonment: it is said he threatened to put two RADICALS into the Collective Wisdom; upon which a Mr. Fortune was sent down to Exeter with a free pardon and remission of the remainder of the sentence, if he would give Ministers the nomination of two seats; but the cunning old Jew swore that he would not give up the nomination, which was worth £10,000. Fortune made a second trip, and it was agreed to split the difference, to give up one seat, and retain the other.

Mills, Charles, *Warwick*. Voted *against* reduction of one Postmaster.

Milton, Viscount, *Yorkshire*, son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and son-in-law of Lord Dundas. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester Inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform. His Lordship seldom attended last Session, and his name is not on the lists for the reduction of the Army, the Influence of the Crown, the two Lords of Admiralty, against the Alien Bill, nor for repeal of Salt and Window Taxes. This non-attendance on the part of his Lordship is ascribed to domestic causes.

Mitchel, John, *Kingston-on-Hull*, a West-India planter. VOTED for reduction of two Lords of Admiralty; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.

Monck, John Berkeley, *Reading*, a barrister. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, ditto Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System, for Civil-List inquiry, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; against young Wynn; for repeal of Window Tax.

Money, William T. *St. Michael*, an India Director, and elder brother of the Trinity House. Votes always with the Treasury.

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- Monteith, Henry, *Peebles. &c.* When he attends, votes for Ministers.
- Montgomery, Sir James, *Peeblesshire*, Presenter of signatures in the Exchequer of Scotland. No trace of attendance.
- Montgomery, James, *Ayrshire*, a Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the 74th Foot. Votes always with Ministers.
- Moore, Peter, *Coventry*, late of the East-Indies. Voted, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto one Postmaster and the Lay Lords, ditto of the India Commissioners, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; against Irish Tithe System.
- Morgan, Sir Charles G. *Monmouthshire*, has a son-in-law Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain of the Coldstream Guards. Votes with the Treasury.
- Morgan, George Gould, *Brecon*, son of the last member. For Ministers always; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Morland, Sir Scrope B. *St. Mawes*, a Banker in Pall-Mall; his son, Francis, Joint-Agent of Invalids; his son, Richard, a Lieutenant of Horse in India; a son-in-law Captain in a foot regiment; has a nephew with a church living; another nephew Captain in the Navy, and he married the daughter of Robert Price, Prebendary of Durham, who has a son Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. The Member has a sister, whose husband has a church living, and who has a son-in-law with a church living; another sister whose husband has *two* livings, and is a Prebendary of Salisbury. Votes always with the Treasury.
- Mostyn, Sir Thomas, *Flintshire*. VOTED for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn; for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Mountcharles, Earl, *Donegalshire*, son of the Marquis Conyngham, who is General in the Army; his brother, Lord Frederick, Master of the Robes to the King; his uncle Colonel of Militia in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada. When the Member attends, votes with Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' qualification.
- Munday, Edward Miller, *Derbyshire*, has a son a Major-General; another a Captain in the Navy; he is father-in-law to the Duke of Newcastle. Voted *against* qualification of Catholic Peers; otherwise an *Absentee*.
- Munday, George, *Boroughbridge*, son of the last man, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Newcastle; Captain in the Navy. Votes with the Treasury; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Munday is one of the *five* representatives of the Duke of Newcastle. Besides the boroughs, the Duke's family, in its various branches, draws upwards of *nineteen thousand* a year from Church and State.
- Musgrove, Sir Philip, *Petersfield*. VOTED *against* reduction of one Postmaster; for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Neale, Sir Harry Burrard, *Lymington*, a Vice-Admiral, Groom of the Bedchamber, Riding Forester of New Forest. His brother, the Rev. George Burrard, is a *pluralist*, and one of the King's Chaplains. His sister, Lady Rooke, has a pension; one of her sons is an officer in the Navy; another son in the East-Indies. She has a daughter married to a General in the Portuguese service, who is Major in the English Army;

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and two daughters married to two Kingstons, one of whom is a Commissioner of Stamps, and one has a birth in the Bank or India House. Admiral Bingham is Parson Burrard's father-in-law; the Admiral has a son Lieutenant in the Navy. Charles Philip Burrard, cousin of Sir H. Neale, has a place in the Customs. And Lady Burrard, widow of the late General Burrard, has a pension; one of her sons is Captain in the Guards. The Member votes ALWAYS with the Ministers.

Neville, Hon. Richard, *Berkshire*, son of Lord Braybroke, nephew of Lord Grenville, and son-in-law of Marquis Cornwallis. Voted for reduction of Postmaster and two Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry.

Lord Braybroke has been Provost Marshal of Jamaica, a *sinecure*, worth £5960 a year since 1762; his son is Master of Maudlin College, of which the father is visitor, with a great income, and a church living worth £4000. He is related to the Grenville, Abergavenny, and Dartmouth families.

Newman, Robert William, *Exeter*. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster and the Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for reduction of Army, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, against Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax.

Newport, Sir John, *Waterford*, late Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. Moved for inquiry into the Irish Tithe System. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax, for the Catholic Peers' Bill. Did not vote for Manchester Inquiry, for reduction of Army.

Newry, Viscount, *Newry*, son of the Earl of Kilmorey, who is a General and a Colonel of a regiment of Foot. The Member has a brother a Lieutenant in a regiment of Foot; a brother-in-law with two church livings, who is brother to the Earl of Brownlow; a sister married a brother of the Earl of Bradford. The Member is nephew to Lord Combermere, who is related to the Newcastle family. VOTES always with Ministers; did not vote against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Nicholl, Sir John, *Bedwyn*, Principal of the Court of Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; a Lord of Trade and Plantations. His nephew is King's Proctor. VOTES always with the Treasury; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.

Nightingale, Sir Miles, *Eye*, related to the late Marquis Cornwallis; Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel of a West-India regiment; late Chief Commander in India. VOTES always with Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill; *for* Irish Tithe System.

Noel, Sir Gerard Noel, *Rutland*, has a son in the Church; another a Captain in the Navy; a daughter married to a brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Acland, member for Devonshire. No trace of the Member voting in 1821 or 1822. DID NOT VOTE for Manchester inquiry, for either motion on Reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto the Army; against Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System, ditto the Swiss mission; for repeal of Taxes or Reductions.

- Nolan, Michael, *Barnstaple*, a Barrister, and lately made a King's Counsel. When he votes, which is seldom, it is with the Treasury.
- Normanby, Viscount, *Higham Ferrars*, son of Lord Mulgrave, and one of Earl Fitzwilliams's EIGHT representatives in the People's House. Last session moved reduction of one Postmaster. VOTED for reduction of Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army, for repeal of Window Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; against Irish Tithe System.
- Northey, William, *Newport*, a relation a Canon of Windsor, and has a living besides. VOTES always with Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Nugent, Sir George, *Buckingham*, cousin to the Duke of Buckingham; a General in the Army, Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot, and Governor of St. Mawes, Cornwall. VOTED against reduction of one Postmaster.
- Nugent, Lord, *Aylesbury*, brother to the Duke of Buckingham, and nephew of Lord Grenville. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, ditto of Lay Lords, and one Postmaster on *second division*, for Reform, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill on *second division*; for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE against his relation Wynn's £4000 Swiss mission; for repeal of Window Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; against Irish Tithe System.
- O'Brien, Sir Edward, *Clare*. Votes for Ministers, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*.
- O'Callaghan, James, *Tregony*. Voted for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax.
- O'Grady, Standish, *Limerickshire*, Captain in the 18th Hussars. Voted for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords.
- O'Hara, Charles, *Sligoshire*, Governor of the County. No trace of attendance for the last THREE sessions. Died in September.
- Ommaney, Sir Francis, *Barnstaple*, Navy Agent in London. Voted for repeal of Salt Tax, otherwise for Ministers; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- O'Neil, John Richard, *Antrim*, brother of Earl O'Neil; Colonel in the Army, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and Constable of the Castle of Dublin. VOTES, when he attends, for Ministers.
- Onslow, Arthur, *Guildford*, a King's Serjeant, and Recorder of this Borough; a relation of Lord Onslow; married a widow of Admiral Drake. Another Onslow Dean of Worcester; another brother an Admiral. VOTED against Mr. Lambton's Parliamentary Reform, ditto repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, against reduction of one Postmaster, ditto qualification of the Catholic Peers. *Guildford* is a rotten corporation borough in Surrey, containing about 170 voters. Interest in the families of Grantley and the Onslows, and is maintained principally by government-influence, and patronage. It is a pretty sink of iniquity, and well represented.

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- Ord, William, *Morpeth*. Voted, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Irish Tithe System.
- Oxmantown, Lord, *King's County*. No trace of attendance in the last THREE sessions.
- Osborn, Sir John, *Wigton*, Lord of the Admiralty. One of the Treasury phalanx; against qualification of the Catholic Peers. Osborn is put in by FOUR delegates of the town council of Wigton: Patrons, Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Queensbury, and Earl of Hopetown.
- Osborne, Lord F. G. *Cambridgeshire*, brother of the Duke of Leeds, and brother-in-law of Lord Auckland. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for Lord J. Russell's reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army; against Irish Tithe System.
- Ossulston, Lord, *Berwick*, son of the Earl of Tankerville. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for the popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill.
- Owey, Sir John, *Pembrokeshire*. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax; against qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Paget, Hon. Berkeley, *Milbourne Port*, a Lord of the Treasury; his son a page to the King; brother of the Marquis of Anglesea. One of the Treasury phalanx. *Milbourne Port* is the property of the Marquis of Anglesea, who puts in his brother and brother-in-law, Lord Graves, who has also a son page to the King. The *Pagets* draw about £11,000 a year from *Church and State*.
- Paget, Hon. Sir Charles, *Carnarvon*, a Captain in the Navy; brother to the last Member. Against qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Packenham, Robert, *Westmeath County*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and in the Portuguese service; brother to the Earl of Longford, and brother-in-law to the Waterloo Duke. Always with Ministers; did not vote against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Palk, Sir Lawrence, *Ashburton*, related to the Marquis of Hertford. Whenever he attended, voted for Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Palmer, Charles F. *Reading*, son-in-law of the Duke of Gordon; his wife has a pension. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of one Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Palmer, Charles, *Bath*, Aid-de-Camp to the King, Colonel, on half-pay, 22d Light Dragoons. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal

of *Six Acts*, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army. The representation of *Bath* is as much a farce as that of *Old Sarum*. The return is made by the close corporation of *thirty* persons. The Marquis of Bath nominates his brother, and Palmer nominates himself to represent this loyal corporation. Palmer's father received immense sums of the public money on account of some services to the Post-Office.

Palmerston, Viscount, *Cambridge University*, Secretary at War; his brother, William, Secretary of Legislation at Stockholm. VOTED *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers. The right of election in the University is in the Doctors and Masters of Arts, who keep a steady eye on the patronage of the Treasury in the exercise of their franchises. In 1806, Lord Henry Petty was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the votes were as follows:

Lord Henry Petty, 331:—Lord Althorp, 144:—Lord Palmerston, 128.

In 1807, Lord H. Petty was OUT of office, when the learned Doctors and Reverend Masters voted as under:

Euston, 324:—Gibbs, 316:—Palmerston, 310:—Petty, 265.

Palmerston being still *in office*, is returned of course.

Pares, Thomas, *Leicester*, a Barrister, and his father a Banker at Leicester. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against the Swiss mission.

Parnell, Sir Henry, *Queen's County*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Portarlington, his father many years in office in Ireland. VOTED for reduction of Lay Lords of Admiralty, otherwise an absentee in 1821 and 1822. Formerly this Member was laudably active in questions of economy, but latterly he has abandoned the field to Mr. Hume.

Paxton, William Gill, *Plympton*. Always for Ministers; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.

Pearse, John, *Devizes*, a Director of the Bank of England, and a great Army Tailor. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.

Pechell, Sir Thomas, *Downton*, his son a Captain in the Navy; has a nephew in India with a place; his brother, till lately, was a Receiver-General, which post he had filled for nearly 30 years. The Member himself was a Major-General in the Army, and was Gentleman Usher to the late Queen, on whose trial his son gave evidence. The Receiver-General's daughter married a Jenkinson. Votes always for Ministers; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.—*Downton* is a rotten borough in *Wilts*, which, in fact, has no electors; the Members are returned by TWENTY-ONE persons appointed for the purpose. The Earl of Radnor is sole proprietor of this borough. The Radnor (*Bouverie*) family get among them £12,000 a year, and the Pechell's relatives are most of them handsomely provided in the same way.

Peel, Robert, *Oxford University*, Secretary of State. The right of election is the same in Oxford as in Cambridge. Christ-Church College possesses as much influence as all the other twenty-four Colleges together; and Christ-Church nominates Mr. Peel.

Peel, William Yates, *Tamworth*, brother of the last Member; son-in-law of the Earl of Mount-Cashel; has a brother-in-law in the Church. Votes always with the Treasury; against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

The following biographical notice of the Peel family is from an *Evening Paper*:

It is said that Sir Robert Peel, the father of Mr. Peel, is possessed of property to the amount of above a million. Like Sir Richard Arkwright, his origin in life was very humble. In process of time Sir Robert became possessed of a calico-printing establishment at Bury, near Manchester, in the business of which he was very ably assisted by his partner, a Mr. William Yates, who died some years since, much respected on account of his excellent character. Sir Robert added to this printing establishment two others—one at a place called Ramsbottom, near Bury, and another at the Town of Tamworth. During many years of the war with France, when England comparatively monopolized the manufactures and commerce of Europe, Sir Robert, it is said, had that branch of business so much to himself, (indeed it was then in its infancy, in comparison to what it is now, as to the quantity produced,) that he printed as many as 100,000 pieces of calico in the course of every year, for several years; on which at that time, he obtained, it is said, a clear profit of a guinea each piece; thus realizing, for many years, for himself and his partners, 100,000 guineas per annum. That particular species of goods at that period was so scarce, that the buyers used actually to scramble for them, even at the enormous profit Sir Robert and his partners were realizing. The case is now materially altered; for, owing to the introduction of machinery, the process of printing is so easy, in comparison with what it was twenty years since, that where there was then about one piece produced, there are now probably twenty. The consequence is, that the profit on each piece is reduced in nearly a similar proportion. Sir Robert is now out of trade altogether.

Old Peel was returned for the borough of Tamworth in 1790, and has been a strenuous supporter of the Pitt system; the ruinous tendency of which it was hardly possible he should perceive while realising such immense wealth amidst the factitious prosperity it created. In 1797, the firm of Peel and Yates subscribed £10,000 for the *prosecution of the war*; and, in 1801, Sir Robert was made a baronet as a reward for his *public services*. He is, also, author of some political pamphlets; one entitled, "the National Debt productive of National Prosperity."

Peirse, Henry, *Northallerton*, father-in-law of Admiral Sir John Beresford, brother of the *late* Chief of Portugal. The Member's wife is a relation of Lord Monson. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Six Acts, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.

Pelham, Charles, *Lincolnshire*, son of Lord Yarborough. An idle county member. Did not vote on any division, except for Reform, and reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*.

Pelless, Pownall Bastard, *Launceston*, a Captain in the Navy; eldest son of Lord Exmouth; a cousin a Prussia Commissioner; a brother of the Member, who is son-in-law of Lord Sidmouth, has the valuable living of Sutton, in Yorkshire, supposed to be worth £4000 a year, and has just been appointed a prebendary at Canterbury, in room of Dr. Coombe. Votes with Ministers; *against* the Catholic Peers' Bill. —*Launceston* is a rotten Cornish borough, having fifteen votes. By the side of this small town is Newport, which also sends two members, both places forming one parish, both are the property of the Duke of Nor-

- thumberland. His attorney is Recorder of *Newport* and manager of the boroughs. The Sidmouth and Exmouth family connexions get upwards of £37,000 among them.
- Pennant, George Henry Dawkins, *Romney*, brother of the Dawkins's who have so many offices, and related to the Duke of Newcastle; married a niece of Earl Radnor. Votes with the Treasury; *against* the Catholic Peers.
- Penruddock, John H. *Wilton*. Always for Ministers, except that he supported reduction of the Lay Lords.
- Percy, William H. *Stamford*, son of the Earl of Bevery; Captain in the Navy. Voted *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.—*Stamford* is the property of the Marquis of Exeter, who nominates whom he pleases. For many years *his attorney* was one of the members.
- Percy, Henry, *Beeralston*, cousin to the Duke of Northumberland; Captain in the Navy. If he ever attended, voted for Ministers.
- Phillimore, Joseph, *St. Mawes*, Commissioner of Board of Controul, Professor of Civil Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, and Prussian Commissioner. Two Phillimores with *four* church livings. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.—See page 128, for account of the learned DOCTOR's *sale* with the Grenvilles. *St. Mawes* is a rotten borough in Cornwall. The inhabitants consist of a few fishermen who live in a row of huts fronting the sea; they, however, do not make the election, but the Duke of Buckingham, to whom the place belongs, creates, on the day of election, a few electors for the purpose of returning the members. It has no corporation nor officers of any sort, and it is a standing joke, as expressing contempt, to ask, on *which side the Mayor lives?*
- Phillips, George, *Wotton Bassett*, a manufacturer in Lancashire. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for Reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster and two Lay Lords, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform; *against* Alien Bill, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Phillips, George Richard, *Steyning*, son of the last Member. Voted *ditto*.
- Phipps, Edmund, *Scarborough*, brother of the Earl of Mulgrave; Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance; a General and Colonel-Commandant of the 60th regiment. One of the phalanx of EIGHTY-NINE. *Scarborough* is a rotten corporation-borough in Yorkshire; the corporation consists of two bailiffs, two governors, four chamberlains, and thirty-six burgesses, making the whole number of voters FORTY-FOUR. The patrons are the Duke of Rutland and Lord Mulgrave; the former Peer returning his relation, the Speaker of the House, for his representative.—See *Manners*.
- Pitt, Joseph, *Cricklade*, a Banker at Cirencester. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* reduction of one Postmaster, ditto qualification of the Catholic Peers.
- Pitt, William Morton, *Dorsetshire*, brother-in-law of Lord Gambier; father-in-law of the Earl of Romney; and cousin to Lord Rivers. Lord Gambier has a brother a Captain in the Navy; his sister's husband, Dr. Ironmonger, *three livings*; a nephew three livings; his cousin a Consul in the Netherlands; his mother a pension. Lord Rivers (*Pitt*) was Lord of the Bedchamber a great many years. A *dame*, *Mary*

Pitt, has a pension. Lord *Romney's* brother is a Canon of Windsor, a Prebend of Rochester, and has three livings in the Church. The Member voted *against* Reform, and *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers.

Plumer, John, *Hindon*, a West-India Merchant. VOTED *against* reduction of one Postmaster; *for* Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* Alien Bill.

Plunket, William, *Dublin University*, a King's Counsel; Attorney-general for Ireland; a son with either one or two livings in the Church.

The progress of most lawyers is like that of an *eel*; gliding, twisting, bending, and doubling, till they have gained their object. Plunket is the son of a Presbyterian parson in the North of Ireland. His father dying young, and without leaving any provision for him, he was indebted, at an early age, to the patronage of Lord *Avonmore*. In his youth he is described as a plodding "hard-headed boy," of similar mould and impress as the Old Chancellor. He was called to the bar, as the phrase is, in 1787, and the first public notice of him is in 1798, when he was associated with *Curran*, in defence of the *Sheareses*. In 1803, or before, he appears to have *bent* a little in the lawyer fashion, and on the trial of the unfortunate EMMETT, he was counsel for the prosecution. Emmett's youth, talents, and enthusiasm, excited universal sympathy, and Plunket's conduct has been much censured: he has been accused of gratuitous inhumanity—of having been a constant guest of Emmett's father, at whose table he inculcated those principles which brought the son to an untimely grave. However this may be, he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his employers, that he was the same year made Solicitor-general, and, in 1805, Attorney-general and Privy Counsellor. He retained his place when the Whigs came into office, in 1806. After the death of Mr. Fox, he might have retained his situation under the new administration, but he preferred to follow the fortunes of the Grenvilles, and resigned. Since 1812, he has been member for the University of Dublin. Last year he was included in the *Grenville Sale*, for which, see page 130 of *Supplement*.

Pole, Sir Peter, *Yarmouth*, a Banker in London. Votes with the Treasury.

Pollen, Sir John V. *Andover*, has a brother a Barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, who married a niece of Sir Charles Cockerell, who is a Banker and East-India trader, and who married a sister of Lord Northwick. *Pollen* votes for Ministers always, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.

Pollington, Viscount, *Pontefract*, son of the Earl of Mexborough, and son-in-law of Lord Hardwicke. Votes always for Ministers.

Ponsonby, Hon. Frederick C. *Kilkennyshire*, son of the Earl of Besborough, and nephew of Earl Spencer; Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to the King. No trace of attendance.

Portman, Edward Berkley, *Dorsetshire*, brother-in-law to Lord Downer, and related to the Marquis of Lothian. Except for reduction of one Postmaster, did not vote on any question.

Powell, W. Edward, *Cardiganshire*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County. Against the Catholic Peers' Bill.

- Power, Richard, *Waterfordshire*. Voted for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; against Alien Bill.
- Powlett, William J. F. *Durham County*, son of the Earl of Darlington, and son-in-law of Lord Lonsdale. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn; for reduction of Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for *either* motion on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army.
- Prendergast, Michael George, *Galway*, a relation of Viscount Gort. Votes with Ministers.
- Price, Robert, *Herefordshire*, nephew to the Bishop of Durham. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform.
- Price, Richard, *Radnor*, a relation of the last Member. Voted *against* Reform, against qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Pringle, Sir William Henry, *Liskeard*, a Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 64th foot. Votes for Ministers. *Liskeard* is one of the rotten Cornish boroughs, having, nominally, TWENTY-FOUR VOTERS and the *Earl of St. Germain*, at the last general election, put in Pringle and his brother, Elliot. In this sink-hole, as well as many others, *all the ancient records have been destroyed*, as these would show a right incompatible with the boroughmongery interests of their proprietors.
- Prittie, Hon. Francis A. *Tipperary*, brother of Lord Dunally, son-in-law of the late George Ponsonby; *Custos-Rotulorum* of this County. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*, for reduction of Influence of the Crown; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill.
- Proby, Granville Leveson, *Wicklow*, son of the Earl of Carysfort; a Captain in the Navy. A relation with SEVEN LIVINGS in the Church, who has two sons on the charitable foundations of the Charter House and Christ's Hospital; another relation late a Commissioner in Chatham Dock-Yard. *Earl Carysfort* is brother-in-law of Lord Grenville. The Member voted for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for any other popular motion in 1821 or 1822.
- Pryse, Pryse, *Cardigan*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster; *against* young Wynn.
- Pym, Francis, *Bedfordshire*. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Reform; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax; against Irish Tithe System.
- Rae, Sir William, *Crail, &c.* Lord Advocate of Scotland, respecting whose connexion with the Government Press of Scotland we have lately heard so much. He is returned by *five* Scotch boroughs, containing 92 persons, who appoint five delegates, who elect the member under the

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direction of Sir John Anstruther, baronet. A large proportion of Scotch members are *in office*, which may be partly accounted for from the general thriftiness of the Scotch character, and partly from the corrupt state of burgh representation.

Raine, Jonathan, *Newport*, a King's Counsel, Benchet of Lincoln's-Inn, and well known on the Northern Circuit as a *Special Commissioner*. One of the Treasury phalanx; *against* qualification of the Catholic Peers. *Newport* is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who chooses two vianders, which means providers of meat. It is a paltry place, and with Launceston returns as many members as the City of London, and twice as many as the City of Westminster, in which there are 16,000 electors.

Ramsay, Sir Alexander, *Kincardineshire*, two brothers Captains in the Army; a relation Deputy Registrar in Chancery, Jamaica. Voted for reduction of one Postmaster, and for Reform.

Ramsbottom, John, *Windsor*, a Banker in London. Voted for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* young Wynn.

Ramsden, John C. Malton, son of Sir John Ramsden, whose wife is sister to the Marchioness of Hertford; son-in-law of Lord Dundas; nephew of Lord Ducie. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Reform, for Sir R. Wilson; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window and Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto two Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry.

Ricardo, David, *Portarlington*, late Loan Contractor. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax; *against* young Wynn, ditto Irish Tithe System; for Sir R. Wilson, for Mr. Creevy on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund, for Mr. Hume's motions. A good Member; attends well, and votes honestly: but we think Mr. Ricardo is wrong, and it is a pity so pernicious an error should be countenanced by him, "that Taxation is not a *principal* cause of Agricultural Distress."—See *Handley* on this point.

Rice, George R. *Carmarthenshire*, eldest son of Lord Dynevor. Always for Ministers.

Rice, Thomas Spring, *Limerick*, son-in-law of the Earl of Limerick. VOTED, 1821, for *both* motions on Reform, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Influence of Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, for repeal of Window and Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE *against* Irish Tithe System.

Rickford, William, *Aylesbury*, a Banker in this borough. VOTED, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's reform, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto Army.

Ridley, Sir M. W. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Banker of this town; a brother with two livings in the Church; another with one. A brother married a daughter of *Steele*, the *King's Remembrancer*; a sister married to a

son of Lord Eldon. MOVED reduction of Lay Lords; voted for reduction of one Postmaster, for Reform, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.

Robarts, Abraham W. *Maidstone*, a Banker in London. VOTED, 1821, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reductions, for Reform; against young Wynn, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Taxes. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army.

Robarts, George James, *Wallingford*, a Banker in London. Voted as last Member.

Roberts, Wilson A. *Bewdley*. Voted once, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, no trace of attendance. As this Member entertains some "*philosophic doubt*" on the utility of a House of Commons altogether, it is not surprising he is so remiss in his devotions at St. Stephen's.

Robertson, Alexander, *Grampound*, a London Merchant. Always for Ministers, except that he supported reduction of one Postmaster; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.

Robinson, Frederick John, *Ripon*, brother of Lord Grantham, son-in-law of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire; Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, and Director of Greenwich Hospital. Did not vote against Catholic Peers' Bill.

There was a singular inconsistency betwixt the doctrine of this Member on the necessity of *useless places* to support the Influence of the Crown, and the Act of Settlement. The framers of that Act appeared anxious to guard against the influence of the Executive; accordingly provided that no Placemen or Pensioner dependant on the Crown should be qualified to sit in Parliament. In utter forgetfulness of this law, Mr. Robinson did not merely contend for the maintenance of the efficient offices of Government, but that sinecures should be kept up solely to maintain that influence of the Crown against which our ancestors had found it necessary to take so many precautions.

Ministers were marvellously inconsistent on another point. They opposed the reduction of one Postmaster-General, on the ground that it would take so much from the Influence of the Crown. In the same session of Parliament, and about the same time this plea was put forth, they advised the King to give up £30,000 a year from his Civil-List. If an office of only £2500 a year would endanger the just and necessary influence of the Sovereign, how much more it would be endangered by surrendering £30,000 a year of the King's private expenditure;—how can such inconsistency be reconciled? Ought we not to infer that Ministers were not so anxious to maintain the Influence of the Crown as their own PATRONAGE? The abolition of the Double Postmaster took away a lucrative sinecure, with which they might reward their adherents; the reduction of the Privy Purse only diminished the patronage of the King, about which they were indifferent, except so far as the delusive pretext of maintaining the influence of the Executive, helped to hide their sinister purposes.

The following observations, on Robinson's doctrine, are from the *Times*:

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The retention of offices upon the naked plea that they create an Influence for the Crown, is a double injustice to the nation, which at once is plundered in its purse and curtailed of its liberties by so injurious a system. If the Crown cannot subsist but by the creation and endowment of a certain number of useless offices, we say that it is time to put an end to the monarchy altogether, and to establish some other form of government—an oligarchy or a democracy. But we deny the assumption altogether: offices are created and maintained solely for the purpose of administering and managing the affairs of the nation; and it is in the disposal of these necessary offices that the Crown possesses its just constitutional influence, which no one envies or would abridge. But the moment an office ceases to be necessary, its continuance becomes doubly injurious, both because it gives the Crown, *quoad hoc*, a degree of influence which it ought not to possess, and because it imposes upon the people a *quantum* of burden, which they ought not to bear. Can any thing be said more contemptuous of the monarchical part of the constitution, than that it cannot stand, unless it be supported by useless and expensive offices, which, but for such an anti-constitutional reason, every one knows ought to be abolished?

We intreat the general attention to the odious foundation upon which this argument rests—an argument, we will venture to say, that at least exhibits no proof of increased sagacity on the part of those who use it. Why, we ask, should the diffusion of knowledge be considered as *adverse* rather than *favourable* to the just rights of the Crown? An increase of brute force, indeed, on the one side, might be urged as a motive for an addition of corrupt influence on the other: but to assert that corrupt influence is necessary on the part of the Crown, because there is on the part of the people a sharpened intelligence to perceive its mischievous operation, is such an inversion of reason, such an insult to common sense, as the world never heard. “You are wiser: therefore we must be more roguish. You draw your weapons from the armoury of reason and truth; therefore we had best snatch a panoply from the storehouse of ignorance and vice.” Such is the character of the arguments, drawn, in detriment of the rights of the people, from the assertion of their improved knowledge.

But it is further worth while to consider who they are that adopt this notable system of reasoning. They are the very persons who complain that public men are slandered, traduced, vilified, unjustly represented, as intent only on sordid gain, and indifferent to the welfare of the country: yet they here confess that they dread knowledge on the part of the people, and that they conceive it a quality to be controulled. But to whom, we ask, was knowledge ever formidable, but to the depraved? They assume, therefore, as the foundation and principle of their argument, the existence of that depravity on their parts, of the imputation of which, by others, they complain. The virtuous, the patriotic, the disinterested, would rejoice on the more wide diffusion of that intelligence by which their good qualities could be more generally estimated. They would consider knowledge as an ally not as an enemy.

All this is very just and true, but it does not come to the gist of the matter. However monstrous it may seem, it cannot be doubted that, in a *government* like ours, an *increased intelligence* on the part of the people, requires an increased power of corruption on the part of their rulers. It is quite puerile to declaim against useless offices, or any other abuses, unless, at the same time, they denounce the system which renders those abuses necessary. A government that has lost public confidence, must look to other aids for support; to a large military force to overawe the multitude—a corrupt press to delude the unthinking—and places and pensions to reward the base and prostituted. Betwixt these and Reform there is no alternative; with Reform they would be unnecessary, because a government properly constituted and cheaply administered, would be sufficiently strong from the advan-

tages it conferred on all classes, to need the aid of force, sophistry, and corruption for its support.

Robinson, Sir George, *Northampton*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, of one Postmaster and two Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor Lambton's reform.

Rochfort, Gustavus, *Westmeathshire*. Always for Ministers; against qualification of Catholic Peers.

Rogers, Edward, *Bishop's Castle*. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, against Catholic Peers' Bill.

Rose, George Henry, *Christchurch*, son of *Old George Rose*; Clerk of Parliament; Ambassador at Berlin. His brother, William, has a sinecure in the Exchequer. *Christchurch* is a rotten borough in Hampshire, containing, nominally, twenty-four electors. Rose is patron of the borough, and at the last election nominated himself and *Sturges Bourne*.

Rowley, Sir Josias, *Kinsale*, Rear-Admiral of the Red, on half-pay. Votes with the Treasury. The Admiral is returned by *twelve* burgesses who elect each other.

Rowley, Sir William, *Suffolk*. A brother with FOUR livings in the Church; another an Admiral; a sister married to Sir Charles Cotton. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lambton's reform, for reduction of Admiralty Lords, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn; for repeal of Salt or Window Tax, for reduction of Army.

Rumbold, Charles, *Yarmouth*, son of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold of the East-Indies, nephew of the late Lord Ellenborough, cousin of the Bishop of Chester; has a nephew, in India, Chamberlain to the Marquis of Hastings; a sister, wife of Sir Grenville Temple, long while a Consul. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for both motions on Reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto Lay Lords and Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor for reduction of Army.

Russell, Lord John, *Huntingdonshire*, son of the Duke of Bedford. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry; moved resolutions on Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto one Postmaster and two Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, against Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System; for Mr. Wyvill's motion.

Russell, Lord William, *Bedford*, second son of the Duke of Bedford; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, was in Italy. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor for Mr. Lambton's reform. The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Whitbread are patrons of the corporate borough of Bedford. The *Bedford* family have considerable borough influence, but no emoluments, except a pension of £200 a

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year to Lady Palmer, wife of *Fysche Palmer*, M. P. for Reading. A son of Lord John Russell commanded a steam-boat on the King's return from Scotland, and had also the distinguished honour of being one of the six who held up the train of the King on his coronation. The last circumstance, we remember, was considered by the Morning Chronicle as a *favourable sign*; but as the old woman says, nothing has yet "come o't."

Russell, Matthew, *Saltash*, returned in May, 1822. No trace of first appearance.

Russell, Jesse Watts, *Gatton*, always for Ministers.

Ryder, Richard, *Tiverton*, brother to the Earl of Harrowby; Registrar of the Consistory Court, Treasurer of Lincoln's-Inn. Against Catholic Peers' Bill.

St. Paul, Sir H. D. Chal. *Bridport*, an Officer in Buckinghamshire Militia. When he attends, votes for Ministers.

Sandon, Viscount, *Tiverton*, son of the Earl of Harrowby, nephew to Richard Ryder. Votes with the Treasury.

Scarlett, James, *Peterborough*, King's Counsel, Solicitor-General for the county palatine of Durham, occasionally assistant Attorney-General in Crown prosecution. VOTED, 1821, for Reform motions, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto of one Postmaster; *against* Alien Bill; for repeal of Salt and Window Tax. Scarlett is a *Whig lawyer*, a thing of such complex and mysterious import, that we will not attempt to define it. *Peterborough* is one of Lord Fitzwilliam's rotten boroughs, for which he returns the Members with as much ease as he appoints his steward. The Fitzwilliams' have received considerable sums of the public money. It was during the time Lord Fitzwilliam was in Administration, the never to be forgotten pension of £3000 a year was settled on BURKE, with reversion to his widow of £1500 a year, which still continue to be paid.

Scott, Samuel, *Whitchurch*, a Corn Dealer. Always with the Treasury.

Scott, William H. E. *Hastings*,

Registrar of Affidavits, in Chancery, (performed by deputy,)	£1260	14	10
Clerk of letters patent, in ditto, ditto,	451	5	5
Receiver of fines, ditto,	581	2	10
Cursitor for London and Middlesex—duty—by deputy	500	0	0
Reversion of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—Fees	1081	0	0
Ditto execution of Bankrupt Laws	4554	0	0
	£8428	3	1

Commissioner of Bankrupt Laws—emoluments not stated.

VOTES always with the Treasury; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. *Hastings* is a rotten borough in Sussex. The whole number of voters is TWELVE, under the direction of *Edward Milward, Esq.* as Agent for the Treasury. It is a vile sink of corruption, the base history of which makes the heart sick. *Scott* is son of Old ELDON, Lord Chancellor of England. One of his reversions is on the death

 Key to the Lower House.

of Lord *Thurlow*, who holds immense sinecures, whose family divide some £10,000 among them. The other reversion is on the death of Earl *Bathurst*, whose family draws upwards of £18,000 from the taxes. Eldon has been Chancellor more than twenty years, and the sums he has drawn exceed all calculation. His brother is Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, with many other appointments; which he has held for nearly twenty years, and the sums he has drawn are immense. His brother-in-law is Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a reversion of the office of Registrar of Affidavits. Two other brothers-in-law have five livings in the Church. Since the family was ennobled, in 1799, the sums it has drawn from the taxes are really prodigious, and exceed the revenues of some independent states; the amount which this widely spread family still draw from *Church and State* must exceed the sum of £50,000 a year.

Scott, James, *Bridport*. VOTED for Reductions, for repeal of Taxes; against Influence of the Crown, ditto Alien Bill; for Reform.

Scourfield, William H. *Haverfordwest*. VOTED against Reform, against Civil-List inquiry; for repeal of Salt Tax.

Scudamore, Richard P. *Hereford*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry.

Sebright, Sir John, *Hertfordshire*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Harewood. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.

Sefton, Earl, brother-in-law to Lord Craven, nephew of Lord Harrington; a son in the Army; a daughter married to Pascoe Grenfel. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for repeal of Taxes, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lambton's reform.

Seymour, Horace, *Lisburn*, cousin of the Marquis of Hertford; Captain in the Life Guards. Against qualification of Catholic Peers.

Shaw, Sir Robert, *Dublin*, an Alderman of this City. No trace of attendance.

Sheldon, Ralph, *Wilton*. Always for Ministers, when he attended.

Shelley, Sir John, *Lewes*, cousin of Lord Onslow, Lord Chichester, and the Duke of Newcastle. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Catholic Peers. DID NOT VOTE for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.

Shiffner, Sir George, *Lewes*, a son Captain in the Army. VOTED against reduction of Postmaster, and generally as last member.

Skeffington, Thomas H. *Louthshire*, son of Lord Oriel, and husband of Viscountess Masserene. Always for Ministers.

Smith, George, *Wendover*, brother of Lord Carrington, a Banker in London, and Director of the East-India Company. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for any popular motion in 1821 or 1822.

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- Smith Samuel, *Wendover*, brother of the last Member and Lord Carrington, Banker in London. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Civil-List inquiry, for Sir R. Wilson; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Smith, John, *Medhurst*, brother to Lord Carrington, Banker in London. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* Alien Bill; for Reform. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of Six Acts, for Lambton's reform; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto of Lay Lords; *against* young Wynn.
- Smith, Abel, *Medhurst*, nephew of Lord Carrington. VOTED for reduction of Lay Lords and one Postmaster, ditto of Army; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for Reform.
- Smith, Robert, *Buckinghamshire*, eldest son of Lord Carrington, brother-in-law of Earl Stanhope and Lord Gardiner. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for reduction of Influence of Crown, ditto Army; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill.—Lord CARRINGTON (*Smith*) is one of Pitt's *paper money Peers*. He puts FIVE of his representatives into the People's house, *four* of them his sons, and one a nephew. What his *public services* had been to entitle him to the *Peerage* no one can tell. Beside the boroughs, the Smith family draw enormous sums out of the taxes. There are *sixteen* Smiths on the Pension-List, beside a score of minor claimants; but what portion belongs to the five Members we cannot say. The Peer's brother, George, is East-India Director, whose son is supercargo to the Company. A daughter of his brother Samuel is a retired Inspector of Taxes, with a pension of £400 a year; a daughter married Lord Stanhope, who has *two sinecures*, and *seven* relations with pensions and places; another daughter married "*young Wynn*," the £4000 a year ambassador to the Swiss Cantons. The Peer's family gets about £17,000 a year of taxes.
- Smith, Christopher, *St. Alban's*, an Alderman in London, and Liquor Merchant. VOTES always with the Treasury; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Smith, Thomas A. *Andover*. Always for Ministers.
- Smith, William, *Norwich*, a Banker in London. VOTED for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Civil-List, ditto Postmaster and Lay Lords; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*.
- Smith, Robert, *Lincoln*, late Advocate-General in Bengal. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown.
- Smyth, John Henry, *Cambridge University*, son-in-law of the Duke of Grafton. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*, for both motions on Reform; 1822, *nil*.

- Smyth, William M. *Drogheda*. No trace of attendance.
- Sneyd, Nathaniel, *Cavanshire*, Custos-Rotulorum of the County, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland; his wife a pension; has a relation with a pension, whose wife has a pension also. VOTES with the Treasury; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Somerset, Lord G. *Monmouthshire*, son of the Duke of Beaufort; Lord of the Treasury, and Commissioner for inquiring respecting Customs. *Against* qualification of Catholic Peers. The Duke of Beaufort puts in his son for one county member, and Sir Charles Morgan nominates himself for the other.
- Somerset, Lord Robert, *Gloucestershire*, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, brother-in-law of Viscount Courtenay; Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* reduction of Postmaster, *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. The predominant interest in this county is in the Duke of Beaufort. The Beaufort family is said to receive upwards of £48,000 a year from *Church and State*. For particulars, see *Peep at the Peers*.
- Somerville, Sir Marcus, *Meathshire*. No trace of attendance.
- Sctheron, Frank, *Nottinghamshire*, an Admiral on half-pay. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. DID NOT VOTE for any other popular motion in 1821, 1822. The county of Nottingham contains more seats of the nobility, than any other of the same size. As the *noblesse* are too numerous for any one to have absolute sway, the old practice of a compromise is resorted to, the Tories returning one member, the Whigs the other.
- Stanhope, Hon. James, *Dartmouth*, brother of the Earl of Stanhope; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York. Always with Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers. *Dartmouth* is a rotten Devonshire borough, where the number of electors is FORTY, mostly employed under Government as gunners and other officers: it is a corporation, from among the members of which the Governor, Collector, Comptroller, and all the officers of the Customs, &c. at *Dartmouth*, are taken. It is what is called a Treasury borough. The *Stanhopes* are curiously quartered upon the public—scarcely one of them but has a pension or a sinecure. An unmarried lady of this family has, for several years past, been living with a horde of Arabs, in the desert beyond Damascus, in Syria, enjoying a pension of £1200 a year. The family gets from £5000 to £6000; they are related to the *Grenvilles*.
- Stanley, Lord, *Lancashire*, eldest son of the Earl of Derby; married a *Hornby*; and the Hornby's have church livings to the amount of £7000 a year. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, ditto of Army, ditto Civil-List; *against* Alien Bill, ditto young Wynn; for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Influence of the Crown, ditto of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt or Window Tax.
- Stanley, Hon. E. G. S. *Stockbridge*. A new member in room of J. F. Barham—whom see.
- Staunton, Sir George, *St. Michael*, late Secretary to the Chinese embassy. Always for Ministers.

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- Stewart, Alexander R. *Londonderryshire*, uncle to the late Castlereagh; son-in-law of the Marquis of Drogheda. With the Treasury.
- Stewart, Sir John, *Tyrone-shire*, late Attorney-General in Ireland; a pensioner; a brother in the Church. Against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Stewart, William, *Tyrone-shire*. Voted for Reform, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill.
- Stopford, Viscount, *Wexfordshire*, son of the Earl of Courtown; his father Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; two uncles, one a Major-General, Captain, and Colonel in the Guards; the other an Admiral, whose father-in-law is a Commissioner at Plymouth, whose son is a Captain in the Navy; a third uncle an Officer, and Equerry to the late Queen; another uncle a Canon, a Prebendary, and a Rector: a cousin Captain in the Navy. Always with the Treasury; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Strathaven, Lord, *Grinstead*, eldest son of the Earl of Aboyne; five relations in the Army and Navy. Against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Stuart, Joseph Holden, *Malden*, uncle-in-law of the Duke of Leinster. VOTED *against* Reform, *against* reduction of one Postmaster, *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Stuart, Lord, *Cardiff*, brother to the Marquis of Bute. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill, ditto young Wynn; for repeal of Window and Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lambton's reform.
- Stuart, William, *Armagh*, son of the late Archbishop of Armagh. With Ministers; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Sumner, George Holmne, *Surrey*. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform, *against* reduction of one Postmaster, *against* qualification of Catholic Peers, *against* repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto of Army, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax.

On Lord Normanby's *first* motion, Mr. Sumner spoke thus: "He did not know whether two Postmasters-General were necessary or not; he was sure, however, that they were as necessary as the heads of other boards; but if the PRINCIPLE of reduction were admitted, he did not know *where it would stop*, and therefore he should vote against the motion." This, it must be confessed, is a very sapient sort of reasoning; because he did not know *where reduction would stop*, he would oppose reduction altogether. Now one would have thought Mr. Sumner would have acted more rationally had he supported the reduction so far as it was beneficial, and opposed it at the point it became pernicious: for instance, had he supported the reduction of one Postmaster, which was clearly unnecessary, and opposed the reduction of the *second* Postmaster, who might, at least, be of some public utility.

Mr. Sumner is also an anti-reformer, and we doubt not consoles himself by similar logic. He would oppose Reform IN PRINCIPLE, because he did not know how far Reform might be carried. Now we suppose Reform, like Reduction, would be carried just as far as it would be of public utility and no farther. If the reformers are desirous to cut

off the rotten parts of the constitution, it is no reason they should wish to cut off those that are sound. If they wish to cut off the rotten boroughs, why should they wish to touch Church or the Aristocracy. Yet it is from a vague apprehension of this sort, many are opposed to Reform. Mr. Sumner, to be sure, is a country gentleman, and an odd kind of man altogether; we suspect that he has been educated at the Universities or the Public Schools, and thence learned a singular mode of satisfying his conscience on public questions. Previously to Lord Normanby's motion, Mr. Maberly reproached him with having opposed Lord Althorp's motion, notwithstanding a *promise* made to his constituents, at a former county meeting, to enforce retrenchment: Sumner replied, "a passing word *in a crowd*, could not be considered as a pledge or obligation."

Suttie, Sir James, *Haddingtonshire*. Always for Ministers.

Sutton, Charles Manners, *Scarborough*, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Speaker of the Lower House, Lord of Trade and Plantations, &c. *Sutton* is returned by FORTY-FOUR *self-elected* persons, actuated by the undue and illegal influence of a Peer of the realm. This is *just* as it should be, and, altogether, considering the mode of election, the family connexions and principles of the Member, we cannot conceive any person, unless it be a Wynn, better qualified to preside over the deliberations of the Lower House.

Swan, Henry, *Penryn*, a Commissioner for the issue of Exchequer Bills; has a son Captain in the Guards. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, always for Ministers; against Catholic Peers' Bill. The Member, like Sir Manassah Lopes, has been a victim to borough-mongery hypocrisy.

Sykes, Daniel, *Kingston-on-Hull*, a Barrister-at-law. VOTED for Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against Alien Bill.

Talbot, Richard Wogan, *Dublinshire*. For Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*.

Tavistock, Marquis of, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, son-in-law of the Earl of Harrington. VOTED for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn; for reduction of Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army.

Taylor, Charles William, *Wells*. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*.

Taylor, George Wilson, *East Loos*, a West-Indian. When he attended, voted for Ministers.

Taylor, Michael Angelo, *Durham City*, a Counsellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Recorder of Poole. VOTED for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto influence of the Crown, for repeal of Salt Tax; against Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lambton's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army.

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Taylor, Sir Herbert, *Windsor*, married one of Desbrowes's daughters,
 Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief . . £2000
 Pension 936
 Master of St. Catherine's Hospital 797
 Major-General in the Army—pay, &c. not stated.

VOTED *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. The electors of the royal rotten borough of Windsor, including the Corporation, are about 300—influenced by the Castle.

Tennyson, Charles, *Grimsbey*, Barrister-at-law ; a brother with *three* livings in the Church. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE for popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for Civil-List inquiry ; against young Wynn ; for reduction of Army ; against Alien Bill.

Thompson, William, *Callington*, an Alderman of London. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform ; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax ; against qualification of Catholic Peers.

Thynne, Lord John, *Bath*, brother of the Marquis of Bath, nephew to Lord Carteret ; Vice-Chamberlain to the late King. Against Catholic Peers.

Tierney, George, *Knaresborough*. VOTED for *both* motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts* ; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry ; against young Wynn ; for Mr. Wyvill's motion, against Alien Bill, for repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE for reduction of Army ; against Irish Tithe System. Mr. Tierney is the last of the Old School of politicians, and has lived to see the establishment of an entire *new religion* in politics. As the old game of party warfare is deceased, one may look back and laugh at its manœuvres, and, like other delusions, when exposed, smile at the grossness of the imposture by which the multitude has been deceived. The Whigs have been fairly treated, and they have no just cause of complaint. While their professions were *good*, and the public had no better test of their sincerity, they were *supported* ; being put on trial and found wanting, they were naturally abandoned. We should be sorry, however, to place them on the level with their opponents : had they not some favourable traits to distinguish them, they would not so long have been excluded from administration, and men every way their inferiors preferred to places of trust and emolument. They are, in fact, too good for the *system*, but not good enough for public confidence ; they are too tolerant for the Church, too liberal for the Tories, and yet too corrupt for the People. We wish they were either better or worse ; as it is, they are neither flesh nor fish. Mr. Tierney must be quite surprised at the *revolution*, both within and without doors. We remember when Sir H. Parnell attempted the plan of operation, so successfully pursued by Mr. Hume, he had little encouragement from the member for *Knaresborough* : on one occasion Mr. Tierney remarked, that he had, when a "*young man*," pursued a similar course, and tried to obtain retrenchment, and point out abuses in the collection of the revenue ; but it was all vanity and vexation of spirit. What must Mr. T. think of the triumphant success of Mr. Hume's efforts ? To be sure the member for Aberdeen has been partly assisted by the *working of events* ; and it must be

confessed that little has yet been done compared with what remains to be achieved, while the Civil-List, the Tithe System, and, comparatively, the Military Establishments remain untouched. Mr. Tierney's votes are very creditable to him; but, like his colleague, he says nothing on *Parliamentary Reform*. Does the *tenure* of their seats in the Collective preclude the mention of the subject?

Titchfield, Marquis, *King's Lynn*, son of the Duke of Portland. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. We are told this is "a very promising young nobleman;" but we have had so many promising youths aforetime, that we are rather dubious:—we shall see, as the French say. Pitt was a *promising youth* at the beginning; so was Castlereagh, so was Canning, so was Lord Milton, and so was John Cam Hobhouse; but, somehow, as they get old they all get either lazy or corrupt.

Townshend, Horatio Powis, *Whitchurch*, brother of Viscount Sydney; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain of Foot Guards. Always with Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. *Townshend's* mother has a pension; his brother is Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks; his sister is Housekeeper at Windsor Castle; he has four female cousins, named *Selwyn*, with pensions. Several relations are *packers, weighers, and port searchers*, in Ireland, with large incomes; others are in the Church. The total sum received by the Sydney (*Townshend*) family is upwards of £11,000 a year!

Townshend, Lord James, *Halleston*, uncle of the Marquis of Townshend; Captain in the Navy. Always for Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. In 1812, the return of two Members for the *rotten Cornish borough of Halleston* were petitioned against, on the ground that they were elected by the *influence* of the Duke of Leeds, who allowed the corporation a sum yearly, on condition they should return whom he pleased. This was fully proved, and a motion was made to order the Attorney-General to prosecute the Duke of Leeds, but the motion was properly negatived, as it would have been shameless hypocrisy to consider the tenure by which most of the members hold their seats a crime. Many have been the proceedings caused by the practices of this borough, but it remains as corrupt as ever. At the last election the Duke of Leeds nominated his two brothers-in-law, the present subject and Mr. Hudson.

Tremayne, John Hearle, *Cornwall*, son-in-law of Sir W. Lemon, the other member. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. Mr. Tremayne is said to be a *sincere* Alarmist, a supporter of Ministers from real dread of the people, and, like the nobles of Old Rome, more tenacious of property than freedom.

Trench, Fred. William, *Cambridge*, a relation of Lord Ashtown, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Quarter-Master General on permanent Staff. Always with the Treasury; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. The number of voters in Cambridge is about 200, and some of the most filthy tricks in boroughmongery have been played in this rotten corporation. *Trench* was formerly, we believe, an *Oppositionist*, but he has latterly altered his cue, and is now on the scent after a new appointment.

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- Of course the Colonel felt a great aversion, last session, against the operations of Mr. Hume.
- Tudway, John P. *Wells*. There is no trace of this man's attendance during the *three* sessions.
- Tulk, Charles Aug. *Tudbury*, a London Merchant. For reduction of one Postmaster and Lay Lords, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Twiss, Horace, *Wootton Bassett*, a Barrister-at-law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. VOTES always with the Treasury. *Horace Twiss* is in full cry after the THING; his panegyrics on the Lord Chancellor and denunciation of Parliamentary Reform, in which he rivals the Liverpool man, are all very good in their way, but a little too late for the market.—We would sooner be a dog and bay the moon than *Horace Twiss*.
- Tynte, Charles Kennys, *Bridgewater*. For Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of one Postmaster, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn.
- Tyrwhit, Drake Thomas, *Agmondesham*. Voted always for Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Tyrwhit, Drake William, *Agmondesham*, a Major in the Army, Captain in the Horse Guards. Votes with Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. The pocket borough of *Agmondesham* is the property of Thomas Tyrwhit Drake, who nominated himself and W. T. Drake at the last election. The *Drakes* are relations of the Earl of Macclesfield, who get some £3000 among them.
- Upton, Arthur P. *St. Edmundsbury*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Bristol; Major-General in the Army. When he attends, votes for Ministers. The rotten borough of *St. Edmundsbury* contains upwards of 8000 inhabitants, yet the corporation consists of *thirty-seven* electors, who return Upton under the patronage of the Earl of Bristol; and, under the patronage of the Duke of Grafton, return his eldest son the Earl of Euston. The Grafton family connexions receive about £23,000 of the public money yearly—that of Bristol, upwards of £7000 a year.
- Ure, Masterton, *Weymouth*, a Scotch Attorney. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* reduction of one Postmaster, *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Uxbridge, Earl of, *Anglesea*, son of the Marquis of Anglesea; Captain in the 1st Life Guards; his uncle, Arthur, a retired Ambassador; another uncle, Berkeley, Lord of the Treasury; his aunt, Lady Louisa, *two* pensions; another aunt wife of Lord Graves, Lord of the Bedchamber: several other relatives in the King's Household, the Army, the Navy, and the Church. The sum received out of the taxes by the Anglesea (*Paget*) family connexions is £11,000 a year. Of course the Member votes with Ministers.
- Valletort, Viscount, *Fowey*, eldest son of Earl Mountedgecombe. For Ministers, when he attends.
- Vansittart, Nicholas, *Harwich*, brother-in-law of Lord Auckland; Barrister-at-law.
- | | | | |
|--|-------|----|---|
| Lord of the Treasury | £1220 | 0 | 0 |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer | 2439 | 9 | 8 |
| Chancellor in Ireland | 1646 | 17 | 5 |
| Commissioner for India Affairs—fees enormous—amount not known. | | | |

VOTED *against* qualification of Catholic Peers. *Harwich* is a Treasury borough, having *thirty-two* electors, who with their families have long been saddled on the public. The Auckland family is a charge upon the public for some £30,000 a year. Vansittart generally returns some twenty pounds a year out of his enormous gains, which is entered in the Finance Accounts, for "*conscience sake*." The *Waterloo Pension Bill* and the *Pawnbroking Scheme* will be lasting monuments of his talents as a financier.

Vaughan, Sir Robert, *Merionethshire*, Colonel of a Militia. Always for Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers.

Vernon, George G. V. *Lichfield*, eldest son of the Archbishop of York, nephew of the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Vernon, son-in-law of Lord Lucan. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *nil*.

Villiers, John C. *Queensborough*, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, Warden and Chief Justice of Eyre (sinecure) .. £2083
Clerk or Prothonotary of Pleas, Lancaster, (ditto) 2795

Villiers is one of the Treasury phalanx of EIGHTY-NINE, and voted *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. In the rotten government borough of *Queensborough*, the members are nominated one by the Admiralty and one by the Ordnance. The Clarendon family get about £10,000 a year of the public money.

Vivian, Sir Richard Harper, *Truro*, brother of the *Vivians* in the Excise; Equerry to the King, and Major-General in the Army. Another of the Treasury phalanx of EIGHTY-NINE: *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. *Truro* is a rotten Cornish borough, having TWENTY-EIGHT electors at the command of Lord Falmouth. The Falmouth family have some small beginnings in Church and State, amounting to £3,500 a year.

Walker, Joshua, *Aldborough*, Ironmaster at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. Votes with the Treasury; *against* Catholic Peers. The Member's seat cost a great deal, and being a man of *business* he cannot afford to vote for *nothing*. Mr. Crespigny, a short time before the last general election, sold his interest in the *rotten borough of Aldborough*, that of merely *naming the Corporation*, without a shilling of property in the place, to Mr. Walker, for *thirty-nine thousand pounds*. After a transaction like this, what cruel hypocrisy to punish the poor old Jew, Lopes, and Mr. Swann!

Wall, Charles Baring, *Guildford*, his mother was a *Baring*. No trace of attendance.

Wallace, Thomas, *Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Hopetown, and father-in-law of Lord Melville; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Commissioner for the affairs of India. One of the Treasury phalanx; *against* Catholic Peers. *Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis* return FOUR members, and the most disgraceful practices are carried on, and have been more than once proved. Wallace's relatives get about £19,000 a year of the taxes.

Ward, John William, *Bossiney*, son of Viscount Dudley and Ward. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, *against* Alien Bill. Put in, we believe, by *Stuart Wortley*.

Ward, Robert, *Haslemere*, brother to Lord Mulgrave; Clerk of the Ordnance. One of the EIGHTY-NINE; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill. For the rotten borough of *Haslemere*, see *Long*. Ward's wife has a pension, when her husband shall cease to hold a *paid* office under

- government. His relatives, the Mulgraves, get among them about £19,000 of the public money.
- Warren, John Ashley, *Taunton*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts; 1822, for Reform; moved reduction of allowance to "*young Wynn*;" for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Civil-List inquiry, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax; *against* Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown. DID NOT VOTE for Lambton's reform; 1822, for Sir R. Wilson, for reduction of Army; *against* Irish Tithe System; for Mr. Wyvill's motion.
- Warren, Charles, *Dorchester*, a King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of Chester. Nothing need be said about Warren's votes; he is a notorious RAT, and is put in by Lord SHAFTSBURY, whose family share among them about £6000 a year.
- Warrender, Sir George, *Sandwich*, brother-in-law of Lord Falmouth. One of the *Lay Lords*.
- Webb, Edward, *Gloucester*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Civil-List, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Sir R. Wilson. DID NOT VOTE for Lambton's reform; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Wellesley, Richard, *Ennis*. For Ministers.
- Wells, John, *Maidstone*, a Ship-builder. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Wemyss, James, *Fifeshire*, a Post-Captain. Always for Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers. *Fifeshire* contains upwards of 100,000 people; but the number of electors is 216, under the patronage of *Wemyss*, who nominates himself.
- Westenra, Henry Robert, *Monaghan*, son of Lord Rossmore, who is Custos-Rotulorum of the county. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Western, Charles Callis, *Essex*. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*, ditto Civil-List, ditto Influence of the Crown, for repeal of Window Tax, for Mr. Wyvill's motion; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for either motion on Reform; 1822, for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto of Army.
- Wetherell, Charles, *Oxford*, brother-in-law of Wilberforce; a barrister-at-law, a King's Counsel; a brother Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in Sierra Leone. The Member is son of a *Dean*, and has *six* relations in the Church with THIRTEEN livings. VOTED *against* reduction of one Postmaster, *against* Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Wharton, John, *Beverley*. VOTED for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, ditto of Army.
- Whitbread, William Henry, *Bedford*, nephew of Earl Grey. VOTED for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax, for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; *against* young Wynn. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Lambton's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson.

- Whitbread, Samuel Charles, *Middlesex*, brother to the member for Bedford. VOTED for *both* motions on Reform; for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, for repeal of Taxes; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, for Civil-List inquiry, for Sir R. Wilson, for Reform.
- White, Luke, *Leitrimshire*. VOTED, 1821, for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Whitmore, Thomas, *Bridgenorth*, a Banker and Bank Director. VOTED for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Whitmore, W. W. *Bridgenorth*, son of the last Member. VOTED, 1821, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster on *second division*, for Reform, for Civil-List inquiry; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, for repeal of Salt Tax. The Whitmores have always shown great alacrity in putting forward ministerial addresses against *Blasphemy and Sedition*, when these sort of things were in vogue. They have been intimately connected with all the movements of the *Paper System*, one of them being Director at the time of the Bank Stoppage.
- Wigram, Sir Robert, *Lestwithiel*, a Bank Director; has a son a Director of the East-India Company; another a Fellowship at a College. When he attends, votes with the Treasury; against Catholic Peers.
- Wigram, William, *Wexford*, a Banker. Always for Ministers.
- Wilberforce, William, *Bramber*, brother-in-law of Wetherell—whom see; relation of Lord Calthorpe—whom see in *Peep at Peers*; brother-in-law of Spooner of Birmingham, late Tax Receiver for Shropshire; brother-in-law of Stephens, a Master in Chancery, a relation of Lord Carrington. VOTED for Reform, for reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*. DID NOT VOTE for popular motions of 1821 nor 1822, for repeal of Taxes, for reduction of Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Influence of the Crown; against young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Civil-List. Wilberforce is a strange compound of cant weakness, selfishness, and aristocracy. Last year he voted for the restoration of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, yet voted against censure of Ministers for the proceedings against her Majesty. Voted, 1821, for the repeal of Malt Tax, for a *small* reduction in the Army, for Catholic Emancipation; but did not vote against the grant of £18,000 to the Duke of Clarence.
- Wilbraham, Edward Bootle, *Dover*, a well-known Lancashire Magistrate. VOTED, 1821, against Reform; 1822, against reduction of Postmaster, against Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Wildman, James B. *Colchester*, a West-India Merchant; three brothers in the Army. Votes with the Treasury; against Catholic Peers.
- Wilkins, Walter, *Radnorshire*. For reduction of Postmaster, ditto of Army, for repeal of Salt Tax.
- Williams, Owen, *Marlow*, brother-in-law of Pascoe Grenfell. For reduction of one Postmaster.
- Williams, Thomas P. *Marlow*, son of the last Member. VOTED for repeal of Salt Tax, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords.

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- Williams, Sir Robert, *Carnarvonshire*. For Reform, for Civil-List inquiry ; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Williams, Robert, *Dorchester*, a Banker in London. Always for Ministers, *against* Catholic Peers.
- Williams, William, *Weymouth*, a Banker in London. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of *Six Acts*; 1822, for reduction of Lay Lords and Postmaster, ditto Army, for repeal of Salt and Window Tax, for Sir R. Wilson; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill. DID NOT VOTE for Civil-List inquiry, for reduction of Influence of the Crown.
- Williams, John, *Lincoln*, Barrister-at-law. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window Tax. The Member was only returned Easter, 1822.
- Willoughby, Henry, *Newark*, relation of Lord Middleton; cousin married a daughter of Eyre, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Prebend and Canon of York, also a Church living. The Member votes with the Treasury; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Wilmot, Robert J. *Newcastle*, cousin of Lord Byron, whose mother has a pension; a cousin Captain in the Navy, whose son is in the Church; another cousin Captain in the Navy; a relation with a living in the Church. *Wilmot* is Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and one of the Treasury phalanx. He is put in by the Marquis of *Stafford*, whose family get about £5000 among them; but in their family connexions with the *Grenvilles*, the *Beauforts*, and the *Harrowbys*, the sum obtained is probably much more than twice the amount of the whole expense of the government of the American United States.
- Wilson, Sir Henry W. *St. Albans*, brother-in-law of the Marquis of Aylesbury, uncle to the Earl of Harewood. Always for Ministers; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Wilson, Sir Robert, *Southwark*, late Major-General in the Army. VOTED, 1821, for both motions on Reform, for repeal of Six Acts, for Manchester inquiry; 1822, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Influence of the Crown, ditto Army, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for repeal of Window and Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE *against* Irish Tithe System.
- Wilson, Thomas, *London*, a Merchant of London. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform, *against* reduction of one Postmaster; *for* reduction of Lay Lords; *against* young Wynn, and *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.
- Wilson, William W. C. *Cockermouth*. For reduction of one Postmaster on *second division*; *against* Catholic Peers.
- Winnington, Sir Thomas E. *Worcestershire*, cousin of Lord Foley. VOTED for reduction of Postmaster, for repeal of Salt Tax; *against* Alien Bill; for Reform.
- Wodehouse, Edmond, *Norfolk*, nephew of Lord Wodehouse; Recorder of Falmouth; a cousin Captain in the Navy, and Commissioner of the Navy Office at Halifax, Nova Scotia; three cousins with EIGHT livings in the Church; a relation an Archdeacon, with THREE church livings; another with two livings; another relation a Major, and another Captain in the Army. VOTED, 1821, *against* Reform; 1822,

for reduction of Postmaster, against repeal of Salt Tax; against Civil-List inquiry; *for* young Wynn; never supported Mr. Hume. It is not surprising there is a great deal of vacillation and inconsistency in the conduct of this Member; he is really placed in very awkward circumstances. On one side his constituents are clamouring for relief, on the other his relations for preferment and patronage; he cannot serve both:—we would advise him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds—give up the county representation—buy a rotten borough—and stick to Church and State—it is there his interest lies: what would relieve his constituents would impoverish his relations.

Wodehouse, John, *Marlborough*, son of Lord Wodehouse, and cousin of the last Member; a Colonel of the Militia. Votes *always* for Ministers; *against* qualification of Catholic Peers.

Wood, Matthew, *London*, Alderman and twice Lord Mayor of London. VOTED, 1821, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for Reform, for reduction of Postmaster and Lay Lords, ditto Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System; for repeal of Window and Salt Tax; moved inquiry into the treatment of Sheriff Waithman, at Knightsbridge. DID NOT VOTE for repeal of *Six Acts*, nor for Mr. Lambton's reform.

Wood, Thomas, *Breconshire*. Always for Ministers.

Worcester, Marquis of, *Monmouth*, son of the Duke of Beaufort; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. A Treasury man.

Wortley, James Stuart, *Yorkshire*, cousin to the Marquis of Bute, and son-in-law to the Earl of Erne. VOTED, 1819, *for* the THREE MILLIONS of new taxes, for the grant of £10,000 a year to the Duke of York; 1821, *against* repeal of Malt Tax, *against* the Qucen; 1822, *for* reduction of Lay Lords; *against* reduction of Postmaster on *first division*, for reduction of Postmaster on *second division*; *against* repeal of Salt Tax. DID NOT VOTE, 1821, for reduction of any Estimates or Establishments, for repeal of any Taxes but the Wool Tax, for Manchester inquiry, for repeal of Six Acts, for Reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Influence of the Crown, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill, ditto Irish Tithe System.

Mr. Wortley is connected with the THING in various ways. He is patron or proprietor of the rotten borough of Bossiney, in Cornwall. The grandfather of his cousin *Bute* had a pension of £7000 for forty years. This same pensioned Bute was the first minister of George III. and it is to his influence over the mind of the late King, and his mother, the Princess Dowager, with whom Bute was said to be on most gracious terms, that the Toryism of George III. may be ascribed, and which Toryism obtained such an ascendancy in Church and State during the long life of the late King, that it seems probable the same narrow and arbitrary principles of government will predominate in the councils of his successor. Cousin Bute's wife has a sinecure in the Customs—is a daughter of the late Earl of Guildford, and a cousin of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry and the Duke of Buckingham. Cousin Bute has relations in the Army, the Navy, and the Church—one lately an IRISH BISHOP; another cousin is Ambassador at Paris. The Bute family, in all its ramifications, exclusive of the late Marquis's pension, share among them upwards of £65,000 a year. Wortley's father-in-law

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is Governor of Fermanagh, and has a son Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Foot, and Governor of Hunt-Castle. The father-in-law's brother is Registrar of Forfeitures. Wortley himself is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars and South York Yeomanry Cavalry, and, like Macqueen, receives an annual *bonus* under the head of fees for the "*Suppression of Riots.*" Besides these sources of influence, Mr. W. must be gratified in all appointments in the Church, the Magistracy, and the collection of the Revenue, in the county of York.

After this statement, the Member's *votes* will not appear surprising: like Mr. Wodehouse, he is divided betwixt his allegiance to the Treasury team, family ties, and his duty to his constituents. He manages, however, with great dexterity, to conciliate both parties: to his constituents he now and then throws the sop of an unmeaning speech—to Ministers he constantly gives the more solid pudding of his votes. The following extract illustrates our meaning:—*March 6, 1816*, he delivered himself thus: "He thought that the salaries of the Adjutant-General and Deputy Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General, might be left out. These officers held other ranks in the Army, and their pay in those offices was an unnecessary expense. If ever money was uselessly thrown away, it was on the local militia, which could only lead to the extension of military habits. The Yeomanry Cavalry ought to be done away with: the Military College and Military Asylum were items which he conceived might well be omitted: they had been created for a time of war, and were not necessary in peace. He did not *APPROVE* of a force of *household troops* so much exceeding that kept up in 1791. In the Commissariat and Barrack Departments, he could not take upon himself to say that the expense was too much, but it appeared to him to have reference more to a state of war than of peace."—Five days after this speech, and a vote for a small reduction which followed the speech, Mr. Calcraft moved the reduction of the Household Troops to a scale nearer that of 1791; but Wortley did not *support the motion!* Six years of peace have elapsed since Mr. Calcraft's motion was negatived; during this interval, Wortley has never voted for the abolition of these establishments, the maintenance of which he so decidedly condemned in 1816. It is true he has made a cajoling speech or two, but that is all; this is what Ministers allow their most strenuous supporters to do, so that they may not, by losing their seats, lose the power of serving them more effectually. It was with this view the Member supported the repeal of the Wool Tax, a tax of trifling amount, and for the repeal of which, there was not so much reason as fifty others; but Wortley's voting for the repeal served the purpose of conciliating his constituents, at a small expense to the Treasury.

Mr. Wortley prides himself on being an independent country gentleman; but in his public conduct we cannot perceive his claim to the character. Real independence consists in acting from public motives, from enlarged views of the interests of the majority not of the minority of the community. Mr. Wortley, we believe, never voted but with an eye to himself, his family, or the class to which he belongs. He is, in short, a man selfish, aristocratic, and of limited information;

and we wonder the freeholders of the county of York did not choose a more liberal and enlightened representative.

Wrottesley, Henry, *Brackley*, Barrister-at-law, Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Cursitor in Chancery; a relation a late maid of honour. One of the Treasury phalanx. The rotten borough of *Brackley*, in Northamptonshire, is one of the oldest boroughs in the kingdom, and many remains of its former greatness are still visible. It is now reduced to a small town, with only 256 houses in it. The right of election is confined to the corporation, which consists of the Mayor, six Aldermen, and twenty-six burgesses, under the absolute controul of the Bridgewater family; they receive their nomination from the Marquis of Stafford, nephew of the last Duke of Bridgewater. The Bridgewater (Egerton) family and connexions get at least £13,000, while the Stafford (Gowers) get about £5000 of the public money, of course, yearly.

Wynham, Wadham, *New Sarum*. "Against reduction of one Postmaster. Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, *Montgomeryshire*, nephew of Lord Grenville; a brother, Henry, who married a daughter of Lord Carrington, has a pension, and is the famous young Wynn who got the *four thousand a year* embassy to Switzerland; President of the Board of Controul, Colonel of Yeomanry Cavalry. For an account of this man, and the *Grenville Sale*, see page 127.

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, *Denbighshire*, brother of the last subject, cousin of the new Duke of Buckingham, and son-in-law of Lord Powis; Colonel of Militia, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of the county of Denbigh; Steward of two Welsh manors. Three *Wynns* in the Church with SEVEN livings. Votes with the Treasury. This Member appears, also, to share largely in the sums paid out of the taxes for the support of the Volunteer Yeomanry. Throughout Wales, we find, in the late return, no Riot Fees allowed, till we come to Sir W. W. Wynn, who commands the Denbigh corps, and this corps consumes, in riot fees, *one thousand three hundred pounds*. The whole of their expenses are near *three thousand*! We noticed Mr. Wortley as being gratified in a similar manner. In the county of York there are *nine* volunteer corps, yet there is little allowed for the suppression of riots and permanent duty, till we come to the Yorkshire Hussars and South York, commanded by Lord Grantham and Mr. Wortley, and their joint suppression of riot fees amount to near *three thousand pounds*. We ought, also, to have noticed, that Colonel Bastard, M.P. Commandant of the South Hants Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and Mr. Bradley, Commandant of the Newcastle Yeomanry, draw a heavy *bonus*, as riot fees, though no one ever heard of *any* rioting in these counties.

When Lord CASTLEREAGH was pressed to give something in the nature of an excuse or palliation for the Swiss Job of £4000 a year to young WYNN, he informed Parliament that the salaries of diplomatic agents had been increased that they might be better enabled to keep up the dignity and honour of Great Britain among foreign nations, and exercise a *liberal hospitality* towards their countrymen abroad. The *hospitality* alluded to, we suppose, was meant for the better entertainment of the 100,000 *patriotic* Absentees, who spend no small

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portion of the rent, tithes, and taxes of England in the dissipations of France and Italy. The liberal hospitality of young WYNN, however, has turned to be of a more considerate character; the hospitality of this fortunate youth is intended solely for the entertainment of his *own family*. We learn from the newspapers that his brother, Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, and Lady HARRIET WILLIAMS WYNN, and *eight* more WYNNs, repaired to Berne to share the hospitalities of the generous youth, provided out of the taxes of the People of England. Oh! JOHN BULL! JOHN BULL! how thy good-nature is abused!

There is no parallel to the Swiss Job, except the Lisbon Job of Mr. Secretary CANNING. It is well known that the *son* of this *respectable* gentleman, as Lord ELDON styles him, was in a declining state of health, and required a purer air; when the father was sent Ambassador to Lisbon, where there was no court, at an expense to the country of *eighteen thousand pounds*. Here, too, was *hospitality*, and keeping up the *honour and dignity* of the country!

Wynn, Owen, *Sligo*. VOTED *against* Catholic Emancipation, 1822;—no trace of attendance on other questions.

Wyvill, Marmaduke, *York*, son of the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, a veteran friend of Major Cartwright in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. VOTED for repeal of *Six Acts*, for Manchester inquiry, for Lord J. Russell's reform; 1822, for reduction of Army, ditto Postmaster and Lay Lords, for Sir R. Wilson, for repeal of Salt Tax, for Reform; moved for a large reduction of Taxes, as the only efficient mode of relieving the distresses of the country. DID NOT VOTE for Mr. Lambton's reform; 1822, for Civil-List inquiry; *against* young Wynn, ditto Alien Bill; for reduction of Influence of the Crown; *against* Irish Tithe System; repeal of Window Tax.

Yarmouth, Earl of, *Camelford*. Called to the Upper House.

Yorke, Sir Joseph Sydney, *Ryegate*, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke; Vice-Admiral of the White. VOTED for reduction of one Postmaster, otherwise with the Treasury. In the rotten borough of *Ryegate* the householders have nothing to do with the election of representatives. The freeholds are the property of the Earl of *Hardwicke*, who nominates his brother, and of Lord *Somers*, who nominates his son.

NEW MEMBERS.

H. Porcher, Esq. as M.P. for *Clitheroe*.

Charles Ross, Esq. M.P. for *Orford*, in the room of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

N.B. The Parliamentary Return of the Salaries and Emoluments of Members of Parliament will be placed at the end of the Supplement.

THE CHURCH.

IN the remarks we are about to offer on the Church Establishment, we do not mean to meddle with the doctrines of the national religion. We have heard there are no fewer than *one hundred* different sects of Christians, and it would be great presumption in us, who are only *laymen*, and never thought much on divinity, to decide which of these multifarious modes of worship is most consonant with scripture. A certain Protestant Archbishop said, "Popery was only a religion of *knaves* and *fools*;" therefore, let us hope that the Church of England, to which the Right Reverend Prelate belonged, is a religion of *honest men*. Our business is not with the *doctrines*, but the *temporalities* of the Church. To us the great possessions of the clergy have long appeared an immense waste, which wanted surveying and enclosing, if not by act of Parliament, by the act of the People. Like some political constitutions, our religious establishment has been undeservedly applauded; it has been described as the most perfect in Europe; yet we are acquainted with none in which abuses are more prevalent, in which there is so little real piety, so much intolerance, and in which the support of public worship is so vexatious and oppressive to the community.

Most countries on the Continent have reformed their church establishments: wherever a large property had accumulated in the heads of the clergy, such property has been applied to the service of the nation; and we are now the only people who have a large mass of ecclesiastical wealth

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appropriated to the maintenance of an indolent and luxurious priesthood. Even in papal Rome the church property has been sold to pay the national debt; so that far more property belonging to the clergy is to be found in any part of England of equal extent than in the Roman state. The cardinals of Rome, the bishops, canons, abbots, and abbesses, have no longer princely revenues. A cardinal who formerly had thousands has now only *four or five hundred* pounds a year. *Residence* is strictly enforced, and no such thing as *pluralism* is known; the new proprietors of the Church estates live on them and improve them to the best advantage. In France, there has been a still greater ecclesiastical reformation. Before the revolution the clergy formed *one-fifty-second* part of the population. The total number of ecclesiastics, in 1789, was estimated at 460,000, and their revenues at £7,400,000. In 1821, the total number of clergymen, protestant and catholic, was 35,643, and their total income only £1,047,837. Throughout Germany and Italy there have been great reforms in spiritual matters; the property of the Church has been sold or taxed for the use of the State, and the enormous incomes of the *higher* have been more equally shared among the *lower* order of the clergy. In Spain, the estates of the Church are now on sale for the use of the nation. The proceeds, which are estimated to produce 186 millions, exclusive of tithes and other dues of the clergy, will more than pay off the public debt of that regenerated country. The tithe has been reduced *one-half*, and yet, under the *new system*, is found amply sufficient for the maintenance of the priesthood. In Portugal, the plan hitherto adopted has been somewhat different: the property of the Church is not on *sale*, as in Spain, but the ecclesiastical revenues are ordered to be paid into the public treasury, in proportion of *forty* to *seventy* per cent. according to the case. The Spanish plan is much better, and no doubt will be ultimately adopted in Portugal.

Wherever these reforms have been made they have been productive of the most beneficial effects; they have been favourable to religion and morality, to the real interests of the people, and even to the interests of the great body of the clergy themselves; they have broke the power of an order of men at all times cruel and tyrannical, at all times opposed to reform, to the progress of knowledge, and the most salutary ameliorations; they have diffused a spirit of toleration among all classes, removed the restrictions imposed by selfish bigotry, and opened an impartial career to virtue and talent in all orders; they have spread *plenty* in the land, paid the debts of nations, and converted the idle and vicious into useful citizens.

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Wherever these changes have been introduced they have been gratefully received by the People, and well they might ; for, with such changes, their happiness is identified—liberty and intelligence diffused.

To England, however, the spirit of ecclesiastical improvement has not yet extended ; though usually foremost in reform, we are now behind all nations in our ecclesiastical establishment ; though the Church of England is ostentatiously styled the *reformed Church*, it is, in truth, the most *unreformed* of all the churches. Popery, in *temporal* matters at least, is a more reformed religion than the Church of England. There is no state, however debased by superstition, where the clergy enjoy such prodigious wealth. The revenues of our priesthood exceed the revenues of either Austria or Prussia. We complain of the poor-rates, of the “*dead charge*,” of the army and navy, but these together do not equal the burden of the Church. We complain, too, of overgrown salaries and enormous sinecures ; but what are all these abuses, grievous as they are, to the abuses in our Church establishment, to the sinecure wealth of the bishops, dignitaries, and aristocratical rectors and vicars ? It is said, and we believe truly, that the clergymen of the Church of England and Ireland receive, in the year, more money than all the rest of the Christian world put together. Our national clergy cost, at least, *seven times* more than the national clergy of France, while, in France, there are twenty-nine millions of catholics ; whereas, of the twenty-one millions of people, comprising the population of our islands, less than *one-third*, or seven millions, are hearers of the Established Religion.

Such a system it is not possible can endure. While reform and reduction are in progress in other departments, it is not likely the Clergy should remain in undisturbed enjoyment of their possessions. To protect them from inquiry, they have neither prescriptive right nor *good works* to plead. As a body they have not, latterly, at least, been *very* remarkable for their *learning*, nor some of them for exalted notions of *morality*. It would be unfair to judge any class from one or two individual examples ; but it cannot be denied that the name of the Established Clergy has been associated with the most disastrous measures in the history of the country. To the latest period of the first war against American independence out of the twenty-six English bishops, Shipley was the only prelate who voted against the war-faction. Watson was the only bishop who ventured to raise his voice against the French crusade, and he, in the latter part of his life, appeared to falter in his independence.

Public education is a subject that appears to have a peculiar claim on the

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attention of the Clergy ; but it is a subject that has been generally neglected by them. Had not a jealousy of the Dissenters roused them into activity, neither the Bell nor Lancaster plans of education would have been encouraged by them. They have always manifested either indifference or open hostility to the instruction of the People, and in numerous instances appropriated to themselves the funds left for the purpose of teaching. Their encouragement of the Bridge-street Association shows their apprehensions from the diffusion of knowledge : of 776 subscribers to the "*gang*" 130 were in *holy orders*, many of them bishops and dignitaries. Their conduct on the trial of the Queen cannot be forgotten ; such a woful example of ignorance and servility was never before witnessed ; though wallowing in wealth and abundance—ministers, too, of a religion which, of all others, inculcates charity and hospitality, yet they seem to have no bowels for the poor and destitute. At the late meetings for the distressed Irish, it was remarked that not a *single* Irish bishop attended, though it is notorious that the immense sums drawn by that class have been the chief cause of the miseries of the people. The late Winchester regulations were drawn up by clergymen of the Established Church. In these abominable regulations, it is provided, an English labourer shall not have more than THREE SHILLINGS a week for his maintenance—for house-rent, clothes, fire, and food ; a single woman to have TWO SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE a week, and *no more* ; a woman with *one* child to have THREE SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE a week, and *no more*. It is further provided, that, if any neglect or refuse to perform the work found for them, they shall be punished *as the law directs* !

These allowances were made at the Petty Sessions, at Winchester, on the 31st day of August, 1822. Of the eight magistrates who attended, FIVE were CLERGYMEN, another magistrate was a loan-contractor, the remaining two, we believe, held, or were related to families who held, valuable preferments in Church and State. The *five* parson Justices were all PLURALISTS. The reverend Chairman had no fewer than six livings in the Church, besides a golden prebend at Winchester. Another parson Justice was the brother of a Peer, and had two livings ; another was a *Doctor of Divinity*, and held FOUR livings ; the remaining two, one had THREE, and the other two livings.

Such facts as these do not apply to individuals, but to *masses* of the Clergy, and, as such, may be considered as offering some criterion of their character. Indeed the general inferiority of the clergy might be inferred from their circumstances : living in wealth and indolence, they are

liable to all the vices which wealth and indolence engender. Hence it happens, when any extraordinary example of turpitude comes to light, it is remarkable if a member of the Church establishment is not implicated in the transaction. No one can read the newspapers without being convinced of the fact; the police reports being often filled with details of clerical delinquency. When there is an instance of magisterial oppression, or monstrous unnatural crime, it is surprising if some father in God, some venerable archdeacon, some very reverend dean, or some other reverend and holy person, be not accused or suspected. In this respect the Established Clergy resemble the clergy of the church of Rome before the reformation; it is known that the catholic priesthood in the fourteenth century exceeded all other classes in the licentiousness of their lives, their oppression, and rapacity; it is known, too, that their vices arose from the immense wealth they enjoyed, and that this wealth was the ultimate cause of their downfall.

To the Church of England, in the *abstract*, we have no particular objection; we only object to the abuses that exist in its administration. We object to the greatness of its possessions, to which it has no just claim, and which possessions are oppressive to the people, and injurious to the most useful part of the clergy. We object, also, to the abuse of church patronage, to clerical sinecures, and to the unequal manner in which the ecclesiastical revenues are divided. It is these classes of abuse we are going to expose; and, as we have a good deal to say of each, it may be proper to state our arrangement of the subject. *First*, we shall show that Church property is public property, and available for public objects. *Secondly*, we shall treat on the various Emoluments of the Clergy, from tithes, church fees, public charities, and other sources. *Thirdly*, of Church Patronage and its perversion to political and family objects. *Fourthly*, of Church Discipline. *Fifthly*, we shall compare the principles and revenues of the Established Church of England with the Established Churches of other countries. *Lastly*, we shall give an Alphabetical List of all the Pluralists in England and Wales, showing the number of livings and other preferments held by each individual, and the names of their patrons, their family connexions and influence. A full exposition of these topics will hardly leave any thing further to be desired in respect of the Church Establishment. First and foremost then, that

Church Property is Public Property.

No one contends now that Tithe is of divine authority; even Bishop BERESFORD has given up the position. There never was a religion, either Jew or

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Gentile, that could legally claim a tenth of the yearly produce of land and labour. For the clergy to be entitled to a tenth, they ought to form one-tenth of the population; but there never was a mode of worship which required one-tenth of the people to be teachers and ministers. The tribe of Levi had a tenth, because they formed a tenth of the population, and had no other inheritance; but Aaron and his sons had only a tenth of that tenth, so that the clergy received no more than the *hundredth part*, the remainder being for other uses, for the rest of the Levites, for the poor, the stranger, the widow, the orphan, and the temple.

Christianity contains less authority for tithe than *Judaism*. Christ and his Apostles unceasingly taught poverty and humility to their followers, and contempt of worldly goods. Hear their exhortations: "Carry neither scrip nor shoes; into whatever house ye enter, say, Peace." "Take no care what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, nor for your bodies what ye shall put on." "Beware of covetousness; seek not what ye shall eat, but seek the kingdom of God." "Give alms; provide yourselves with bags that wax not old, a treasure in Heaven that faileth not." Again, "Distribute unto the poor, and seek treasures in Heaven." And, again, "Take care that your hearts be not charged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and the cares of this life."

In all this there is no authority for tithing, and the fathers of the Church were equally hostile to this species of extortion. The council of Antioch, in the fourth century, allowed the bishops to distribute the goods of the Church, but to have no part to themselves. "Have food and raiment, be therewith content," says the canon. It was only as real Christianity declined that tithing began. When the simple worship of Christ was corrupted by the adoption of Jewish and Pagan ceremonies; when the Saints and Martyrs were put in the room of the Heathen Deities; when the altars, the bishops, prebends, and other corruptions were introduced; then tithes commenced to support the innovations on the primitive faith. They were first demanded as *charity*, and held as a trust for the poor. They were introduced into England by murder; Offa, king of Mercia, granted the tithe of his subjects' goods to expiate the murder of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles. In France, in England, and probably in all Christian countries, they were divided into four portions; one for the bishop, one for the poor, one for the repair of the Church, and one for the priest.

They have been always considered the property of the State, as well as other branches of ecclesiastical revenue. This position clearly appears from the proceedings at the reformation of the Church, in the reign of HENRY VIII. At that period a commission was appointed to investigate

the abuses of the Church; a return was made of the value of all monasteries and religious houses, of parochial livings, episcopal and cathedral dignitaries, and every other species of ecclesiastical revenue, and the whole entered in a book called *Liber Regalis*, or the King's Book. It is the only authentic survey of the revenues of the Church; and the result was an entire new disposition of ecclesiastical property. Large masses of it were given to courtiers and noblemen; a portion of it was retained in the hands of the king; and the remainder appropriated to the maintenance of the reformed religion. It is calculated *one-fourth* of the tithes and abbey-lands passed into the hands of *laymen*. No claim appears to have been set up that the property was *sacred*, and in every succeeding period it has been treated in a similar manner. It has been always considered *public property*, and the government, for the time being, whether a monarchy under a TUDOR, or a commonwealth under CROMWELL, has always exercised the right of applying it to secular uses, or to the maintenance of whatever form of faith might be in vogue, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Presbyterian.

Down to our own time the same principle has been constantly encouraged by parliament. In the numerous acts of parliament, at the close of the last reign, for regulating the sale and exchange of parsonage-houses and glebe-lands, of mortgages in cases of buildings and repairs, church property is invariably treated as public property, the *ownership* of which is vested in the State. Were it not so, the legislature could have no more right to interfere in the disposal of the property of the Church than the property of other persons. The possessor of an estate can sell it to another in his lifetime, or, after his death, bequeath it to posterity; but the clergy have no such power over their possessions. They have, at most, only a *life-interest*; and even of that they may be disinherited at the pleasure of their diocesan. The tenure of their property is the same as that by which Mr. CANNING holds the office of Secretary of State, or Mr. CROKER the Secretaryship of the Admiralty.

The rights and constitution of the Established Clergy resembles those of the Army; they have their own laws, and may be tried by their own courts. A regular subordination exists from the lowest to the highest; from the curates, who are privates in the ecclesiastical corps, to the rectors and vicars, who are regimental officers; from thence to the bishops and archbishops, who are generals and field-marsals: there are, also, district generals, inspectors, and quarter-masters, under the names of archdeacons, deans, and prebends. The bishops have their regular staff of commissaries, chaplains, secretaries, and apothecaries. No clergyman can be absent

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without leave, and is liable to be broke or cashiered for neglect of duty. The king is the supreme head of the Church and the Army, and appoints to all the principal commissions. Supplies are voted by the Lower House for both branches of service; either may be augmented or diminished, or entirely discontinued, as circumstances require. Lastly, the military have the same property in their muskets, barracks, and accoutrements, that the clergy have in their pulpits, tithes, and cathedrals: both, we suspect, may be sold like old stores, when the good of the state requires it.

Such being the tenure of ecclesiastical immunities, what base sophistry it appears in lawyer PLUNKET, just when he had obtained *four thousand a year*, AND FEES, to contend that the property of the Church is as *sacred* as any other property. There never was any analogy betwixt the rights of individuals and the rights of the Church. The Church has always held its possessions on the same tenure as the military and other public servants, and this principle has been constantly acted on by the legislature. Having established this important point, we shall not enlarge on the grievance of tithes and present disposition of church property; these points will be sufficiently established in the subjects that follow.

Emoluments of the Clergy.

The emoluments of the Established Clergy are drawn from so many sources that their total amount cannot be estimated. The bulk of ecclesiastical revenue consists in tithe; but, besides tithe, an immense revenue is drawn from other sources. The Clergy are almost in entire possession of the revenue of charitable foundations. They hold, exclusively, the professorships, fellowships, and tutorships of the universities and public schools. Immense landed property is attached to the sees, cathedrals, and collegiate churches. The clergy have, also, a very considerable income from glebe-lands, surplice-fees, preacherships in the royal chapels, lectureships, town-assessments, Easter-offerings, and stipends of chapels of ease, chaplainships in the army and navy, chaplainships to embassies, corporate bodies, and commercial companies; besides which, they monopolize nearly all profitable offices in public institutions, as trustees, librarians, secretaries, &c.

Most statements of clerical income which we have seen are limited to a valuation of tithe and the real property of the Church. A parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the number of the clergy, the number of livings, dignities, and other emoluments, also, their relationships

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connexions, possessions, &c. would be of incalculable utility. The bishops, who hold the chief estates of the Church, and to whom the parochial clergy, on obtaining licenses for curates and dispensation for plurality, are required by law to state the yearly value of their benefices, could furnish the chief information. But even this would be insufficient; nothing would throw complete light on ecclesiastical abuses, but every member of the establishment, whether in lay or spiritual capacity, returning a statement of his emoluments and duties. It is a subject well worthy the attention of the member for Aberdeen; but we have no hope that either he or any individual could pursue the inquiry with success under the present system. The same consciousness of hidden rottenness and iniquity, which deter the Legislature from inquiring into the state of the representation, would also deter them from examining the far greater abuses of the Church Establishment. We shall, however, do our duty, and if we cannot furnish complete information, we can, we believe, make such a statement as will show the necessity of inquiry, and a radical reform of the Church.

At page 310 of *the Black Book*, an attempt is made to estimate the incomes of different classes of the clergy; since then we have thought more on the subject, and have seen various statements of the revenues of the Church of England. In the *Morning Chronicle*, there have appeared, latterly, valuable details on ecclesiastical abuses, with the comments of the editor. A pamphlet, too, on the *Consumption of Public Wealth by the Established Clergy*, contains interesting facts, not only relative to the English clergy, but the Clergy of every Christian nation. The writer of the work has given the following estimate of church property, which we will insert for the sake of offering a few observations on his statement.

Estimates of the Revenues and Property of the Established Church in England and Wales.

Annual value of the gross produce of the land of England and Wales	£150,000,000
One-third of the land of England and Wales not subject to tithe for the clergy, being either tithe-free or lay-impropriations	50,000,000
Leaving the amount on which tithes for the clergy are levied	100,000,000
Supposing the clergy to levy one-sixteenth they get	6,250,000
Tithes	6,250,000

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Estates of the bishops and ecclesiastical corporations	£1,000,000
Assessments in towns, on houses, &c.	250,000
Chapels of ease stipends	100,000
Total	<u>£1,600,000</u>

The deficiencies of this statement are apparent in the omission of all estimates of the emoluments of the clergy from public charities, church fees, and other sources. The revenue of charitable foundations has been estimated, by Mr. BROUGHAM, at near TWO MILLIONS a year. From the tenure of charitable endowments, the clergy have almost entire possession of this immense fund. In England and Wales, according to the return under the Gilbert Act, there are 3898 *school* chartities of which the clergy enjoy the exclusive emolument; and in the remaining charities, they largely participate as trustees, or other capacity. The pious credulity of our ancestors induced them to place implicit reliance on the clergy, little foreseeing how their confidence would be abused. *Three-fourths* of charitable property, at least, were thus placed at the mercy of ecclesiastics. It is certain, that, in the recent inquiry into public charities, the worst abuses were found under their management. The school of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, was a flagrant instance, in which a member of the Established Church was receiving a snug income of *nine hundred pounds* a year for teaching ONE scholar. A right reverend prelate, who had been left *in trust*, and his family, had appropriated to themselves the funds of the Mere and Spital charities. In the principal foundations in the metropolis and neighbourhood, in the Charter-house, Christ's hospital, the great schools of Westminster, St. Paul's, Harrow, and Rugby, they derive great advantages as wardens, visitors, provosts, high masters, senior masters, ushers, and assistants. Many of these offices are held by *pluralists*, who are, also, *dignitaries*, and yield salaries of £800 a year, besides allowances for house-rent, vegetables, and linen, and large pensions of *one thousand* a year, or so, on retirement. The present head master of the Charter-house, and the late and present head master of St. Paul's schools, are examples of this sort of monopoly. In the colleges of Eton and Winchester, again, the Established Clergy have a nice patrimony. The government of these foundations is vested in a certain number of reverend fellows, and a provost, who is a reverend also. The value of a fellowship, including allowance for coals, candles, and gowns, is about £1000 a year, and a provostship, in *good years*, has netted £2500 per annum; besides which, the fellows generally help themselves to

a good *fat* living or two, which are in the gift of the colleges. Again, the Established Clergy have exclusive possessions of the revenues of the Universities to the exclusion of Dissenters, and all persons of delicate consciences, who are scrupulous about *taking oaths*, and subscribing to modes of faith they neither believe nor understand. The value of a university fellowship is somewhat less than a fellowship at Eton or Winchester; but, then there are the professorships and tutorships, which, bringing the possessor in contact with the youth of the aristocracy and gentry, lead to livings and dignities. Numerous livings are also in the gift of the Universities as well as the other charities we have mentioned, though we believe some of the offices in the Universities are incompatible with church-preferment; but then the livings are given to the *next of kin*, or otherwise negotiated, so that they are never lost to the *family*.

From these details one may conclude the Established Clergy share largely in the revenues of Public Charities; probably to the amount of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND A YEAR.

Surplice-Fees form another abundant source of revenue, which is omitted in the foregoing estimate. Originally, surplice-fees were paid only by the rich, and were intended for *charity*: what was formerly a voluntary gift has been converted into a *demand*, and instead of the poor receiving these donations they are pocketed by the Clergy, and poor as well as rich are now compelled to pay fees on burials, marriages, churchings, and christenings. The total sums netted from this source we have no means of estimating correctly. In London, church-fees are supposed to be equal to *one-third* of the priests' salary. Beside the regular fee, it is usual, on the burial of opulent people, to get a compliment of a guinea, or more for hat-band and gloves; at marriages, five guineas; at christenings, a guinea. Similar practices prevail in the country; and probably the total revenue derived from fees and gratuities is little short of one million a year. The Rev. Mr. COVE, whose estimate of Church property is seldom more than *one-half* of its real amount, calculates the annual value of the glebe and surplice fees of each parish, on an average, at £40 a year, making, according to him, a tax upon the population of half a million per annum.

Easter and Whitsun Offerings form a third source of ecclesiastical emolument. These Offerings, or *Dues*, as they are sometimes called, are certain customary payments at Easter and all church festivals, to which every inhabitant-housekeeper is liable. Their amount varies in different parts of the country. In the North they commonly pay sixpence in lieu of an *offering* hen; a shilling in lieu of an offering goose or turkey; one penny, called

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smoke penny; one penny-halfpenny for every person or communicant above the age of sixteen, and so on. We have no means of judging the annual value of these good things. All that we can say is, that in some parts they are very pertinaciously levied, and considered by the Established Clergy as a part of their "*ancient rights*." Probably the value of Easter-Offerings may be taken at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND A YEAR. The lectureships are another branch of clerical income. Where there is no endowment for a lectureship, the parishioners, if they fancy a novelty of this sort, in addition to the ordinary routine of church-service, provide one at their own charge. The value of a lectureship of course varies with the number and liberality of the subscribers. No person can officiate as lecturer unless approved by the incumbent and diocesan. Frequent squabbles arise from this cause; the parishioners choosing a popular preacher, who, from scurvy jealousy, is not approved by the less-gifted incumbent. The lectureships are generally held with other preferments. Their total value may be stated at SIXTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

The last branches of revenue we shall notice are chaplainships and those public offices which the Clergy may be said to hold *ex officio*, and to which they have always the preference. The value of chaplainships to the nobility, to ambassadors, public bodies, and commercial companies, must be considerable; but of the value of these, and of the places held by the Clergy in public institutions, it is hardly possible to estimate. Suppose TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.

These appear the most material items omitted by the author of the Consumption of Public Wealth. His statement of "Tithe and the value of Ecclesiastical Corporations" are probably near the truth, and we shall adopt his estimate. His estimate, with our additions, will exhibit the Revenues of the Church as under:—

REVENUES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Tithe.....	£ 6,250,000
Estates of the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations	1,000,000
Assessments in Towns.....	250,000
Chapels of Ease Stipends	100,000
	£ 7,600,000

ADDITIONS.

Public Charities —Universities, Eton and Winchester

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Colleges, Charter-House, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's Schools, and other School-Charities in England and Wales	1,200,000
Surplice-Fees	1,000,000
Easter-Offerings	100,000
Lectureships	60,000
Chaplainships and Offices in Public Institutions	100,000
	£ 10,060,000

This is a pretty round sum for the maintenance of the state religion. The next inquiry is the number of individuals among whom this *ten millions* of Church-revenue is divided.

On this point many exaggerated statements have appeared; some making the number of clergymen amount to *eighteen thousand*; but we are convinced, from actual enumeration of the different classes of ecclesiastics, that they do not exceed *two-thirds* of that number. The only description of ecclesiastics whose number cannot be ascertained with precision are the inferior classes connected with the cathedrals and collegiate churches; all the rest we can easily reckon up from the Ecclesiastical Directory, which contains the names of all the Parochial and Dignified Clergy. From this work, and the assistance of *Cove*, on the Church-Revenues, we have made out the following enumeration:

Bishops	26
Deans	26
Archdeacons.....	60
Prebends, Canons, and other Cathedral Dignitaries	544
Minor Canons, Vicars Choral, and Priest Vicars	300
Singing Men, Choristers, Vergers, and other Lay Officers belonging to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	800
Rectors, Vicars, Curates, &c. in England and Wales	6,724
	8,480

This statement gives a greater number of individuals than are actually connected with the Church. Many of the Bishops and Dignitaries, from holding subordinate offices and being also rectors and vicars, are twice enumerated, being included in the classes in which they hold these preferments. Any trifling excess, however, from this circumstance, will be compensated from a deficiency on another head. There are many persons in holy orders

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who, from being in seminaries of education, or in want of a patron, do not enjoy any preferment, and are, consequently, omitted in the above enumeration. The number of these cannot be great; but, belonging to the clerical body, they are entitled to share in the Church property. The total number of the Established Clergy, including the lay officers, may be taken at nine thousand, and their annual income TEN MILLIONS, which gives the average income of each individual £1110.

Those who make the Established Clergy amount to 18,000, we suppose, include the parish-clerk, sexton, and grave-digger; but as these servants of the Church are not, we believe, in holy orders, they ought not to be included in the ecclesiastical *body* any more than the groom, valet, or other menials of clergymen. Leaving out these individuals the annual average income of the Clergy appears almost incredible. We shall find, however, that this enormous revenue, though taking largely from the comforts of all classes, is scarcely productive of benefit to any. We shall find that the chief good from it is to add wealth where wealth is already too abundant; to increase the inequalities of fortune, which it is the object of good institutions to prevent; and, from the unequal manner it is divided, to expose a body of men to the opposite evils of penury and vicious affluence.

This is the greatest evil in our ecclesiastical system. Neither justice nor common sense prevails in the distribution of Church property. It is not the prize of learning, nor piety, nor even of illustrious birth. Though there is a gradation of rank in the Church, there is no corresponding gradation of income. A rector has frequently a more princely income than a bishop. Yet we are told the incomes of the higher orders of ecclesiastics are to enable them to rear their mitred fronts in courts and palaces to reprove "presumptuous vice!" If one bishop requires a large revenue to support his dignity in high places so does another. Yet there is no proportion in their incomes: one having only two or three thousand a year—another has thirty or forty thousand a year. The same inequality prevails among other classes of the Clergy: some deans have ten thousand, others probably not a tenth of that sum; some rectors have four thousand, others less than four hundred. We shall have occasion to say more on these incongruities in our next subject.

Church Patronage.

The patronage of the Church may be said to be entirely in the Crown. The King's direct patronage is the bishoprics, all the deaneries, 39 prebends, 8 canonries, and 1000 livings. He has, indirectly, the remainder

of Church patronage. No one is eligible to Church-preferment unless first ordained by the bishop; when eligible, no one can enjoy any benefice unless instituted by a bishop: the bishops, therefore, by ordination and institution, have a double power to exclude obnoxious persons: and the bishops themselves being appointed by the king, the latter has, virtually, the whole patronage of the Church, having a veto on all ecclesiastical appointments by the Aristocracy, the Gentry, Cathedrals, or other bodies in which Church patronage is vested.

It is easy to conceive how much the power of the Crown is thereby augmented. The Clergy, from superior education, from their wealth and sacred profession, possess greater influence than any other order of men, and all the influence they possess is as much subservient to Government as the Army or Navy, or any other branch of public service. We see the effect of this on various occasions. There is no question, however unpopular, which may not obtain some countenance by the influence of the Clergy: being everywhere, and having much to lose and a great deal to expect, they are always conspicuous in their devotion to the powers that be. Hence their zeal in getting up what are technically called "*loyal addresses*," which was strikingly evinced on the prosecution of the late Queen. Wherever a loyal address was obtained, it was generally obtained by the aid of the Reverend Rector, the Very Reverend Dean, or the Venerable Archdeacon.

The patronage of the Church is saleable, and offices have been established in the metropolis to carry on this species of spiritual traffic. The sale of Church-preferment is contrary to law, but the law is evaded, and the evasion so notorious that no one would think of disposing of ecclesiastical preferment, except to a relation or dependent, without a valuable consideration.

In some offices the trade in the *cure of souls* is combined with *medical practice*. The following is an advertisement of an office of this description from the Times:—

To the Medical and Clerical Professions.—The necessity of an Establishment for the purpose of facilitating the Disposal of Medical Practices and Clerical Endowments having been forcibly pointed out to R. B——, by many gentlemen in both professions, he has been induced to open an office at ———, where he trusts, by a strict attention to those gentlemen who may honour him with their commands, and the most INVIOLEABLE SECRECY, to deserve their patronage. Young Medical and Clerical Gentlemen wishing to obtain situations as Assistants will meet with every attention.

Besides being sold for money, spiritual preferment is devoted to political

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objects, and to the emolument of powerful families, chiefly the nobility. Few individuals attain high honour in the Church, unless remarkable for their devotion to government; any show of liberality or independence is fatal to ecclesiastical ambition, as may be instanced in the history of a Watson, a Paley, or a Shipley. On the contrary, hostility to reform, devotion to Ministers, and alacrity in supporting them on all occasions, is sure to be rewarded. It would be curious to learn the claims to promotion of the individuals now filling the episcopal bench. One of the most orthodox we know was a political pamphleteer, who wrote a book in favour of Pitt's war; after which he received a pension, then a bishopric. Seven Right Reverend Prelates have been private tutors to noblemen; nine others are related to the Aristocracy, and the remaining eight, for ought we know may have been indebted to aristocratical influence, or enjoying as they do the poorest sees, may have been recommended by piety or learning. This is an entire perversion of ecclesiastical wealth and honour, which were not intended for secular but spiritual objects.

One of the greatest abuses in patronage is *monopoly* in a few individuals of influence and connexion, sharing among them the most valuable emoluments of the Church. In all spiritual offices and dignities, there is great difference in value and also in patronage, and the great object of ecclesiastical intrigue is to secure not only the most valuable but the greatest number of preferments. Hence arises the present disposition of Church property. Scarcely any preferment is held *single*; the Sees, Dignities, and Rectories, being mostly held with other good things, and the most valuable monopolized by the relations and connexions of those who have the disposal of them; namely, the Crown and Aristocracy. The bishops are frequently rectors, vicars, and curates, besides holding professorships, clerkships, prebends, precentorships, and other offices in cathedrals. Their sons, sons-in-law, brothers, and nephews, are also preferred to the most valuable preferments in the diocese. We will give an instance of the manner of sharing the loaves and fishes of the Church among particular families, from the example of SPARKE, the present Bishop of Ely, who owed his promotion to the Rutland interest. This man and his family are provided for as under:

The Bishop's See of Ely and dependencies, exclusive of patronage £18,000

The Bishop's eldest son, the Rev. John Henry Sparke, a prebend in Cathedral of Ely	£400
Examining Chaplain to the Bishop	100
Registrar to the Diocese of Ely	300
Lay Rector of Littlebury	303
Chief Steward of Wisbeach, Burton, and other Manors	200

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Rectory of Streatham, increased by a Chancery Suit ..	1200	
Rectory of Cottenham, now £1500, and by a suit in progress to be made.....	3000	5,500
The Bishop's son-in law, the Rev Edw. Fardale, a pre- bendal Stall in Cathedral of Ely	400	
Rector of Tidd, St. Mary	800	
Vicar of Waterbeach	400	
		1,600
		£25,100

In the Ordination Service a bishop is said to be intrusted with office for “the glory of God, and the edification of the Christian flock.” He is particularly enjoined not to be “covetous,” nor “greedy of filthy lucre,” and he promises to be “faithful in ordaining, sending, and laying hands on others.” How far Bishop SPARKE has observed these matters, we shall not presume to say; it is obvious, however, that the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, do not allow the “*sending*” of relations and connexions on the service of the Church, unless duly and properly qualified. For any thing we know, his son and son-in-law may be amply qualified for these numerous endowments; indeed, they must be young men of extraordinary capabilities, to be able to discharge the duties of so many and important offices.

Bishop Sparke is not the only prelate who has shown some regard to the temporal welfare of his family. Other prelates seem to agree with Mr. Plunket, in considering Church property as private property, which cannot be better employed than in providing handsome marriage portions for their sons and daughters. The present Archbishop of Canterbury has been conspicuous this way. We have no means of stating all the preferments in his Grace's family; but the following is the way he has provided for one member.

Hugh Percy, Son-in-law of the Archbishop.

1809, Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury	£ 800
1809, Curate of Barham.....	400
1809, Rector of Bishopbourne	1800
1809, Rector of Ivy Church.....	1400
1816, Prebendary of Finsbury	3000
1816, Prebendary of Canterbury	800
1822, Archdeacon of Canterbury.....	1800
	£10,000

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So much for being an Archbishop's *son-in-law*: what other claims this young gentleman had we do not know, except being son of the Earl of Beverley, first cousin to the Duke of Northumberland, and some way related to Stuart Wortley, M.P. for Yorkshire. We have put down the year when Hugh Percy came in possession of these good things; four of them were given in one year, which was probably the year of his marriage, when they were given as an *outfit*.

Another daughter married a Croft, and this Croft has three livings, and a prebend at Ely. A nephew of the Archbishop has two livings, and the Lockwood's, who are marriage relations, have numerous livings.

The family of the present Bishop of Winchester has been amply provided out of Church property: the following are a few of the offices the Right Reverend Prelate has heaped on his children while Bishop of Lincoln.

G. T. PRETYMAN :

Chancellor or Lincoln	} £2,000
Rector of Wheathanstead	
Rector of Harpenden	

RICHARD PRETYMAN :

Precentor of Lincoln	} £2,200
Rector of Middleton Stoney	
Rector of Walgrove	
Vicar of Hannington	

JOHN PRETYMAN :

Rector of Warwick	} £2,000
Rector of Sherrington	
Prebendary of Lincoln	

The Pretymans have some other emoluments, but we do not wish to be tedious. The Bishop was patron of the Mere and Spital Charities, worth £1400 a year. He made one son Master of Spital Hospital, the other son Warden of Mere, having first exchanged the Wardenship with Mr. Cuming for a living in his gift.

There are other Pretymans, but we repeat we do not wish to be *nice*. The cases we have cited will be sufficient to illustrate episcopal patronage. The death of a bishop causes a movement in the Church, like a change of ministers in the State. Expectations are excited, numerous removes follow, the adherents and connexions of the deceased are got out of the way as fast as possible, and all vacancies filled with the followers of the new diocesan. No regard is apparently paid to "the faithful ordaining, sending, or laying hands on others;" the great object is to secure the dignities, the fat

living, the fine living, the noble living to the next of kin. The excessive greediness of filthy lucre has long been the reproach of the episcopal bench, and it is known that former diocesans of London, Durham, Winchester, and Canterbury, have died loaded with the spoils of the Church. The wealth they amassed was due to the poor, to God, and the unfortunate of their own order. In the epistle which is read at their consecration, it is required of them that they should “be given to hospitality;” they likewise solemnly promise to assist the “indigent, and all strangers who are destitute of help.” But whoever heard of a bishop being generous, of being given to hospitality, or assisting the indigent: whoever heard of them employing their immense revenues in any useful work; of their patronage of science, of literature, or the arts. All that we know of their liberality is their treatment of their Secretaries, some of whom we are told on good authority have been driven to despair, from inability to obtain their stipends to support themselves and families. They have no bowels even for the indigent of their own class: in the rich diocese of Durham it is known begging subscriptions are had every year for the poor Clergy; and measures introduced into Parliament for the general relief of the inferior Clergy have usually failed from the opposition of the higher class of ecclesiastics.

We come next to *Parochial Patronage*. In this branch of ecclesiastical patronage, there is the same abuse as prevails in the higher departments of the Church. The most valuable benefices, like the most valuable sees and dignities, fall into the hands of those whose chief claims are their families and connexions. By bringing forward the *poor livings*, it is usual to make out a favourable case for the Parochial Clergy; but from the small number of individuals among whom parochial preferments are shared, there is no class except the Curates entitled to much sympathy. In England and Wales there are 11,593 parochial offices, rectories, vicarages, and curacies, which are shared among 6,719 individuals in various proportions. The subject will be at once illustrated from the following classification of Parochial Patronage, drawn up from data in the Ecclesiastical Directory.

PAROCHIAL PATRONAGE, showing the Number of Individuals, and the Number of Rectories, Vicarages, and Curacies, held by each.

Number of Individuals.	Livings held by each.	Total Number of Livings.
1	34	34
1	25	25
1	20	20
2	15	30

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3	13	39
1	12	12
2	11	22
4	10	40
11	9	99
7	8	56
11	7	77
27	6	162
89	5	445
247	4	988
708	3	2124
1816	2	3632
3788	1	3788
6719		11,593

We learn from this statement, that out of 6719, the number of Parochial Clergy of all denominations, 2936, or nearly one-half, are PLURALISTS. Many who have four, five, and six livings and more hold also other offices and dignities. There is one of the bishops with five livings besides other offices. One man, it seems, has THIRTY-FOUR livings. What an extraordinary divine to be able to administer his spiritual duties in thirty-four parishes! We hardly need remark, that those, who are in possession of the greatest number and most valuable benefices, are connected by marriage, politics, or in some other way with those who have the disposal of them. Indeed, it is impossible to peruse the list of dignitaries and highly beneficed clergymen, without remarking that most of them are "honourable lumber," who have been handed over to the Church, from inability to succeed in the more arduous professions of the Law, the Army, or Navy.

Church Discipline.

In the Church almost every thing is done by *deputy*. This is a consequence naturally arising from the great wealth of the Establishment: whenever large pays is annexed, great duties cannot be expected to be discharged. A person with a large income has two reasons for not burdening himself with official duty. First, he can afford to pay for a deputy; secondly, the expenditure of his income necessarily requires a great *deal of time*, so that he has little leisure for more serious avocations. Hence has arisen *sincurism* in both Church and State; these offices with large emoluments being generally executed by deputy, those with small emoluments

in person. Thus have the lay and spiritual servants of the public been divided into two classes; one class receiving all the emolument, and another class, born under less favourable auspices, doing all the work for which the emolument is paid. It is a singular instance of a *division of labour*, and one of the blessed results of our admirable Constitution in Church and State.

There is far more sinecurism in our spiritual than temporal establishment; hardly any class of ecclesiastics being burdened with labour. The bishops are best paid, and, as is usual in such cases, do the least work. They employ archdeacons to visit for them; rural deans and others to preach for them; and the vicar-general to issue licenses, and perform other drudgery: if otherwise engaged, they employ a brother bishop to ordain for them. They have their own chaplains, commissaries, and secretaries; in short, their work must be light, and chiefly consists in keeping an eye to the next translation, and the falling in of the fat livings. In the Ordination Service, however, they are enjoined strict and abstemious duties. It is there said a bishop must be "blameless," they are admonished "diligently to preach the word, and be conspicuous examples of various Christian virtues."

Of the dignitaries we cannot say much; their work we suspect is not heavy. Some of them hold SEVEN dignities at once, which clearly implies much duty cannot be annexed to each. We have the testimony of Archbishop CRANMER, three hundred years ago, that the canons and prebendaries were a "superfluous condition." He says a prebendary is neither "a learner nor a teacher, but a good VIANDER, who wastes his substance in superfluous *belly cheers*." If they were a "*superfluous condition*" under a Popish regime, they must be much more so under a Protestant establishment. The prebends, however, are very valuable, some of them worth £2000 a year, which will be a good reason with many for retaining them as a part of the venerable establishment.

The Parochial Clergy, for the most part, are a mass of sinecurists. In 1809, out of 11,194 benefices only 3,836 had resident clergymen. It would be curious to learn the avocations of these absentees. Many, we learn from Mr. WRIGHT, had retired to more pleasant parts of the country, to enjoy the sports of the field; some were officiating as masters of the ceremonies at watering places; some were tally-hoing; others barouche-driving, carding, and other pious recreations. Various pretexts are employed to avoid the parochial drudgery of marrying, burying, and christening; some pleading the bad state of the parsonage-house; others the ill-health of themselves, their wives, or daughters: but the real causes are a hankering after

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more lively amusements, and a desire to exchange the clerical character for the lively one of gentleman, and man of the world.

In cases where the Clergy reside, various expedients have been devised to render the discharge of their duties as little onerous as possible. In many places the number of times service is performed has been greatly diminished. On 140 livings, for example, in the diocese of Ely, service used to be performed 261 times every Sunday. In 1813, the service was performed only 185 times every Sunday, though the population had nearly doubled.

The Working Clergy, as they are called, have been greatly relieved in another point. They have scarcely ever occasion to compose an original sermon. The market is really over stocked with this kind of commodity: we scarcely ever turn over a newspaper without meeting advertisements for the sale of manuscript sermons, which, next to agricultural produce, seems the most abundant of all things. As our readers may not always notice these things, we shall transcribe two or three advertisements for their edification, which will throw some light on Church Discipline. The first is a sale of orthodox sermons.

[*From the Courier, November 2.*]

TO THE CLERGY.—To be sold, a quantity of most excellent and original Sermons in MS. written in a bold legible hand. The style is very superior, and they are strictly orthodox, the deceased Author having been a distinguished member of the Established Church. They will be sold either together or in parcels of not less than twenty.—Address (post paid) to S.A. care of Mr. W——, stationer, No. —, St. Paul's Church-yard. It will be useless to apply to gratify mere idle curiosity.

[*From the Times, November 12.*]

HOLY ORDERS.—Any gentleman at present in or about taking Holy Orders may purchase from the Author's Widow a LOT of ORIGINAL MS. SERMONS of a chaste classic style, on subjects both doctrinal and practical, and such as are enjoined by the forms of our Church, and of strictly orthodox sentiments, fit either for a town or country audience, having received the approbation of both. Apply personally, or by letter, post paid, to Mrs. ———, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Sometimes parcels of sermons in the lithographic type are advertised for sale. This type being an imitation of writing, sermons composed in it, pass very well with the congregation for original compositions, and the minister has the credit of putting forth a good discourse, the result of the previous week's hard study and preparation. The following is a lot of sermons of this sort; the advertiser is a sly rogue, and has put his advertisement, in Latin, which, for the benefit of those who do not understand that quack lingo, we shall render *freely* into English, first inserting the original.

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AD CLEROS.

Sexaginta Conciones, nunquam antehac promulgatæ, lithographice impressæ, fideliter MSS. imitantes, in usum publicum verbi divini præconum accommodatæ. A Presbytero Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ. Prostant venales apud R—— et C——, bibliopolas, in vico vulgo dicto "the Strand," No. ——. N.B. Twenty of the above are now ready for delivery to subscribers: the whole will be finished about Christmas. It is particularly requested that all orders be sent to the publishers direct.

[TRANSLATION.]

(*Very private.*) To the Right Reverend Fathers in God, the Venerable Archdeacons, the Very Reverend Deans, and other Reverend and Holy Persons greeting:

Entirely new, 700 sermons, in lithographic type, faithfully imitating manuscript, for the accommodation of the ministers of the Established Religion, in expounding the word of God. BY A DIGNITARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. To be sold at Messrs. R—— and C——, booksellers, in the street, commonly called the Strand. N.B. *No questions asked.*

A lot of sermons of this description would be invaluable, and would afford a comfortable maintenance to a family for several generations. When they had been used by the father, they might be transmitted to the son, like a freehold estate. If they became stale, they might be sold or exchanged with a neighbouring incumbent: this is a common practice with ministers, who wish to indulge their parishioners with novelty; they exchange one old batch of sermons for another old batch of sermons, from a different part of the country.

From these elucidations it is apparent the Working Clergy cannot be burdened with work. The national religion, indeed, has been reduced into such a state of simplicity that the administration of it is almost mechanical, scarcely requiring intellectual exertion. The chief qualification necessary is, to be able to read the English language correctly, the rest of the minister's work is ready cut and dry, and may be easily got through by judiciously laying out a pound or two, without any expenditure of midnight oil.

In concluding our observations, we must request the reader to bear three facts in mind, as connected with Church Discipline: first, that about four-fifths of the Established Clergy are absolute sinecurists, and do nothing; secondly, the occupation of those actually engaged is of so simple and undignified a nature, that it is not entitled to much remuneration; lastly, it ought to be remarked, that, however heartless and unintellectual the

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established religion may appear, the support of it and idlers connected with its ministry, costs the nation TEN MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

*The Established Church of England compared with the
Established Church of other Countries.*

The last twenty years have made a great change in the relative state of England. Before the French Revolution, she might be advantageously compared with any nation, and she was frequently appealed to as a model for imitation; since then, she has been either stationary or retrograde, while other nations have been rapidly advancing in the career of improvement. From being an example to imitate, she has become a danger to avoid. Few nations are now so barbarous as to do homage to the wisdom of our institution. France, Spain, and even Portugal, offer examples for our imitation, and in the expenditure of our ecclesiastical establishment there is no nation in the world from which we might not take a lesson of improvement.

Our object in the remainder of our subject is, to compare the revenue of the Established Clergy of England with the revenue of the Clergy of other countries. For this purpose, we shall first insert a comparative table of the expenditure of the Clergy of different nations, from the pamphlet on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy. The data of the writer are drawn from the most authentic sources; it will be perceived, however, from our previous observations that the estimate of the revenue of the English Clergy is greatly underrated.

*Expenditure on the Clergy of all the Christian World, except the Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Name of the Nation.	Number of Hearers.	Expenditure on the Clergy per Million of Hearers.	Total Amount of the Expenditure in each Nation.
France	30,000,000	£ 35,000	£1,050,000
United States	9,600,000	60,000	576,000
Spain	11,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Portugal	3,000,000	100,000	300,000
Hungary, Catholics	4,000,000	80,000	320,000
Calvinists	1,050,000	60,000	63,000
Lutherans	650,000	40,000	26,000
Italy	19,391,000	40,000	776,000
Austria	18,918,000	50,000	950,000
Switzerland	1,720,000	50,000	87,000

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Prussia	10,536,000	50,000	527,000
German Small States	12,763,000	60,000	765,000
Holland	2,000,000	80,000	160,000
Netherlands	3,000,000	35,000	105,000
Denmark	1,700,000	70,000	119,000
Sweden	3,400,000	70,000	238,000
Russia, Greek Church	34,000,000	15,000	510,000
Catholics and Lutherans	8,000,000	50,000	400,000
Christians in Turkey.....	6,000,000	30,000	180,000
South America	15,000,000	30,000	450,000
Christians dispersed elsewhere	3,000,000	50,000	150,000
The Clergy of	198,728,000 people, receive £8,852,000		

Expenditure on the Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland.

England and Wales	6,000,000	£1,266,000	£7,596,000
Ireland	400,000	3,250,000	1,300,000
The Clergy of	6,400,000 people, receive £8,896,000		

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Of the different forms of Christianity the Romish is the most expensive. A Roman Catholic clergyman cannot go through the duties of his ministry well for more than 1000 persons. The masses, auricular confessions, attendance on the sick, and other observances make his duties more laborious than those of a Protestant clergyman with double the number of hearers: add to which, the cost of wax lights, scenery, and other accompaniments peculiar to Catholic worship. Notwithstanding these extra outgoings, we find that the administration of the Protestant Reformed Religion in England to one million of hearers, costs the people twelve times more than the administration of Popery to the same number of hearers in Spain or Portugal, and more than thirty-four the administration of Popery in France.

2. The administration of Church of Englandism to 6,400,000 hearers costs more than the administration of all other forms of Christianity in all parts of the world to 198,728,000 hearers.

3. In toleration, discipline, and morality, the Established Religion of England appears inferior to the Established Religion of other countries.

4. In France religious liberty is complete, while in England religious intolerance and exclusion are allowed to remain. In France all religions are maintained by the State without distinction; all persons have access to the

Universities, and to every civil and military employment; in England only one religion, and that the religion of the *minority*, is maintained by the State. All Dissenters from the State religion suffer more or less in the enjoyment of their civil rights. They are excluded from the universities, magistracy, and corporations, and some are even excluded from a seat in the legislature, and military and naval employments.

5. England, hitherto esteemed the most enlightened and tolerant of countries, is the only one where a large mass of the population are denied the exercise of their civil rights on account of religion. Even in the superstitious countries of Spain and Portugal, no one suffers from religious disabilities. In Italy, the people are all Catholics, consequently there can be no religious proscription. In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, the people are all Lutherans, consequently no religious disqualification. In Prussia, there are various religions, but all sects are on an equal footing. All offices, civil and military, corporate and magisterial, are indiscriminately filled with men of every form of Christian worship. No sectarian inventions to prevent the public enjoying the services of any person of superior merit, or fitness for office. In the case of Prussia, it is remarkable, that the King and Royal Family are Presbyterians, of whom there are only three hundred thousand, while there are one million of Lutherans, and four millions of Catholics. Another fact may be mentioned of Switzerland, contrasting strangely with the selfish intolerance of Church of Englandism. At Berne and Lausanne, two opposite sects, Calvinists and Catholics, use the same church alternately, at different hours. There is a communion table for the Protestants, and an altar for the Catholics; and one congregation retiring, frequently meets the other coming to the same house of prayer. We need not refer to the United States of America, where, it is known, every religion is tolerated, and every mode of worship maintained by its respective followers.

6. England is the only country in the world where a tenth of the produce is claimed by the Clergy. In Popish Italy, the ecclesiastical tithe is only a *fortieth*, and is taken in kind: a prosecution by a clergyman for tithe is nearly unknown. In France, the expense of all religions is defrayed out of the taxes, like other branches of public service. The pay of the English Clergy vastly exceeds the pay of the Clergy of other countries. In France, an Archbishop has only £1041 a year; a Bishop £625; a Rector £48; a Curate £31. In Rome, the income of a Cardinal, the next in dignity in the Church to the Pope, is £400 to £500 a year; of a Rector £30; of a Curate £17. Compare these stipends with the enormous incomes of the English Clergy.

A

PEEP AT THE PLURALISTS;

OR,

An Alphabetical List of all the PLURALISTS in England and Wales, showing the Number of Livings, Dignities, and other Offices held by each; the Names of their Patrons, their Families, Connexions and Influence, so far as the same can be ascertained.

EXPLANATIONS.

THE name of the Pluralist comes first. After the name comes the *first* living of the Pluralist, and an initial letter denoting its title—namely, *r.* for *rectory*, *v.* for *vicarage*, *c.* for *curacy*, *p.c.* for *perpetual curacy*, and *d.* for *donative*. The name of the Patron is in *italics*, and put after the living or livings, supposing more than one living, of which the same person is patron. *Abp.* is put for archbishop, *Bp.* for bishop, *Archd.* for archdeacon, *Dn.* for dean, *Ch.* for chapter. When a living is in the gift of the University of Oxford, *Oxon* is put; when of the University of Cambridge, *Camb.* When a *noble*, as the Duke of Devonshire, or the Duke of Northumberland, is patron, the *of* in their title is omitted both for *brevity* and *propriety*. The “*of*” expresses territorial jurisdiction, but as they do not possess such authority at the present day, the term by which it is implied may be properly dropped. By a *living* is meant any parochial preferment, as rectory, vicarage, or curacy. A curacy may be properly styled a living, as a stipend is annexed to the office equal to the maintenance of at least *one* individual. In the disposal of every living three parties are principally concerned: *first*, the patron; *second*, the incumbent; *third*, the bishop. The patron is the person or persons in whom the right of presenting to a living is vested. The person nominated by the patron is the incumbent. The right of presentation to a living is technically called an *advowson*. The office of the bishop is to grant institution to the living to which the incumbent is presented. By refusing institution, the *bishops* have a negative on all appointments by patrons: this negative, however, is

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rarely exercised, and it is seldom that the patron and the diocesan are at issue. The most important personage in the affair is the Patron. It will be seen from the *List* that the patronage is sometimes in individuals—sometimes in public bodies. Sometimes the incumbent is his *own* patron, and presents himself; sometimes the incumbent's wife is patron, and presents her husband; sometimes the husband and wife are patrons jointly. There are many *Misses* and *Mistresses* patrons, and no doubt well qualified to select *spiritual* persons for the *cure of souls*. In some instances the patronage is divided, the *nomination* being in one party and the *appointment* in another.—Nearly all the livings in the metropolis, and the most valuable livings in the large towns in the country, are in the gift of the Crown, which adds enormously to its influence. The patronage not in the Crown is chiefly in the Aristocracy, the Universities, and the Bishops. The patronage of the Aristocracy is chiefly bestowed on the “honourable lumber” of their own families: the patronage of the Universities on the members of those places; the patronage of the Bishops on their connexions and relations to the hundredth degree. For instances of the last see the *Norths*, the *Sparkes*, and the *Pretymans*. A great mass of patronage, however, remains, which cannot be disposed of in any of these ways. The families of the patrons, though numerous enough, are not sufficiently so to fill all offices in the Army, the Navy, the Law, and the Church. A surplus patronage remains above what is necessary to satisfy the connexions and dependents of the Patrons. This surplus is brought into the market, and sold, like other commodities, to the highest bidder. The value of patronage is equal to its annual produce, deducting the stipend of the curate, or other efficient person who performs the duties of office. As the *Working Clergy* are kept at low wages, the value of patronage is proportionably great. Probably the total worth of Church Patronage is six MILLIONS annually. Nearly the whole of this revenue is in the disposal of *laymen*, who can have nothing to do with *spiritual* matters; consequently, it might be applied to *public uses*, to the liquidation of the National Debt, and the Poor-Rates, without interfering with the fund really necessary to the maintenance of the Established Religion.—With respect to the PLURALISTS, we have given all the information on which we could rely. In so great a number as THREE THOUSAND there are, of course, many with whose families and connexions we are unacquainted. The cases we have selected appeared the most remarkable and most deserving attention. Frequently no illustration was necessary: where the *names* of the patron and the pluralist are the same it is pretty certain both belong to the same *family*. It will be often useful to turn to the *Key to the Lower House* and to Cobbett's *Peep at the Peers* for more particular details of families and connexions. As a general rule it may be inferred that all CLERGYMEN are warmly attached to the “THING:” all patronage being directly or indirectly in the Crown, they will naturally keep a steady eye on the source of emolument and promotion.—It were desirable to state the yearly value of livings, but there is no certain data for this purpose: parliamentary returns, it is true, have been made of the *poor livings*, but none of the *rich ones*. The only authentic statement of

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the value of church-property is the *King's Book*; but this is of little use at the present day. Some of the richest livings in the kingdom are not included in the Survey of Henry the Eighth, and others are not stated at *one hundredth part* of the present value. The rectory of Stanhope, for instance, is only rated at £79 in the King's Book, though it is said to be the richest in England. The only means of obtaining an authentic account of the amount of the ecclesiastical revenues is, an inquiry, like that alluded to at page 216.

Abbott, P. Colne, c. *Dr. Whitaker*. Downham, c. *P. W. P. Curzon*.
 Abbott, W. Worstead, r. Colteshall, v. *Camb*.
 Abraham, R. Chattcombe, r. *Earl Powlett*. Ilminster, r. *Earl of Guildford*. See *North*.
 Ackland, T. G. London, St. Michael Mildred with St. Margaret Moses, r. *The King*.
 Adams, H. Bradwell, r. Bondwell, r. *Oxon*.

As these are the first college livings we have met with, we shall make a remark or two on University Patronage: 257 livings are in the gift of the University of Oxford, and 292 in the gift of Cambridge. The livings are situate in different parts of the country; many of them in the metropolis. Some of the livings are annexed to the provostships and professorships of the different colleges, but for the most part they are in the gift of the Fellows. By the statutes of the Universities the holding of a fellowship is incompatible with the holding of a college living. When, however, a living is more valuable than a fellowship, a fellowship is vacated for the sake of being eligible to the living. Sometimes the statutes are evaded by the college livings being exchanged for others, which the Fellows can hold with their college emoluments.

Adams, R. Deepham, v. p. *Dn and Ch. of Cant*. Edingthorpe, r. *The King*.
 Adams, S. L. Blackauton, v. *Lyd Newsome*. Morley, r. *I. Scale*.
 Adams, T. C. Anstey, c. *The King*. Saxleby, r. *Earl of Aylesford*. Shelton, c. *The King*.
 Adams, W. Abingdon, r. *G. Pigot*. Halstead, v. *Bp. of London*.
 Adamson, I. Altham, c. *A. Curzon*. Padiham, c. *L. G. Starkie*.
 Addison, E. Cambridge, St. Benet, c. Landbeach, r. *Camb*.
 Addison, J. Fangfoss, c. Barnby Moore, c. *Dn. of York*.
 Addison, W. Middleton, St. George, r. with Egglestone, c. *W. Pemberton*.
 Afleck, R. Silkstone, r. with Stainborough, c. *Abp. of York*.
 Afleck, Robert, Tockerington, c. *The Prebendary*. Tresswell, r. *Dn. and Ch. of York*. Westow, v. *Marq. Cornwallis*.
 Ainger, W. St. Bees, c. *Earl of Lonsdale*. Sunninghill, v. *Camb*.
 Aitkins, R. E. Stanley, c. *Trustees under Act of Parliament*. Atlow, c. *H. F. Pakover*.
 Alban, T. Llandrillo, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Eaton, v. *H. and W. Lloyd*. Snead, c. *P. Morris*.
 Alderson, J. Hawthill, *Duke of Leeds*. Hornby, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York*.
 Alderson, Jos. Oxwick, r. *Rev. Jos. Alderson*. Hevingham, r. *Geo. Anson*.
 Alderson, W. Aston, r. *Duke of Leeds*. Everingham, r. *Rev. W. Alderson*.

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Aldrich, W. Boyton, r. *Lord Rous*. Ipswich, St. Mary, c. *The Parishioners*. Stowe-Market, v. with Stowe-Upland, c. *Mr. Aldrich*.
 Alington, M. Thorganby, r. *Sequestered*. Stennincot, r. *Mrs. Abington*.
 Alison, A. Ercall, v. *H. Pulteney*. Rodington, r. *The King*.

Prebendary of Salisbury and Senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Canongate, Edinburgh. The Pluralist is a native of Scotland, but being related to the late Bishop Douglas, that prelate gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and procured for him the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Rodington, in the same county. Mr. Alison is the author of several literary works of some pretension.

Allen, D. B. Manordiffy, r. Llandewi Welfry, r. *The King*.
 Allen, J. F. Overton, v. *J. Johnson*. Headborn Worthy, r. *Trustees*.
 Allen, R. Driffild, r. *Precentor of York*. Wharram Per, v. *Misses Isted and Englefield*.
 Allen, S. Haslingfield, v. *C. Mitchell*. Lynn, St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.
 Allen, S. jun. Dunton, v. *T. W. Coke*. Walerton, v. with Wickmere, v. *Earl of Oxford*.
 Allen, William Peele, c. *Lord Kenyon*. Hay, v. *Sir E. Williams*. Llanf-changel Isterllwyrne, r. *Earl of Abergavenny*.
 Allington, W. Barford Lit. r. Twyfield, r. *J. Williamson*. Swinop, Mrs. *Abington*.
 Allott, Geo. Kirby South, v. *Rev. Jas. Allott*. Bolton, v. *W. Marsden*.
 Allsopp, Chas. Lit. Ashby, r. *The King*. Shephead, v. *Sir William Gordon*.
 Allsopp, T. Frepingfield, v. with Wetherdale, r. *Camb*.
 Amplett, J. Hampton, Lovett and Dodderhill, r. Elmbridge, r. *Sir J. Packington*.
 Amplett, M. Ryhall, r. Essendine, c. *Marq. of Exeter*.
 Anderson, E. Cum Whitton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle*. Hickling, r. *Camb*.
 Andrewes, G. Westminster, St. James, r. *Bp. of London*. Bookham, Gt. *M. Heberden*.
 Andrewes, Jas. Boughton, Manchelsea, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*. Whitby, c. with Hasley, c. *Abp. of York*.
 Andrewes, G. T. London, Allhallows, Bread-street, r. with St. John Evangelist, r. *Abp. of Cant*.

These *Andrewes* we suspect are all of one family. *Gerrard Andrewes* is Dean of Canterbury, and *G. T. Andrewes* is Preacher to the Archbishop. The former is said to have been indebted for the valuable rectory of St. James, to the influence of Lady Talbot, and is the same Very Reverend Dean who took so lively an interest in the fate of his "good neighbour," Mr. Abbot, who had been detected in an attempt to poison "ONLY ale-drinkers." The Dean's father was a Parson, and Master of the Free Grammar-School at Leicester.

Andrews, C. Flempton, r. with Hengrave, r. *Rev. C. Andrews*. Wickhambrook, v. *The King*.
 Anson, Ven C. Ling, r. *T. Anson*. Mantby, r. *Lord Anson*. Gt. Salkfeld, r. *Archdeacon of Carlisle*.
 Anson, F. Longford, r. *T. W. Coke*. Sudbury, r. *Lord Vernon*.
 Anson, H. Oxnead, r. *T. Anson*. Skeyton, r. Swanton Abb, r. *Lord Anson*.

The *Ansons* are uncles to Viscount *Anson*. Of the eight rectories held by the

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three Ansons, six are in the patronage of the family. The Venerable C. Anson, who holds three rectories, one appears to be in the gift of T. Anson, another in Lord Anson, and the other in himself, as Archdeacon of Carlisle. The family name of Anson was formerly Adams, being changed in compliance with the will of an uncle.

Antrobus, W. West Acton, r. *Bp. of London*. Lond. St. And. Undershaft and St. Mary-axe, r. *Bp. of London*.

Anwyl, W. Towyn, v. and Penalt, c. *The King*.

Apperley, T. Cokle Pilchond, v. *Parson Lilley*. Stoke Lacey, r. *The Incumbent*.

Apthorpe, F. Bicker, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*. Farndon, v. with Balderton and Fiskerton, c. *Preb. of Lincoln*. Gumley, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.

Prebendary of Lincoln. The grandfather of this Reverend Pluralist was a merchant at Boston, in America. His father was rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, and had the valuable prebend of Finsbury, in St. Paul's. His brother-in-law, Dr. Cory, is Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Another brother-in-law is Master of Shrewsbury Grammar-School.

Archer, T. Foulness, r. *E. of Winchelsea*, Southchurch, r. *Abp. of Cant*.

Arden, F. E. Gresham, r. Paston, v. *Lord Anson*.

Armistead, T. Backford, v. Waverham, v. *Bp. of Chester*.

Armitage, T. W. Bulwell, r. Hickleton, c. *G. W. Wentworth*.

Arnott, S. Lynch, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Points*, Yelden, r. *Parson Bunting*.

Arcott, J. Rame, r. *E. of Mount Edgecombe*. Plympton Earl, c. *Dn. and Canons of Windsor*.

Arthur, J. St. Neot's, v. *The King*. Colan, v. *Bp. of Exon*.

Asaph, Bishop of Llongustenon, r. Llondrello, r. Northop, r. with Flint, c. Pennaut, r.

The Bishop is his *own patron*. For an account of the relations of the Right Reverend Pluralist see *Luxmore*.

Asbridge, Jos. Ault, c. *Du. of Devonshire*. Walthambold, c. *Bp. of Chester*.

Ashfield, C. R. Keynsham, v. with Breslington, c. *Du. of Buckingham*. London, St. Benet's, Finck, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.

Ashley, John, Eckington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*. Gilden Morden, *Camb*.

Astley, H. N. Foulsham, r. *Sir H. Astley*, Little Snoring, r. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Aston, Lord, Tardebig, v. with Borseley, c. *Earl of Plymouth*.

Atkinson, C. Eland, c. *Chapel to Halifax*. Leeds, St. Paul's, *Executors of W. Atkinson*.

Atkinson, J. Arlesey, v. with Astwick, r. *M. A. Taylor*. South Cowton, c. *Vicar of Gilling*. Barton, St. Cuthbert, c. *Vic. of Stanwick*.

Atkinson, R. Musgrove, r. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Upelby, c. *J. B. Elliot*. Cloxby with Normanby, r. *Rd. Atkinson*.

Atkinson, Thos. Hartshead, with Clifton, c. *of Dewsbury*. N. Newbold, *Preb. of Newbold*. Sancton, v. *J. Broadley*.

Atkinson, W. Canewdon, v. *Bp. of London*. Hillington, r. *Sir M. B. Folkes*. Warham, r. *The King*. Blawith, c. *W. Braddyll*.

Atlay, Hy. Stanford, St. George and St. Paul, r. St. John, c. St. Clement, r. Wakerley, r. *Lord St. Helen's*.

Atlow, J. Hulcott, r. with Salford, c. *Sir R. G. Booth*.

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- Atty, J. C. Stayley Bridge, c. *E. of Stamford*. Embleton, v. *E. of Lonsdale*.
- Atwood, T. C. Buckworth, r. *R. E. Duncombe*. Hammersmith, c. *Bp. of London*. Morborn, r. *R. E. Duncombe*.
- Aubery, Edw. Longbrey, r. *R. Williams*. Clipsham, r. *Mr. Snow*.
- Aufrere, G. F. Redlington, r. with Ruston, v. *Miss Norris*.
- Aufrere, Phil. du Val, Bawdeswell, v. Searning with Wendling, r. *Sir J. Lambe*.
- Austen, J. Chevening, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Tarrant Keynes, r. *C. Hiley*.
- Backhouse, J. B. Little Chart, r. Deal, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Bagshaw, Wm. Buckminster, v. *D. of Devonshire*. Garthorpe, v. *Sir W. Manners*. Wormhill, c. *Trustees*.
- Brother-in-law of Earl Home, who is son-in-law of the Duke of Buccleugh.
- Baillie, Ch. Stainton, v. *Abp. of York*. Middleton, r. *The King*.
- Baines, Cuth. St. Ives, v. *Geo. Brooks*. Woodhurst, c. *Chapel to St. Ives*, Old Hurst, c. *Sir J. Shelley*.
- Baines, R. E. Halford, r. *The King*. Upton-on-Severn, r. *Bp. of Worcester*.
- Baker, F. Coombe-Bisset, v. with Harnham, c. *Preb. of Coombe*. Newton, v. *Earl of Pembroke*.
- Baker, R. H. Linchmore, c. *Mr. Baker*. Hanney West, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*. Lyford, c. *Vic. of Hanney*.
- Baker, J. Cressingham, r. *Incumbent*. Rollesby, r. *T. Fielding*. Falmer with Stanmer, v. *Earl of Chichester*. Whitburn, r. *Bp. of Durham*.
- Baker, W. Dowdeswell, r. *J. Read*. Stonehouse, v. *Lord Somerville*.
- Baker, Wm. Luffenham, r. *J. Bush*. Gerrance, r. *Bp. of Exeter*.
- Baldwin, N. R. Leyland, v. *N. R. Baldwin*. New-church, c. *Vic. of Whalley*.
- Bale, S. Sackville, Chidingstone, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Withyham, r. *Duke of Dorset*.
- Ball, D. Aldington, r. with Smeeth, c. *Abp. of Cant.* Sandwich, St. Mary, v. *Archd. of Cant.*
- Ballard, John, Cropredy, v. with Mollington, c. *Bp. of Oxford*. Wardington, c. *Bp. of Oxford*.
- Bampfylde, Ch. F. Hardington, r. Hemington, r. Dunkerton, r. *Sir C. W. Bampfylde*.
- Bampfylde, R. W. Huxham, r. with Poltimore, r. Torrington Black, r. with St. Giles, r. *Sir C. W. Bampfylde*.
- Banfater, Rev. Henry, Sprowston, c. Plumstead, Great, c. *Dn. and Ch. Norwich*.
- Bangor, Bishop of, Llanrhayader, r. with Cadwalladr, c. Llandyrnoe, r. with Molverley, c. Llanynis, r. Llandyffnan, r. with Itha, c.

These livings are annexed to the Sec, or held in *commendam* by the Bishop. The Bishop, whose name is *Majendie*, is also Residentiary Canon of St. Paul's. He is the son of a German parson, who held a situation in the royal household, and was a great favourite with the late "good old King," and his Queen. The Bishop received his education at Cambridge, and was preferred to a vacancy at St. Pauls, with which, on the translation of Cleaver to Bangor, he was empowered to hold the see of Chester. On the removal of the same prelate to St. Asaph, he was followed by *Majendie* to the bishopric which he now holds. Several of *Majendie's* relatives are well provided in the Cathedrals as Canons, Precentors, Vicars Choral, &c.

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Bankes, E. Stoke Bliss, r. *The King*. Corfe Castle, r. *Henry Bankes*, M.P.

E. Bankes is a prebendary of Gloucester, and also of Norwich, and a King's Chaplain. He is the son of H. Bankes, M.P. for Corfe Castle, and son-in-law of Lord Eldon. The living of Stoke Bliss being rated in the King's Book under twenty pounds a year, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, who is said to have given it as part of the marriage portion of his daughter. The Chancellor has two brothers-in-law in the Church, with five livings.

Bankes, J. Braitoft, r. *The King*, Cameringham, v. Dalby, c. *Lord Monson*.

Barber, T. Armley, c. *Vic. of Leeds*. Houghton Conquest, r. with Houghton Gildable, r. *St. John's Col. Camb.*

Barber, William Duffield, v. *Bp. of Lichfield*. Hedge, c. *Ch. to Duffield*. Quarndon, c. *Lord Scarsdale*.

Barker, B. Rockland, r. with Caston, r. *B. Barker, Esq.*

Barker, C. Hollyn, v. *Witherensea*, c. *Edw. Hy. Barker*.

Barker, F. H. Northchurch, r. *King as Prince of Wales*. Steppingley, r. *Duke of Bedford*. St. Albans, St. Stephen, v. *Edw. Barker*.

Barker, J. Wood Ditton, v. *Newmarket*, r. and All Saints, c. *D. of Rutland*.

Barker, Jno. Basslow, c. *Vic. of Bakewell*. Caldecot, v. *Camb.*

Barker, R. Astley, c. *Vic. of Leighton*. Manchester, St. Anne, r. *Bp. of Chester*.

Barker, T. jun. Kelburn, p. c. *Abp. of York*. Thirkleby, v. *Earl Fitzwilliam*.

Barker, Wm. Silverton, r. *Rev. Wm. Barker*. Clist, Broad, r. *Sir T. D. Acland*.

Barker, W. A. Haveringland, v. *Sequestered*. Lyndon, r. *T. Baker, Esq.*

Barlow, G. F. Burgh, r. *Sotterley*, r. *M. Barnes*.

Barnard, C. Drake, Barnetby Le Wold, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Bigby, r. Risby with Roxby, v. *R. E. Elwes*.

Barnard, R. Leighthorn, r. *Lord Willoughby de Broke*. Witney, r. and v. *Bp. of Winton*.

Barnard, Wm. Henry, Child's Wickham, r. *Sir H. Dashwood*, Water Stratford, r. *Marquis of Buckingham*.

R. Barnard is Prebendary of Winchester and a King's Chaplain. W. H. Barnard is Prebendary of Bath and Wells. The former is brother-in-law of Lord Willoughby de Broke. There is also an E. Barnard, Prebendary of Hereford.

Barneby, T. Stepney, r. *Oxford*. Edwin Loach, r. *Tedstone*, c. *Mr. Higginson*.

Barnes, F. Colyton, v. *Glaxton*, r. *Shute*, c. *Monkton*, c. *University of Cambridge*.

Barnes, Theo. Castle Ford, r. *The King*. Stangrave, r. *The King*.

Barnett, M. Cranwell, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Willingham, North, v. *A. Boucherett*.

Baron, John Sam. Boarstall, c. with Brill, p. c. *Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.*

Barrow, R. Halloughton, p. c. *Preb. of Halloughton*. South Muskham, v. *Preb. of Muskham*. South Wheatley, r. *Ch. to Southwell*. Barnoldby-le-Beck, r. *Ibid.* Rampton, v. *Preb. of Rampton*.

Barry, E. Wallingford, St. Leonard and St. Mary, r. with Sotwell, c. *The King*.

Barry, H. Draycott, corne r. *Miss Long*. Upton Scudamore, r. *Oxon*.

Barry, M. Down Hatherley, v. *The King*. Gloucester, St. Nic. c. *Corp. of Glou.*

Barter, C. Churchill, v. *The King*. Cornworthy, v. *H. Prideaux*. Buckland Monachorum, v. *Mrs. Chrymes*. Sarsdon, r. *J. H. Langston*.

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- Bartlam, J. Beoe, v. *Thos. Holmes*. Studley, c. *Sequestered*. Ponteland, v. *Oxford*.
- Bartlam, T. Wiston, v. *The King*. Eade, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.
- Bartlett, N. Closworth, r. *H. W. Portman*. Northover, v. *H. Chichester*.
- Bartlett, T. O. Swanage, r. *John Calcraft*. Sutton Montague, r. *R. Leach*.
- Bartlett, W. Newark, v. *The King*. Stoke, East, v. with Sireston, c. and Coddington, c. *Chan. of Lincoln*.
- Barton, C. Bocking, r. Monk Illeigh, r. *Abp. of Cant*.
- Barton, H. Eastchurch, r. *M. Barton*. Liverpool, St. Paul, r. *Corp. of Liverpool*.
- Barwick, J. Boughton Malherd, r. *Sir Hor. Mann, bt.* Charing, v. with Egerton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.
- Bas, Le, C. Webb, London, St. Paul, Shadwell, r. *Dn. of St. Paul's*. Darfield, v. with Worsborough, c. *Camb.*
- Bassett, H. Thoresby, r. *R. Bassett*. Glentworth, v. with Spittle, c. Saxby, St. Helen's, r. *Earl of Scarborough*.
- Brother of Lord de Dunstanville.
- Bastard, J. Stratfieldsay, r. Stratfieldsay Turgis, r. *Duke of Wellington*. Fifehead Neville, r. *Lord Rivers*.
- Bateman, Gregory, Easton all Saints, r. *Marquis of Exeter*. Pilton, r. *Sir G. Heathcote*.
- Bateman, S. Overton, c. *Ch. to Lancaster*. Farthingstone, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*.
- Bateman, T. Llanerchlydog, r. Dinas, r. *Thos. Lloyd*. Puncteston, r. Llanychaen, r. *Jno. Bateman*.
- Bates, G. F. Malling West, v. *B. Bates*, South Mims, v. *W. P. Hammond*.
- Bather, E. Tasley, r. *J. Morris*. Meole Brace, v. *Mrs. Bather*.
- Bathurst, H. Ashby-cum-Oby, and Thurne, r. *Bp. of Norwich*. North Creak, r. *E. Spencer*.
- Bathurst, R. Docking, v. *Eton Coll. on nom. of Bp. of Norwich*. Topcroft, r. *Bp. of Norwich*.
- Another Bathurst is Archdeacon of Norwich. They are nearly related to the Bishop of Norwich, who is brother-in-law to Lord Castlecoote, and the uncle of Lord Bathurst. The Bishop has four Archdeaconries, an hospital, and forty livings, in his gift. He was raised to the See of Norwich in 1803, and has been a steady supporter of the Catholic claims.
- Batten, J. H. D.D. Gretford, r. *The King*. Beesby, r. *Ibid*.
- Baugh, Job Walker, Ripple, r. with Queenhill, c. *Bp. of Worcester*. Didlebury, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Wexford*.
- Baugh, R. Burwarton, r. *B. Holland*. Ludlow, r. Leonard's, St. c. *The King*.
- Bawden, R. Satterleigh, r. *Jno. Bawden*. Warkleigh, r. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Baxter, R. W. Upton, c. *Ch. to Blewbury*. Kingsthorpe, c. Northamp. St. Pet. r. *St. Cath. Hospital, London*.
- Bayley, J. Merin St. c. *Bp. of Exon*. Stewkley, Gt. v. *Camb.*
- Baylis, Jos. Gloucester St. Mary de Crypt, r.—St. Owen, r.—All Saints, r. *The King*.
- Bayly, F. Turner, Glouc. St. John Bap. r.—St. Aldates, c. *The King*.
- Baynes, W. Rekenhall, Lower, r. and Upper, r. *R. Holt*.
- Bayton, W. S. Ford, r. Madehurst, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.
- Beadon, F. North-Stoneham, r. *J. Fleming*. Sulham, r. *J. Wilder*.

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Beadon, J. W. Fairley-Chamberlain, r. *P. Mildmay*. Christian-Malford, r. *Bp. of Bath and Wells*.

J. W. Beadon is Precentor of Brecon. *F. Beadon* is Prebendary of Bath and Wells; and a *R. Beadon* is Chancellor of the same diocese. The first two Beadons are brothers of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who owed his preferment to the circumstance of being tutor to the Duke of Gloucester.

Beath, P. B. Ilketshall, St. Marg. v. Capell, c. *Duke of Norfolk*.

Beauchamp, Brian, Cove, c. *Chapel in Tiverton*. Hawkrigde, v. with Withypoole, c. *Miss Wood*.

Beauchamp, T. W. H. Chedgrave, r. Langley, c. Buckenham Ferry, r. with Hassingham, r. *Sir T. B. Proctor*.

Beauvoir, P. Downham, r. *O. Beauvoir*. Wickford, r. *C. Hall*.

Becher, J. Thomas, Hoveringham, p. c. *Sir R. Sutton*. Midsummer Norton, v. *Oxon*.

Becher, M. T. Wooton Wawen, v. with Ullenhall, c. Henley in Arden, c. and Brearby, c. *Camb*.

Beckwith, E. J. London, St. Alban's, r. St. Olave, Silver-street, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's and Eton Col. alternately*. Tillingham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.

Bedford, T. Worcester, St. Helen's, r.—St. Alban's, r. *Bp. of Worcester*.

Bedford, T. F. Cornelly, c. *The Inhabitants*. Philleigh, r. *Trustees*.

Beebee, J. Presteign, v. with Kinsham, c. *Earl of Oxford*. Wisteston, c. *W. C. Hayton*.

Beetham, Wm. Keyworth, r. *Sir T. Parkins, bt.* Cortlinstock, r. *Ibid*.

Beevor, Miles, Bircham Newton, r. *Earl of Orford*, Toft Bircham, r. *Sir T. Beevor, bt.* Hethcill, r. Ketteringham, v. *E. Atkins*.

Another *Beevor* is in the Church with one living. They are the sons of Sir Thomas Beevor, bart.

Belcher, Paul, Heather, r. *T. Shirley*. Rotherby, r. *Mr. Perkins*. Mayfield, v. with Butterton, c. *Walt. Evans*.

Belfield, F. Tormhun, c. *M. Mullock*. Stoke Gabriel, v. *Fin. Belfield*. Exbourne, r. *F. Belfield*.

Belgrave, G. Cockfield, r. *Camb*. Stebbing, v. *Thos. Batt*.

Bell, Hy. Bawsey, r. with Fordham, c. *A. Hammond*. Bintry, r. Thimblethorpe, r. *Sir J. H. Astley*.

Bell, Phil. Stow-Bardolf, v. with Wimbotsham, r. *Mrs. Moore*. South Rungton, r. Holm, v. with Wallington, r. *Mr. Bell*.

Bellaman, J. Kirkby-Green, v. *The King*. Kyme South, c. *Sir A. Hume*.

Bellamy, J. W. Lond. St. Mary Ab. r. St. Laurence Pountney, c. *Camb*.

Bellman, E. Helmingham Great, r.—Little, c. *The King*. Pettaugh, r. *Earl of Dysart*.

Bence, Bence, Thorington, r. *B. Bence*. Redisham, c. *Rt. Sparrow*.

Bench, B. S. Beccles St. Mary, v.—St. Michael, r. *The King*.

Bennet, J. L. Thorpe, St. Mary, v. *The King*. Deuxhill, r. *V. Vickers*. Letchlade, v. *M. Morton*.

Bennet, T. Boconnock, r. with Letton, r. Broadoak, r. *John Freeman*.

Bennett, H. L. Crowlton, r. *Visct. Ashbrooke*. Newborough, c. Marchington, c. *Vic. of Hanbury*.

Bennett, Sam. Ulting, v. *J. Banks*. Hatfield Pev. v. *J. Wright*. Wakering Great, v. *Bp. of London*.

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- Bennett, T. Weston Turville, v. *Oxon.* Stone, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
 Bennett, T. Leigh, Nettlebed, c. with Pishill, c. — *Stoner.* Sutton Long, v. Lutterbourne, c. *T. L. Bennett.*
 Bennett, William, Littlebourne, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.* Cheam, r. *Oxon.*
 Bennett, Woolley L. Foxcott, r. *Duke of Buckingham.* Stratford Water, r. *Ibid.*
 Benson, D. Cockerington, St. Leo. v. *Bp. of Lincoln.* Strubby, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln.*
 Benson, William, Ashby St. Leodgare's, v. *J. Ashley.* South-Weston, r. *Oxon.* Hampton-Poyle, r. *Oxon.*
 Bent, Hugh, Highbray, r. *The King.* Jacobstow, r. *L. Burton.* Sandford, d. *Chamber of Crediton.*
 Bere, R. Carhampton, v. with Road Huish, c. *Mrs. Langham.* Morebatch, v. *T. E. Clarke.* Skilgate, r. *R. Bere.*
 Berens, Edward, Shrivenham, v. with Longcott, c. Watchfield, c. *The King.* Englefield, r. *R. P. W. Benyon.*
 Berjew, S. Sutton Bingham, r. *S. Harbin.* Thorne Falcon, r. *Robert Batten.*
 Berkeley, H. R. Cotheridge, c. *Himself.* Sheltsey Blauch, r. *Lord Foley.* Onibury, r. *Bp. of Hereford.*
 Berkeley, T. R. LL.D. Wooton, r. *Oxon.* Rugby, r. *Earl of Craven.*
 Berry, B. Chrishall, v. *Bp. of London.* Triplow, v. Foxton, v. *Bp. of Ely.*
 Bertie, Hon. Frederic, Albury, r. — Hincksey, S. c. Wooton, p. c. Wingham, r. *Earl of Abingdon.*
- Cousin of the Earl of Abingdon.
- Bethune, G. M. LL.D. Brunstead, r. *Earl of Abergavenny.* Worth, r. *Mrs. Bethune.* Nuthurst, r. *Bp. of Chichester.*
 Bevan, H. Whitton, r. *Bp. of St. David's.* Congresbury, v. *Queen's Hospital, Bristol.*
 Bewicke, C. J. Hallaton, r. Blaston St. Mic. c. *J. M. Grimwood.* Loddington, v. *C. Morris.*
 Biddulph, J. Birdinbury, r. *Sir T. Biddulph.* Frankton, r. *Incumbent.*
 Biederman, G. A. Flimstone, r. *J. C. Biederman.* Michaelstow near Cowbridge, r. *J. W. Biederman.*
 Biggs, Geo. Upton Warren, r. *Thos. Price.* Hales Owen, v. with Offchurch, c. Oldbury St. Nich. c. Cradle, c. *Lord Littleton.*
 Bigsby, T. Burton Joice, v. with Bulcote, c. *Earl of Chesterfield.* Beeston St. John, v. *D. of Devonshire.*
 Bingham, J. Calverton, v. *Preb. of Oxon.* Abkettleby, v. with Holwell, c. *Jas. Bingham, sen.*
 Bingham, J. Ball, London, St. Martin's Ludgate, *Bp. of London.* Gadesden, Gt. v. *Mrs. Halsey.*
 Bingham, P. LL.D. Berwick St. Jno. r. *Oxon.* Edmondisham, r. *G. Bingham.*
 Bingham, T. Norbury, r. with Snelston, c. *Mrs. Bingham.*

The *Binghams* are rather in *bad odour*. One of them lately passed through the *Insolvent Debtor's Court* to rid himself of trifling incumbrances, to the amount of £70,000, which he had incurred in some wild speculations. See *Times*, Dec. 1822. A Rev. R. Bingham, some time Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Minister of Gosport-chapel, acquired great notoriety, having been tried for perjury.

Birch, H. W. R. Reydon, v. with Southwold, c. Yoxford, v. *Lord Rous.*

- Birch, S. Lond. St. Mary Woolnoth, r. with St. Mary Wool Church, r. *The King and J. Thornton, Esq.*
- Birch, T. William, Stoke Wake, r. *H. Seymour.* Stanway, r. Oxon. Astley, c. *Sir R. Newdigate.*
- Bird, C. Christopher, Allendale East, c. *Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont.* Cholerton, v. with Chipchase, c. and Birtley, c. *T. B. Beaumont.*
- Bird, Ch. J. Dynder, v. *Duke of Norfolk.* Mordeford, r. *Lord Foley.*
- Bird, J. T. Rockland, r. *R. Kenison.* Gasthorpe, r. with Redlesworth, r. *T. Thornhill.*
- Bird, W. Crosby-Garret, r. *Dr. Burn and Mrs. Coulston.* Mallerstang, c. *Earl of Thanet.*
- Birkett, J. Ovingham, c. *T. C. Bigg.* Stranton, v. with Seaton, c. *Sir M. W. Ridley, bt.*
- Bishop, H. Ardleigh, v. *The King.* Chiddingley, v. *Duke of Dorset.*
- Bishop, J. D.D. Douling, v. with East-Cranmore, c. West-Cranmore, c. Downhead, c. and Stockland St. Nich. c. Mells, r. with Leigh on Mendip, c. *T. Harmer.* Brookthorpe, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester.*
- Bissett, Geo. Dauntsey, r. *Earl of Peterborough.* Malmsbury, v. *The King.* Corston, c. *Bp. of Bath.*
- Bissil, W. Whisendine, r. *E. of Harborough.* Folksworth, r. *W. Wilkinson.*
- Black, R. Copdock, r. with Washbrook, v. *Lord Walsingham.* Hutton, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's.* Catmere, r. *J. A. Houblon.*
- Black, W. Blaisdon, r. Lillinstone, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Gondors.*
- Blackburn, Jas. Gainford, v. with Whorlton, c. and Denton, c. *Trinity Col. Camb.*
- Blackburne, Fra. Raskelf, c. *Bp. of Chester.* Bellerby, c. *W. Chaytorn.*
- Blackburne, Thos. Crofton, r. Eccles, v. *The King.*
- Blacow, Richard, Liverpool St. Mark, c. *Robt. Digglesdc.* West-Derby, c. *Lord Macclesfield.*

This is the Parson who became so notorious for his libels on the late lamented Queen.

- Blakeway, John B. Shrewsbury, St. Mary, p. c. with Astley, c. *Mayor and Scholwater of Salop.* Savage Nyend, v. *The King.*
- Blanchard, J. Middleton on the Wolds, r. *Abr. Hoskins.* North Dalton, c. *J. Micklethworte and Miss Corthius.*
- Blatch, J. Basingstoke, v. with Basing, c. and Nateley, c. *Mag. Col. Oxon.*
- Blick, F. Wissett, c. *F. C. Hartopp.* Walton-on-Trent, r. with Rolleston, c. *Marq. of Townshend.*
- Bligh, Reginald, Romalldkirk, r. *John Hodgson.* Buckland West, r. *Lord De Dunstanville.*
- Blofield, T. C. Hoveton St. John, and St. Pet. v. *Bp. of Norwich.* Norton Bishops, v. *The Prebendary.*
- Blomberg, F. W. Bradford, v. with Holt, c. Stoke, c. Westwood, c. Wraxall, South, c. and Winsley, c. *Incumbent.* Shepton Mallet, r. *The King.*
- Blomfield, C. J. Chesterford, Great, v. —Little, r. *Earl of Bristol.* Lond. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, r. *Bp. of London.*

Archdeacon of Colchester. First patronised by Lord Spencer for his translation of *Prometheus.*

- Blundell, J. Crowland, r. *J. Whitshed.* Whapload, Drove, c. *Trustees.*

The Church.

- Blundell, J. Manton, r. *W. Dolyson*. Bromfield, d. *Mess. Hamilton and Moss*.
 Blyth, T. Knowle, r. Whitacre Over, c. *E. Knight*. Whitchurch, r. *Lord Digby*.
 Boldero, Geo. Binham, v. with Helloughton, v. with Rainham, v. *Mrs. Darby*. Kilverton, r. *The King*. Ixworth, p. c. *R. Cartwright*.
 Boldero, William, Carlton, r. with Willingham, c. *Lord Dacre*. Woodford, r. *Hon. W. P. T. Long*.
 Bolland, W. Swineshead, v. *Camb.* Frampton, v. *Mr. Tunnond*.
 Bolton, Wm. Nedging, r. with Hollesley, r. *Incumbent*. Brancaster, r. *Duke of Beaufort*.
 Bond, J. Ashford, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*. Bilsington, c. *Sir T. Ridoubt*.
 Bond, John, Freston, r. *E. Hassall*. Netherex, p. c. *Sir T. D. Acland*. Saltfleetby, West, r. *Oxon*.
 Bond, Wm. Steeple with Tyneham, r. *W. Richards*. Mutford, r. Whitacre, r. *Camb.*
 Bonney, H. K. Kingscliff, r. *Earl of Westmoreland*. Nassington, v. with Wood Newton, c. *Preb. of Nessington*. Yarwell, c. Thurlby, p. c. *Preb. of Carlton*.
 Bonney, T. K. Coningsby, r. *Sir G. Heathcote*. Normanton, South, r. *Chapel to Chesterfield*.
 Bonson, G. East-Barkwith, r. *G. R. Heneage*. Burgh-on-Bain, v. *The King*.
 Boodle, R. Radstock, r. *E. of Waldegrave*. Barkway, v. Compton Dando, v. *Bp. of Bath*.
 Boon, R. Stockerstone, r. *C. S. Duncombe*. Ufford, r. with Ashton, c. and Bainton, c. *Camb.*
 Booth, Ed. Friskney, v. *W. H. Booth*. Firsby, r. with Steeping, Great, v. *Jos. Walls*. Wainfleet, St. Mary, c. *Bethlehem Hospital*. St. Thomas, c. *Mr. Barnes*.
 Booth, Geo. Markham, W. v. *Abp. of York*. Elksley, v. *Duke of Newcastle*.
 Booth, L. Gwennap, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Oxon*. Illogan, r. *Ld de Dunstanville*.
 Boothby, Brooke, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, r. Kirby-in-Ashfield, r. *Duke of Portland*.

The Rector is son-in-law of Lord Vernon, who is brother of the Archbishop of York.

- Bosseley, Geo. Chesterfield, v. with Wingerworth, c. with Normanton, c. *Dn. of Lincoln*.
 Boudier, John, Grendon, v. *Cambridge*. Warwick, St. Mary, v. *The King*, Glendon Barf, v. *The King by lapse*.
 Boulter, J. Embleton, v. with Rennington, c. and Rock, c. *Oxon*.
 Boulton, Geo. Oxendon, Gt. r. *Henry Boulton*. Weston-on-Welland with Sutton, Bassett, v. *Lord Sondes*.
 Bouverie, J. Woolbeding, r. *Ld Robt. Spencer*. Tydd, St. Mary, r. *The King*.
 Bouverie, Hon. J. P. Pewsey, r. Hambleton, r. *Earl of Radnor*.

One of the *Bouverie's* is a son, the others are nephews of the Earl of Radnor. J P. Bouverie is a Prebendary of Salisbury.

- Bowdler, T. North-Ash, r. Ridley, r. *M. Lambord*.

The Church.

- Bowen, H. Orchard Portman, r. Taunton, St. Mar. r. St. James, c. *E. B. Portman*.
- Bowen, T. Birley, v. with Pyons Kings, v. *Saml. Peploe*. Guyting Temple, c. *Oxon*. Llanfihangel, Tredeyrn, *The King*.
- Bowes, T. F. F. Cowlam, r. *B. F. Bowes*. Barton le Clay, r. *The King*.
- Bowles, W. L. Dumbleton, r. *Lord Evesham*. Bremhill, v. with Highway, c. *Bp of Sarum and Abp. of Cant. alt.*
- Relation of Lord Northwicke, and Editor of Pope's Works; about whose merits there has latterly been a great deal of scribbling between the Pluralist and Lord Byron.
- Bowl, A. Ancroft, p.c. *Chapelry*. Bambrough, c. with Beadnell, c. *Lord Crewe's trustees*.
- Bowman, J. Bixley, r. with Framlingham Earls, r. with Ludworth, r. *Duke of Norfolk*. Glossop, v. with Charlesworth, c. *Earl Fitzwilliam*.
- Bowyer, Henry, Sunning-well, r. with Kennington, c. *Sir G. Bowyer, bt.*
- Bowyer, R. G. Allerton, North, v. Dighton, c. Brompton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Dor.* Howick, r. *Bp. of Durham*.
- Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of Durham. Author of a Sermon preached on presenting the colours to the Durham Volunteers.
- Boycott, W. Beaston, St. And. r. *W. Boycott, sinec.* Whitacre, r. *Saml. Boycott*.
- Boyes, T. Ratcliffe, r. *Oxon*. Stratton, r. *Thos. Masters*.
- Boys, D. Benenden, v. *C. Cartwright*. Brookland, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
- Brackenbury, Edw. Skendleby, v. *P. Burrell and Mrs. Brackenbury*. Snaith, c. Rawcliff, c. *H. Yarrowburgh*. Lusby, r. *R. C. Brackenbury*.
- Brackenbury, W. Halton-Holgate, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Burrell*. Hunbleby, v. *Duke of Ancaster*.
- Bradford, J. Ashenden, c. *Dn. and Canon of Ch. Church*. Dorton, p.c. *Sir J. Aubrey*. Exeter, Trinity, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.
- Bradley, W. Aldborough, v. *Lear Vernon*. Badesley Enson, p.c. *Inhabs. of Polesworth*. Fristone, v. *Earl of Stratford*.
- Bradley, W. S. Wambrook, r. *Chas. Edwards*. Timberscomb, v. *The Prebendary*.
- Bradridge, H. Gritworth, r. *Incumbent*. Slapton, c. *W. Paige*.
- Brandling, R. H. Rothwell, v. *C. I. Brandling, M.P. for Northumberland*. Castle Eden, p.c. *R. Burdon*.
- Bray, H. Pelham Brent, v. Pelham Furneaux, v. *Bp. of London*.
- Brazier, Jno. J. Cleobury, N. r. *Mrs. Brazier*. Whitmore, c. *Thos. Brazier*.
- Bree, W. Allesley, r. *S. Blencowe*. Bicknell, Church, v. *Earl of Aylesford*.
- Breton, M. D.D. Kennington, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Kenardington, r. Boughton-Aluph, v. *Incumbent*.
- Brewster, J. Eggescliffe, r. *Bp. of Durham*. Greatham, v. *Hosp. of Greatham*. Laughton, v. *Lady Irwin*.
- A Justice of Peace, and formerly Lecturer of Stockton-on-Tees.
- Brice, J. Asholt, r. *Incumbent*. Greinton, r. *S. Kekewith*.
- Bridgeman, Hon. E. Beckwell, r. *Marq. of Bath*. Marston Bigott, r. *Earl of Cork*.

The Church.

Bridgeman, Hon. George, Plemstall, c. *Sir H. Bridgeman, bt.* Wigan, r. *Weston-under-Lizard, r. Earl of Bradford.*

The Bridgemans are brothers of the Earl of Bradforte.

Bridge, C. Albourne, r. *Chas. Goring* Twineham, r. *Sir H. Goring.*
 Bridges, B. E. Bonnington, r. *D. Papelton.* Lenham, v. *Mr. Bridges.*
 Goodneston, c. *Sir B. W. Bridges.* Wingham, p.c. *Sir H. Oxenden.*
 Bridges, B. H. Danbury, r. Woodham Ferrers, r. *Sir B. W. Bridges.*
 Bridges, N. D.D. Hatton, p.c. ———. Henstridge, v. *The Preb.*
 Willoughby, v. *Oxon.*

Briggs, J. Bradwell, r. *The King.* Thornborough, v. *Lady Fermanagh.*
 Briggs, J. Alban's, St. Peter's, v. *Bp. of Ely.* Quainton, r. *Mrs. Ekins.*
 Briggs, T. Gransden, Little, r. *Bp. of Ely.* Pattiswick, d. *Bp. of Lond.*
 Bright, J. Alderton, r. *Jno. Parsons.* Grafton-Regis, r. *The King.*
 Bristol, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, Somersham, r. with Pidley, c. *Annexed to Reg. Prof. Div. in Cambridge.*

Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Britton, J. Bossall, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Durh.* Aclam, East, r. *Chanc. of York.*

Broadley, R. Cattistock, r. *P. Broadley.* Stinsford, v. *Earl of Ilchester.*
 Brocklebank, J. Compton-Abdale, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol.* Mel-
 bourne, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely.* Teversham, r. *Bp. of Ely.* Was-
 dale-Head, c. *St. Bee's Parish.* Whitbeck, c. *Mr. Park.*

Bromfield, T. R. Napton, v. *The King.* Grandborough, v. *Bp. of Lichfield.*
 Bromley, T. Bighton, r. *J. and E. Eyre.* Bishopstone, St. Mary, v. *Earl of Pembroke.*

Brooke, Ch. Blaxhall, r. *Agnes Ingleby.* Ufford, r. *Cambridge.*

Brooke, Jn. Elmstead, v. Whittleford, v. *Cambridge.*

Brooke, J. Colston-Basset, v. Gamston, r. *The King.*

Brookes, T. LL.D. Avening, r. *Dr. Brookes.* Mangotsfield, c. *Incumbent.* Horton, r. *Thos. Brookes, Esq.*

Brooks, W. Stallingsboro', v. *Bp. of London.* Coventry, St. Juo. r. *Mayor and Corp.*

Brooksbank, E. H. Healaugh, v. *Mr. Brooksbank.* Tickhill, v. *C. S. Foljambe.*

Brown, J. Bassenthwaite, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle.* Suttisbury, r. *Oxon.*
 Taddington, c. *Vic. of Bakewell.* Minting, v. *Cambridge.*

Brown, T. Seaton-Ross, c. *Camb.* Conington, r. *Bp. of Ely.* Hackthorne, v. *Jno. Craycroft.* Blacktofte, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham.*

Brown, W. Lond. Allhallows, Lombard-street, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
 Stonesfield, r. *Duke Marlborough.*

Brown, W. Frickley, c. with Clayton, c. *And. Ward.* Meiford, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph.* Horton, r. *Incumbent.* Farnham, c. *C. Long.* Hooton Pagnal, v. *Wakefield School.* Glemham, Gt. c. Lit. r. *Dudley North.* Saxmundham, r. *Chas. Long.*

Brown, W. R. Clackton, Lit. v. St. Osyth, c. *F. Nopan.*

Browne, Ch. Blownorton, r. *Incumbent.* Laiston, c. *Haberdashes. Comp. London.* Whitstone, r. *Thos. Browne.*

Browne, Hy. Hoby, r. *Incumbent.* Ayleston, r. with Glen, Lit. c. and Lubsthorpe, c. *Duke Rutland.*

Browne, J. H. Crownthorpe, r. *Lord Wodehouse.* Runhall, r. *Sir A. Wodehouse.* Cotgrave, r. *Earl Mauvers.*

The Church.

- Browne, L. R. Carlton, r. Kellishall, r. *Rev. B. Bence*.
 Browne, M. Eglwyscymmyr, r. *The King*. Hinckley, v. with Stoke Goldington, c. and Dadlington, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.
 Browne, T. Gorleston with Southtown, r. and Westown, c. *Mrs. Astley*.
 Browne, Wm. Launton, r. *Bp. of Lond.* Dallinghoe, r. *Incumbent*.
 Browning, F. Titchwell, r. with Meare, South, r. *Eton College*.
 Bryan, Chas. Preston, v. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Woolaston, r. *D. of Bedford*.
 Bryant, Ch. Lancaute, c. Woolaston, r. cum Alvington, c. *D. of Bedford*.
 Buchanan, G. Woodmansterne, r. Northfleet, v. *The King*.
 Buck, J. Fransham, Gt. r. *Incumbent*. Newton, West, r. *The King*. Appleton, v. *Oxon*.
 Buck, R. Fletton, r. *Lord Carysfort*. Yaxley, v. *The King*.
 Buckeridge, C. Bromley, Kings, c. *Chanc. of Lichfield*. Pulchrohon, r. *The King*. Lancarvan, v. ————.
 Buckeridge, R. Beighton, r. *Visct. Anson*. Edinghall, c. *Chanc. of Lichfield*.
 Buckland, Ch. Chelborough, West, r. *B. Cooper*. Trusham, r. *Sir W. de la Pole*.
 Buckle, Wm. Wrentham, r. *Miss Buckle*. Pirton, v. *Oxon*. Beddingfield, v. *J. J. Beddingfield*.
 Buckston, Geo. Bradborne, e. with Ballidon, c. *Duke Devonshire*. Shirland, v. *Geo. Buckston*.
 Budd, H. Bridewell, London, c. *Governors*. White Roothing, r. *R. Budd, M.D.*
 Bull, Nic. Ickleton, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Saffron Walden, v. *Lord Braybrook*.
 Bullen, Abm. C. Great Baddow, v. Woodham Mort, r. *A. Bullen*.
 Buller, R. Lanreth, v. Tavy St. Mary, r. *Jno. Bullen*.
 Bulmer, A. Haydon, r. with Irmingland, r. *W. W. Bulmer*.
 Bulmer, P. Orby, v. *Bp. of London*. Thorpe, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*.
 Bulwer, A. C. r. *Cambridge*. Corpusty, v. *Sequest.*
 Burford, J. W. Laver-Magdalen, r. *Incumbent*. Tottington, r. *Gov. of Chigwell*.
 Burgess, Geo. Atherington, r. *Fra. Bassett*. Halvergate, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Moulton with Tunstall, v. *Rev. H. Anguish*.

A relation of the Bishop of St. David's, and brother-in-law to the Duke of St. Alban's, who is son-in-law of Parson Thelwall, and brother-in-law to Parson Talbot. The Bishop is the son of a grocer at Odiham, Hants, where he was born, about 1755. His first patron was the Bishop of Durham, who gave him a Prebend, first in the cathedral of Salisbury, and afterwards at Durham, which he still holds. At Durham, he continued till the administration of Mr. Addington, (now Sidmouth,) who had been his companion at Winchester College, conferred on him, in 1802, the See of St. David's. In 1796, the Bishop married a Miss Bright, of Durham, half-sister of the Marchioness of Winchester.

- Burgh, Allen, London, St. Lawrence Jewry, v. St. Mary, Milk-street, r. *Bal. Coll. Oxon and Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.
 Burn, E. Birmingham, St. Mary, c. *Trustees*. Ashted, c. *Geo. Simpcor*.
 Burnaby, T. Leicester, St. Leonard, v. *By Sequestration*. St. Margaret, v. *Preb. of Lincoln*. Misterton, r. *The King, by Lunacy*.
 Burnaby, T. B. Ashfordby, r. Ashby Folville, v. *Hon. Jno. Grey*.
 Burney, R. A. Buckland Denham, v. *The Prebendary*. Rimpton, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

The Church.

Burrard, Geo. Middleton-Tyas, r. *The King*. Yarmouth, r. Shalfleet, v. Fobbing, r. *Sir H. B. Neale, M.P.*

This well-endowed pluralist is also a Magistrate and a King's Chaplain. He is brother to Sir H. Burrard Neale, M.P. and to Lady Rook, who has a pension, and son-in-law to Admiral Bingham.

Burroughes, E. Stow Langtoft, r. *Sir W. Rawlinson*. Taseburgh, r. *Sir Thomas Beevorbt.*

Burroughes, Jas. Birlingham, St. Andrew, with St. Edmund and St. Peter, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs.*

Burt, C. H. Cannington, v. *Incumbent*. Hoo St. Mary, v. *Mrs. Burt.*

Burton, Henry, Shrewsbury, St. Giles and Holy Cross, v. *Lord Berwick*. Madeley, v. *R. Kynastou*. Atcham, v. *R. Burton.*

Burton, Jas. Waddesdon, r. *Duke Marlborough*. Over-Worton, r. *W. Wilson*. Nether-Worton, p.c. *C. Cartwright*. Berkhamstead, Little, r. *Marquis of Salisbury.*

Busfield, J. A. London, St. Mary, Steyning, r. with St. Michael, Woodstreet. *The King and Parish alt.*

Lecturer of St. John the Evangelist and St. Anne, Westminster, alternate Morning Preacher at the Asylum, and Chaplain to Lord Mulgrave. A native of Yorkshire, and author of a *Fast-Day Sermon*.

Bush, Ed. A. Cant. St. And. r.—St. Mary Bred, r. *Archbishop twice, Dn. and Ch. once.*

Butcher, R. Holt, Wandsworth, v. *T. A. Ackworth*. Chesham, v. *Duke of Bedford.*

Butler, T. West Tisted, d. Warleham East, v. *Oxon*. Empshot, r. *J. Butler.*

Butler, Thos. Bentham, r. *E. Parker*. Whittington, r. *Rev. G. Hornby.*

Butler, W. Cerne Nether, c. *F. I. Browne*. Seabarrow, r. *Sir J. Mansfield*. Frampton, v. Bettescombe, r. *E. I. Browne.*

Several more *Butlers* are in the Church. *Rev. J. L. Butler, D.D.* is Head Master of Shrewsbury Grammar-school, and Prebendary of Lichfield. He married a daughter of Dr. *Apthorpe*, a pluralist. *W. Butler* is Morning Preacher of Charlotte-street-chapel, Pimlico. His son, *W. Butler*, is Lecturer of Brompton, and author of a pamphlet on the French Revolution.

Butt, E. Little Hinton, r. *Sir R. Carr Glynn*. Leake, v. *Oakburn School.*

Butt, J. M. Oddingley, r. *Lord Foley*. Stamford, St. Andrew and St. Michael with St. Stephen. Garston East, v. *The King, one turn; the Mayor, one turn; and the Marq. of Exeter, two turns.*

Butt, T. Kinnersley, r. *Geo. G. L. Gower*. Arley Over, c. *Lord Valentine*. Trentham, p.c. *Marq. of Stafford.*

Buxton, J. Bunwell, r. Carlton, r. *Incumbent.*

Son of Sir Robert Paxton, and uncle to J. J. Buxton, M.P.

Bythessea, J. L. Badgenton, r. *Marq. of Bath*. Leigh de la Meer, r. *H. C. Vince.*

Bywater, W. Anderby, r. Camberworth, r. *Mag. Coll. Camb.*

Cadwallader, D. Abden, r. *Earl of Pembroke*. Prenchurch, c. *Miss Price.*

Cage, Charles, Bredgar, v. *Sir E. Deering*. Leyborne, r. *L. Cage.*

Cage, Ed. Baddlesmere, r. Eastling, r. Newnham, v. cum Leveland, r. *Lord Sondes.*

The Church.

- Calvert, William, Hunsdon, r. Childerley, r. Pelham Stocking, r. *N. Calvert*.
- Cambridge, Ven. Geo. Owen, Elme, r. and v. cum Emneth, r. and v. *Bishop of Ely*.
- Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely.
- Campbell, C. Wesenham, All Saints, v. St. Peter, v. Shingham, r. Beechamwell All Saints, r. *The King*.
- Campbell, R. Owstone, v. *B. Clook*. Skelbrook, c. *Sir R. Perry*. Skirbeck, r. *Rev. V. Volans*.
- Campion, W. H. Westmiston, r. *Incumbent*. Street, r. *Mr. Lane*.
- Camplin, J. Coombe Florey, r. *The King*. Studley, r. *Mat. Brickdale*.
- Cane, W. A. London, St. Andrew Hubb, r.—St. Marg. at Hill, r. *Purish and Duke of Northumberland*, alt. Dodington, c. *Duke of Northumberland*.
- Canniford, L. Abingdon, St. Helen's, v. Dry Sandford, c. Shippon, c. Drayton, c. *The King*.
- Caparn, J. Leverton, r. *Rev. S. Partridge*. Toft, St. Paul and St. Peter, r. *The King*.
- Capel, Hon. W. R. Watford, v. Raine, Lit. r. *Earl of Essex*. Brother to the Earl of Essex.
- Capper, G. Blackenham, Lit. r. Gosbeck, r. *T. Vernon*. Wherstead, v. *The King*.
- Capper, J. Ashurst, r. *Duke of Dorset*. Wilmington, v. *Hon. G. A. H. Cavendish*. Lollington, v. *Bishop of Chichester*.
- Prebendary of Chichester.
- Cardale, George, Flitwick, v. *Du. of Bedford*. Milbrook, r. *Bp. of Winton*.
- Cardew, J. H. Curry Mallet, r. with Curland, c. *The King*. Salcombe, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Oxon*.
- Carlisle, W. Sutton Le Dale, r. *C. Kinnarsley*. Ipstones, c. *The Inhabitants*.
- Carlos, Jas. Thorpe St. Matthew, r. *The King*. Wortham Everard, r.—Jervis, r. *J. Patteson*.
- Carlton, H. C. Arrow, r. *Marquis of Hertford*. Exhall, r. with Wigglesford, c. *The King*. Preston on Stour, c. *Jos. West*.
- There are other Carltons in the church; they are relations of the Earl of Dorchester.
- Carlyon, T. St. Probus, v. with Merther, c. *Bishop of Exon*. Truro, r. *E. of Mt. Edgecombe*.
- Carr, Colston, Ealing, v. Old Brentford, c. *Bishop of London*.
- Carr, E. Quatt, r. Woolstaston, r. with Newchapel, c. *W. Whitmore*.
- Carr, John, Oakley Great, r. Hatfield Brantingham, v. with Ellerker, c. *Trinity Coll. Cambridge*.
- Carr, R. J. Brightelmstone, v. with West Bletchington, c. *H. C. Campion*. Bignor, r. *The King*.
- Carr, Thomas, Thorner, v. *The King*. Shudy Camps, v. *Cambridge*.
- Carr, William Aston, Tirrell, r. Tubney, r. *Oxon*.

These Carrs are well provided, and there are three more with valuable livings. The pluralist of Brighton is, also, Dean of Hereford. His father is the vicar of Ealing. His brother, Sir H. W. Carr, is a colonel in the army, and married Perceval's widow, with a pension of £2000 a-year, who is sister-in-law to Lord Arden, the great sinecurist and pensioner.

The Church.

Carrington, J. Exeter, St. Pancras, *Sequestered*. Topsham, d. Exeter, St. Martin, r. Coker, East, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Eron*.

Prebendary of Exeter.

Carrow, R. Broxholme, r. Carlton, North, p.c. *Lord Monson*.

Carter, J. Upton All Saints, v. *Sir W. Amcath*. Weston, v. *W. Vavassar*.

Carter, Jos. Barkwith, W. r. *C. D. Holland*. Goltho, p.c. with Bulington. c. *T. Mainwaring*.

Carter, S. Felthorpe, r. *Bishop of Norwich*. Ringland, v. *Bishop of Ely*.

Cartwright, E. Earnley, r. *Duke of Norfolk*. Goadby Marwood, r. *Amy Stafford*. Brampton, p.c. *Dean of Lincoln*. Parham, r. *Lord Zouch*.

Prebendary of Lincoln. Younger brother of *Major Cartwright*, the steady advocate of Parliamentary Reform. Dr. C. is an ingenious mechanic, and author of many useful inventions, for which he received a grant from Parliament of £10,000. He married, for his second wife, a daughter of Dr. John Kearney, Precentor of Armagh.

Carver, Chas. Aslacton, c. Horning, v. *Mrs. Bodham*.

Carver, W. J. Snetterton, r. *Lord Albemarle*. Winfarthing, r. *The King*.

Carwithen, William, Manaton, r. *Rev. G. Carwithen*. Exeter, St. Mary Steps, c. *J. H. Southcote*.

Casson, W. Norton by Twycross, r. *The King*. Thrushington, v. *Lord Essex*.

Castell, W. Brooke, v. *The King*. Threxton, r. *Bishop of Norwich*.

Cathcart, A. H. Kippad, v. Methley, r. *The King*. Ravenstone, v. *Earl of Winchelsea*.

Brother of Earl Cathcart, whose family get at least £27,000 a-year from Church and State.

Cautley, Thomas, Cambridge, St. Clement, c. St. Mary, Gt. c. *Camb. Griston*, v. *Bishop of Ely*. Sawston, v. *R. Huddleston*.

Cautley, W. Kirkburn, v. *The King*. Warter, v. *Lord Muncaster*.

Cayley, J. Terrington, r. *W. Dawson*. Wykeham, c. *Mr. Hutchins*. Brompton, v. *Sir G. Cayley*.

Chafy, William, Swalecliffe, r. *Earl Cowper*. Sturry, v. *Abp. of Canterbury*.

Challen, J. G. Shermanbury, r. *Miss Challen*. Bressingham, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.

Chaloner, John, Darrington, v. *Abp. of York*. Newton Kyme, r. *T. L. Fairfax*.

Chamberlayne, G. Weymouth, r. with Wyke Regis, r. *Bishop of Winchester*.

Chambers, A. Swinderby, v. *L. D. Fytche*. Auborne, v. *C. Neville*.

Chambers, Chas. C. Welwick, v. *R. C. Chambers*. Holmpton, r. *The King*.

Chambers, J. P. Spennall, r. *T. Chambers*. Hedenham, r. *N. Chambers*. Champnes, Thos. W. Cottesford, r. *Eton College*. Upton, v. *The King*.

Ogbourn, St. George, v. *Dean and Canons of Windsor*.

Chandler, Geo. Southam, r. *The King*. Treeton, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.

Chandler, P. Burnham Overy, v. *The King*. Hautboys, r. *Incumbent*.

Chaplin, Edw. Blankney, r. *I. Chaplin*. Norwell, v. Norwell, Overhall, v. Carleton-on-Trent, c. *Preb. of Norwell*.

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Chaplin, Rt. Averham, r. with Kelham, r. *The King*. Tathwell, v. *Bishop of Lincoln*.

Chaplin, W. Halton, W. r. *Archbishop of Canterbury*. Haugham, v. *Sir I. Chaplin*.

The Chaplins are cousins to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to C. Chaplin, M.P. for Lincolnshire.

Chapman, Leon. Edwalton, c. *W. Chaworth*. Wysall, v. *Viscount Gosford*.

Chapman, R. H. Cuxton, r. Tattington, v. with Brundish, c. *Bishop of Rochester*.

Chappelow, L. Burston, v. *The King*. Teddington, d. *Thomas Perkins*.

Charlesworth, J. Flowton, r. *Mrs. Thornton*. Ossington, p.c. *W. Cartwright*.

Charleton, C. Tynemouth, v. Shields, North, c. *Duke of Northumberland*.

Chartres, J. Godmanchester, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*. West Had-
don, v. *I. Whitfield*.

Cheap, A. Elvington, r. *The King*. Knaresborough, v. *Earl Rosslyn*.

Chester, Ch. Ayott, St. Peter, r. *Earl of Hardwicke*. Rettenden, r. *Bishop of London*.

Chester, W. Denton, r. *Abp. of Canterbury*. Woodrising, r. *John Weyland*.
Langford, r. with Ickborough, r. *Rt. Wilson*.

Chetwode, G. Ashton-under-Line, r. *Earl of Stamford*. Stratton-Audley, c. *Oxon*.

Chevallier, C. Cransford, v. *Rev. T. Chevallier*. Ellough, r. *R. Sparrow*.

Chilcott, J. Thurlston, r. *Incumbent*. Dean Priors, v. *Sir F. Buller*.

Childers, Rev. William Walbank, Beeford, r. *The King*. Cantley, v. *I. W. Childers*.

Chisholm, Ch. Eastwell, r. *G. F. Hatton*. Preston, v. *Abp. of Cant*.

Christopherson, J. R. Grainsby, r. *T. Sands*. Eagle, v. *Mrs. Buckworth*.

Church, Jos. Felmingham, v. *Bishop of Norwich*. Frettenham, r. with
Stanninghall, r. *Lord Suffield*.

Churchill, Benj. Appledram, p.c. Northleigh, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester*.

Churchill, J. D. Blickling, v. *Lord Suffield*. Henstead, r. *Rt. Sparrow*.
Cadeby, r. *Mrs. Pochin*. Sellstone, v. *Archbishop of York*. Er-
pingham, r. *Lord and Lady Suffield*.

Churchill, W. R. Winterbourne, St. Mart. v. *Bishop of Sarum*. Ander-
ston, r. *Lord G. Tregonwell*. Tomson, r. *Lord Dorchester*. Wither-
stone,

Chute, Thos. V. Moulton Great, r. Pickenham South, r. *W. Chute*.
Sherborne, St. John, r. *T. L. Chute*.

Clack, W. Ch. Moreton-Hampstead, r. Woolborough, d. with Newton-
Abbotts, c. *Viscount Courtenay*.

Clapham, Samuel, Christchurch, v. with Holdenhurst, c. *Dn. and Ch. of*
Winton. Gussage, St. Mic. r. *I. and R. Randall*. Great Ouseborn,
v. *The King*. Farnham, p.c. *Mrs. Pasler*.

This man is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, where he was educated. He was first patronized by Lord Loughborough, then Lord Chancellor, who presented him to the living of Great Ouseborn. As a remuneration for his Abridgement of the Bishop of Winchester's (Pretymann) Elements of Christian Theology, that prelate obtained for him the vicarage of Christchurch and the rectory of Gussage. He is an acting ma-

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gistrate for the county, and was lately diligently employed in compiling an Index to Burn's and Williams's Justice, Blackstone's, Hawkins', &c. law-books. What he is doing now we cannot say, unless writing for "My Grandmother's Review," or the Christian Observer.

Clark, J. Barrow, r. *Marquis Cholmondeley*. Duxford, v. *Cambridge*. Billingham, v. *Wolviston*, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.

Clarke, E. D. Harleton, c. *Camb.* Yeldham, r. *Sir W. Rush*.

Clarke, J. C. Colwall, r. *Archbishop of Canterbury*. Denton, c. *Chassely*. Clarke, Jas. S. Preston, v. *Preb. of Stowe*. Tillington, r. *Earl of Egremont*.

Canon of Windsor. Domestic Chaplain, Historiographer, and Librarian to the King. The Pluralist is the son of the late Rev. Edward Clarke, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, was formerly a Chaplain in the Navy, and owed his appointment in the royal household to his intimacy with Admiral Payne. He is author of a Life of Nelson, and established the periodical miscellany the Naval Chronicle.

Clarke, J. Foxall, r. and Brightwell, r. with Kesgrave, c. *Sir J. Shaw*. Cleydon, r. *Incumbent*. Dunkswell, v. *Mrs. M. Graves*. Weston-on-Trent, v. *J. Lane*.

Clarke, Lisc. Biddeston, St. Pet. Slaughterford, c. and St. Nich. r. *St. Mary's College, Winton*.

Prebendary of Hereford and Fellow of Winchester College. A relation an Archdeacon, and others with valuable preferments in Cathedrals.

Clarke, S. Chalkton, with Clanfield, r. and Idsworth, c. *Rev. J. C. Jervoice*. Cheriton, v. *The King*. Blendworth, r. *J. C. Jervoice*.

Clarke, T. Overbury, v. with Alston, c. Teddington, c. and Washborne, Lit. c. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.

Clarke, Thos. Micheldever, v. with Stratton, c. Popham, c. and Northington, c. *Sir Thomas Baring*. Owston, v. with Butterwick, W. c. *The King*.

Clarke, Thos. Worcester, St. Michael Bedwarding, r. *The King*. Tosmere, r. *Sir H. W. Dashwood*.

Clarke, Wm. St. Cross, r. *A. Adair*. Sheckling, v. *Earl of Cardigan*.

Clarkson, J. Barford, Gt. r. Roxton, v. *Cambridge*.

Clarkson, Townley, Hinxton, v. Swavesey, v. *Cambridge*.

Clay, Benjamin, Hockerton, r. *Mrs. Whetham*. Worlington, East, r. *Hon. N. Fellowes*.

Clay, Pelham, Chawley, r. Eggesford, r. *Hon. N. Fellowes*.

Clayton, John, Eversholt, c. with Frome St. Quintin's, r. *The King*.

Clayton, R. Dawley, c. Storchley, r. *J. Oakley*.

Cleaver, J. F. Corwen, r. with Rug, c. *Bishop of St. Asaph*. Coxwell, Great, v. *Bishop of Sarum*.

Cleaver, J. J. Holme Pierrepont and Adbolton, r. *Earl Manvers*. Appleton-in-the-Street, v. with Swinton, c. Hutton Ambo, c. *Camb.*

Cleaver, John, Edwinstow with Ollerton, c. Carburton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*. Crambe, v. *Archbishop of York*. South Leverton, v. Palethorne, c. *Dn. of Lincoln*. Slingsby, r. Ollerton, c. Wellow, c. *Earl of Carlisle*. Weston-in-the Clay, r. *Earl Manvers*.

Cleaver, Wm. Llanvaur, r. *Bishop of St. Asaph*. Wanlip, r. *Sir C. T. Palmer*.

J. F. Cleaver is Prebendary of St. Asaph. — Cleaver is Prebendary of Southwell. The Pluralists owe their preferments to their father, the late Bishop of St.

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Asaph, who died in 1815. The Bishop was tutor to the late Marquis of Buckingham, with whom he went to Ireland during his viceroyalty. His brother was first made bishop of Ferns, then archbishop of Dublin. He himself first obtained a prebend of Westminster, was next elevated to the See of Chester, and, after one or two more removes, to the See of St. Asaph. He married a Miss Asheton, sister of Wm. A. of Lancashire, from whom the present subjects are descended.

Clifton, Robert Matson, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester*. Worcester, St. Nicholas, r. *Bishop of Worcester*.

Clifton, W. Clifton, r. *Sir Ger. Clifton*. Lissington, r. *Dn. and Ch. of York*. Bramfield, v. *The King*.

Clowes, John, Grendon, r. *J. Bradshaw*. Manchester, St. John, r. *E. Byrom*.

This man is a zealous disciple of the late Baron Swedenborg.

Clutton, J. D.D. Kinnersley, r. *Thomas Clutton*. Lidney, v. with Ailberton, c. Briavells, St. c. Huelsfield, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.

A Canon of Hereford.

Coates, John, Addingham, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe*. Huddersfield, v. *Sir J. Ramsden*.

Coates, R. T. Steeple-Langford, r. *Oxon*. Sopworth, r. *Duke of Beaufort*.

Cobb, J. D.D. Charlbury, v. with Chadlington, c. and Hampton Gay, c. *Oxon*.

Cobbold, T. Wilby, r. *Mrs. Cobbold*. Woolpit, r. *Incumbent*.

Cockburn, L. D. H. Etwall, v. Norton in Hales, r. *The King*.

Cockburn, R. Bolney, v. *Preb. of Stowe*. Boxley, v. *The King*.

Cocker, W. B. Ruddington, v. with Bradmore, c. *Duke of Devonshire*. Bunny, v. *Sir T. Parkins*.

Cockin, W. Cherrington, r. *R. Prettingham*. Minchinhampton, r. *J. Pitt*.

Cockrane, J. Athol, Long Horsley, v. Manfield, v. *The King*.

Brother of Lord Dundonald and formerly Chaplain in the Army.

Coke, F. Aylton, r. *Earl of Oxford*. Glanstery, r. *The King*. Selleck, v. with Marston, c. and Pencoyd, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.

A Prebendary of Hereford.

Coker, W. K. Curry North, r. with Stoke St. Greg. c. and — Hatch, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Wells*.

Colby, S. Ellingham, Lit. v. — Gt. r. Thelnethan, r. *Dover Colby*.

Coldham, J. Anmer, r. *Jos. Coldham*. Stockton, r. *P. Randall*. Snettisham, r. *Henry Styleman*.

Cole, S. Brettenham, r. *The King*. Sithney, v. *Bishop of Exon*.

Cole, Thomas Buckby, Long, v. *Bishop of Peterborough*. Watford, v. *The King*.

Coleby, Geo. Colby, r. Thorpe Market, v. *Lord Suffield*.

Coles, J. Silchester, r. *Earl of Longford*. Southwick, d. *Mr. Thistlewaite*.

Collet, A. Aldringham, c. *Lord Huntingfield*. Heveningham, r. *The King*. Linstead, c. Thorpe, c. *Lord Huntingfield*.

Collett, W. Swanton Morley, r. *Sir J. Lambe*. Surlingham, r. *Rev. W. Collett*. Egmere, r. *T. W. Coke*.

Collins, J. Nicholaston, r. with Oxwich, r. *T. M. Talbot*. Ilston, r. *The King*. Cheshunt, v. Penrice, c. *Marquis of Salisbury*.

Collinson, S. D.D. Dowlish Wake, r. — West, r. *I. Hanning*.

Collyer, C. Brinton, r. with Thornage, r. *Sir J. H. Astley*.

Collyer, Ch. Bale, r. with Gunthorpe, r. *Incumbent*.

Colman, J. Swafeld, r. *The King*. Knapton, r. *B. Wigg*.

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- Colmer, John, Askerswell, r. *J. Bennett*. Cricket Malherbe, r. *Mr. Pitt*.
 Colson, J. M. Studland, r. *E. M. Pleydell*. Stratton, c. *Mr. Trenchard*.
 Colson, T. M. Piddlehinton, r. *Eton Coll.* Pilsdon, r. *Hon. C. Damer*.
 Charlminster, v. *Mr. Trenchard*. Linkenholt, r. *Mrs. Worgan*.
 Colston, T. E. Broadwell, v. with Holwell, c. and Kemscott, c. *E. F. Colston*.
 Colston, W. H. *D.D.* Clapton in Gordana, r. *Mrs. Colston*. Kenton
 Mandeville, r. *Rev. Geo. Stone*. Lydford, r. *E. F. Colston*.
 Coltman, Jos. Hameringham with Scrayfield, r. *Mrs. Coltman*.
 Colton, Caleb, Kew, v. Petersham, c. *Camb*.
 Columbine, P. Little Plumstead with Brundall and Wilton, r. *Miss Leigh*.
 Hardley, c. *Corp of Norwich*. Thurlston, r. *Mayor and Ald. of*
Norwich.
 Colville, Nathaniel, Lawshall, r. *H. L. Acton*. Baylham, r. *N. L. Acton*.
 Broome, r. *Mrs. Fowle*.
 Compton, J. C. Minstead, r. with Lyndhurst, c. *H. C. Compton*.
 Comyns, J. Bishops-Teignton, v. *The Preb.* Rackenford, r. *T. Melhuish*.
 Coney, Thos. Spergrove, r. with Batcombe, r. *B. Coney*. Chedzey, r.
Rev. T. Coney.
 Constable, R. Cowfold, v. *Bp. of Chichester*. Hailsham, v. *Mr. Hooper*.
 Cooke, C. Bromeswell, r. *Earl of Bristol*. Seamer, r. *Incumbent*.
 Cooke, Geo. Didmarton, r. Oldbury-on-the-Hill, r. *Duke Beaufort*. Tort-
 worth, r. *Oxon*.
 Cooke, G. Leigh, r. Broadwell with Addlestrap, v. *I. H. Leigh*. Wick
 Rissington, r. *The King*. Cubbington, v. Honingham, p.c. *I. H. Leigh*.
 Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Keeper of the Archives in the University of
 Oxford.
 Cooke, H. Sandy, r. *G. C. Yarboro*. Darfield, r. *Incumbent*.
 Cooke, J. *D.D.* Wood Eaton, r. *I. Weyland*. Begbrook, r. *Sir J. Dashwood*.
 Cooke, J. Birmingham, St. Bartholomew, c. *Rev. C. Curtis*. Swilland,
 v. Ripton Kings, r. *The King*.
 Cooke, John, Greenwich, c. *The Gov. of Hosp.* Dinton, r. *The King*.
 Cooke, R. Worsborough, c. *Chapelry*. Tortworth, r. *Oxon*.
 Cooke, Thos. Dilton Marsh, c. Westbury, v. with Bratton, c. *Precent.*
of Sarum.
 Cooke, T. L. Beckley, v. with Studley, c. *Rev. L. Cooke*. Brandeston,
 r. *Oxon*.
 Cooke, Wm. Hempstead, r. with Lessingham, r. *Camb*. Thurlby Firmin,
 v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Pipe, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.
 Cookson, Christ. Willingham Cherry, v. *G. Hutton*. Whittering, r. *Marq.*
Exeter.
 Cookson, J. George, Fordington, v. with Wrightlington, r. *Sarum Cath.*
 Cookson, J. Colmer, r. with Prior's Dean, c. *Jos. Cookson*. Harting, v.
Sir H. Fethestone.
 Coombe, T. London, St. Michael, Queenhithe, r. Trinity the Less. r. *Dn.*
and Ch. of St. Paul's.
 King's Chaplain. A native of America, and formerly Chaplain to the Marquis of
 Rockingham.
 Cooper, Bl. Luccombe, r. Yetminster, v. with Leigh, c. Chilborough, E.
 r. *B. Cooper*.
 Cooper, E. Ridware Hampstall, r. *Mrs. Leigh*. Yoxall, r. *Rev. T. Leigh*.
 Cooper, H. P. Great Hampton, c. *Oxon*. Evesham, All Saints, c. —
 St. Laurence, c. *The King*.

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- Cooper, J. M. Sutton Cheney, c. *Chapelry*. Peckleton, r. *S. Greaves*.
 Cooper, W. West Raisen, r. *Incumbent*. Waddingham, r. with Snitterby, c. *The King*.
 Cope, Geo. D.D. Bromyard, 3d Port. r.—v. with Stamford Bishops, c. and Wacton, c. *Bp. of Hereford*. Madley, v. with Tiberton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.
 Copleston, Ed. D.D. Purleigh, r. *Annexed to Pro. of Oriel Coll. Oxon*. Sutton at Hone, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*.
 Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Rochester. Dr. C. is the author of several polemical and political pamphlets, which have attracted some attention, though they are now apparently forgotten.
 Copleston, J. B. St. Thos. v. *J. Buller*. Upper Ottery, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.
 Copnor, Cornelius, Naunton Beauchamp, r. *The King*. Worcester, St. Peter, Gt. v. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.
 Corbey, S. Scrayingham, r. Leppington, c. Kirkbramwith, r. *The King*. Wortley, c. *Rec. of Yorkersley*.
 Corne, W. Tixall, r. *Oxon*. Swinnerton, r. *Mrs. Robinson*.
 Cornwallis, W. Elham, r. Wittersham, r. *Abp. of Cant*.
 Corsellis, T. Layer Marney, r. *N. C. Corsellis*. Wivenhoe, r. *Rev. N. Corsellis*.
 Cory, J. Kettlestone, r. *The King*. Sherford, r. *Marq. Townshend*.
 Costabadie, J. Wensley, r. with Bolton, c. *Lord and Lady Bolton*.
 Cotman, J. Langham, r. Sharnford, r. *The King*.
 Cotton, H. Adderbury, E. v. with Bodicott, c. *Oxon*. Barford, St. John, & and Milton, St. John, c. *Mrs. Lord*. Kemmys, r. *Ld Combermere*.
 Cotton, H. C. Penn, v. *Visc. Curzon*. Hinstock, r. *Sir C. Corbett*.
 Cotton, W. Chicheley, v. *C. Chester*. Audlem, v. Burledam, c. *Sir R. S. Cotton*. Adderley, r. *Sir C. Corbett*. Farnish, r. *C. Chester*.
 Coulthorpe, W. Breanchley, v. *G. Coulthorpe*. Southover, r. *The King*.
 Cove, Ed. Brimpton, v. *His Wife*. Woolhampton, r. *Miss Crewe*.
 Coventry, Thos. H. Croome, d. *Earl of Coventry*. Abitot, r.
 Cowling, W. Aldbury, v. *Treas. of St. Paul's*. Newton Blossomville, r. *John Wolfe*.
 Cox, J. Cheddington, r. Dalwood, c. *Incumbent*. Stockland, v. *Inhab.* Belchamp Otton, r. *Parson Wright*. Harpswell, c. *Sir T. Whicheste*.
 Cox, Rich. S. Wayford, r. *John Pinney*. Poorton, N. r. *T. Banger*.
 Cox, T. Haseley, r. Bagginton, r. *W. Davenport*. Coleridge, v. *Bp. of Exon*.
 Cox, W. Fuggleston, St. Pet. r. with Bemerton, v. Fovant, r. *Earl of Pembroke*. Langton-Herring, r. *The King*.
 Coxe, G. Withcall, r. *The King*. Winton, St. Michael, r.
 Coxe, W. Stourton, r. *Sir R. C. Hoare*. London, St. Peter ad Vincula, r. *The King*.

W. Coxe is Archdeacon of Wiltshire and Canon of Salisbury. He was travelling tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Cornwallis, and the late Mr. Whitbread. He is related to Sir John Hippisley Coxe and Lord De Dunstanville. The Hippisleys have numerous livings in the Church.

Crabbe, Geo. Trowbridge, r. with Staverton, c. Croxton Cerrial, v. *Duke Rutland*.

A very popular poet, who was Chaplain to the late Duke of Rutland, from whom he obtained his preferments, and whose funeral sermon he preached at Belvoir.

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Crabtree, Jas. Anston, p. c. Laughton, v. with St. John, c. *Chanc. of York*.
 Cracroft, B. West Keal, r. *R. W. Cracroft*. Elkington, S. r. *Lord Glastonbury*.

Cragg, Jos. Withcote, r. Ouston, c. *Sir J. Palmer*.

Crane, C. F. Faddington, c. *Bp. of London*. Stockton, r. *W. Marsh*.

Crawford, W. D. D. Milton, r. *Rev. C. Jackson*. Trottescliff, r. *Bp. of Rochester*.

Crawley, Ch. Flaxley, d. ——— Stow-Nine-Churches, r. *Sir T. G. Beevey*.

Crawley, J. L. Heyford, Lower, r. *Sir T. G. Beevey*. Holdenby, r. *The King*.

Crawley, R. London, St. Mary Cole, r. with St. Mildred, Poultry, r. *The King and Mercer's Comp. alt.* Rotherfield, r. *Earl of Abergavenny*.

Creswell, Ed. Lenton, v. Radford, St. Peter, v. *The King*.

Crewe, W. Barthomley, r. Warmingham, r. *Lord Crewe*.

A relation of Lord Crewe, whose family gets about £3,000 a year of the public money.

Crispen, A. J. Renhald, v. *J. Polhill*. Ravensden, v. *Duke of Bedford*.

Croft, J. Hythe, c. with Saltwood, r. Cliffe at Hone, r. *Abp. of Canterbury*.

J. Croft is Prebendary of Ely. He is son-in-law of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his father is a *Pluralist*.

Croft, R. Hornsey and Riston, r. *The King*. Rowley, r. *Sir R. D. Hilyard*.

Crofts, J. Berkhamstead, r. *The King*. Hurst, c. *Sir T. E. Winnington*.

Whissonsett, r. *Incumbent*. Stratton Strawless, r. *R. Marsham*.

Croker, T. Lowdham, v. with Pettistree, r. *The King*.

Crompton, T. Litton, r. with Cranworth, r. *B. G. Dillingham*.

Crook, Ch. Bath, St. Peter and St. Paul, v. St. Michael, r. Widcombe, c. *Mayor and Corporation*.

Croome, J. Bourton-on-the-Water, r. with Clapton, c. *Robert Croome*.

Cross, W. Amwell, Gt. v. Amwell, Lit. c. with Hoddesdon, c. *R. C. Elwes*.
 Halesworth, r. with Chedeston, v. *W. Plummer*.

Crowe, H. Billingford Pirston, r. Buckingham, v. Thorpe parva, r. *T. W. Coke*.

Crowe, W. Saxton, p. c. *Sir T. Gaschoigne*. Alton Barnes, r. *Oxon*.
 Llanymynech, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Crowther, S. London, Christ-church, Newgate-street, v. with St. Leonard's, r. *Bart. Hosp. and Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.

Croxton, R. Wetwang, v. with Fimber, c. *Preb.* Kirkby-Grindilith, v. *Miss Lillingstone*.

Cullock, Thos. Mac. Bradfield, St. And. v. *The King*. Wormley, r. *Sir A. Hume*.

Cullum, Jas. Thurlow, Gt. v. *The King*. Nacton, r. with Levington, r. *J. Vernon*.

Cumming, J. Rungton, N. r. with Setchy, r. *Cambridge*.

Cunningham, J. W. Harrow, v. Pinner, c. *Lord Northwick*.

Cursham, T. L. Mansfield, v. Wodehouse, c. *Dn. of Lincoln*.

Curteis, Thos. S. Seven Oaks, r. and v. *Mr. and Mrs. Papillon*.

Curteis, Ch. Birmingham, St. Martin, r. *W. Tennant*. Silihull, r. *Earl of Plymouth*.

A relation of *E. Curteis*, M.P. for Sussex. Two more *Curteis's* are in the Church, with two livings.

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Curtis, Geo. W. Leominster, v. with Stoke Priors, c. Docklow, c. and Ivington, c. *Eton College*.

A brother of Sir William Curtis, M P. for London.

Curtois, P. Hanworth Potter, r. *The King*. Branston, r. *P. Curtois*.

Curtois, R. Willingham, r. *Lord Middleton*. Luddington, v. *Mrs. Lister*.

Curzon, F. E. Micklover, v. with Fimbern, c. and Littleover, c. *Sir R. Wilmot*.

Uncles of Lord Curzon. Another Curzon, with one living, is a relation of Lord Scarsdale.

Curzon, D. F. Mugginton, r. with Weston Underwood, c. *Hon. Miss C. Curzon*.

Cust, Henry, Hatley-Cockayne, r. Sywell, r. Raisen Mid. Tupholm, v. *Earl Brownlow*.

Cust, R. Belton, r. *Lord Brownlow*. Snelland, r. *Lady Brownlow*. Hough, v. *The King*.

Cust, W. Danby Wisk, r. with Yeaforth, c. *Incumbent*.

H. Cust is a Canon of Windsor. Of the twelve canonries of Windsor, six are held by relatives of the Aristocracy. The *Custs* are brothers of *Earl Brownlow*, and related to the *Long* and *Bridgewater* families. See *Cust*, in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Dade, Thos. Bincombe with Broadway, r. *Cambridge*.

Dakins, W. W. London, St. Michael, Crooked-lane, r.

Dakins, W. W. LL.D. Asbeldam, v. *Bp. of London*. Colchester, St. James, r. *The King*.

Dr. Dakins is Precentor and Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain to the Duke of York. He is the author of several Volunteer and Fast-Day Sermons.

Dallaway, J. Slinfold, r. *Bp. of Chichester*. Leatherhead, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*.

Dalton, Thos. Carishbrooke, v. with Norwood, c. Newport, c. *Oxon*.

Dalton, Thos. Issells, St. r. Warren, v. Angle, v. *Chap. of St. David's*.

Dampier, H. Thomas, Crawley, r. with Hunton, c. *Bp. of Hinton*. West Wrattling, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*.

Dampier, J. West-Meon, r. with Privett, c. *Bp. of Winton*. Codford, St. Peter, r. *H. Kellow*. Wily, r. *Earl of Pembroke*. Langton Matravers, r. *Incumbent*. Pitcombe, c. Brewsham, S. c. *Sir R. C. Hoare*.

Dandridge, J. S. Rousham, r. Syresham, r. *Sir C. C. Dormer*.

Drake, John, Kelly, r. *A. Kelly*. Bradworthy, r. *The King*.

Darnell, W. N. Stockton, v. *Bp. of Durham*. Lastingham, v. *The King*. Durham, St. Mart, p. c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.

Dashwood, H. Caster, r. with Marketshall, r. *J. R. Dashwood*.

Dashwood, S. F. Sutton-Bonnington, St. Ann, r. *The King*. Stanford-on-Soare, r. *C. V. Dashwood*.

Daubeny, E. A. Hampnett, r. with Stowell, r. *Lord Stowell*.

Davenport, J. D.D. Stratford-on-Avon, v. with Holy Cross, c. Weston-on-Avon, c. *Duke of Dorset*.

Davenport, John, Tithby, c. with Cropwell, c. *W. Chaworth*. Radcliffe, v. *C. Pierrepont*. Shelford, c. *Earl of Chesterfield*.

Davenport, W. Capesthorpe, c. Siddington, p. c. *D. Davenport*. Oxhill, r. Ellaston, v. *Mrs. Price*.

Relations of D. Davenport, M P. for Cheshire.

The Church.

- Davers, Robert, Bradfield St. George, r. *Earl of Bristol*. Welnethan Little, r. and St. Clare Rougham, r. *Sir C. Davers*.
- Davey, Wm. Babingley, r. with Sandringham, r. *H. Henley*.
- Davie, C. Heanton, r. *F. Bossett*. Buckland Brewer with Putford, East, c. Bulkworthy, c. *The King*.
- Davies, D. Bayvill, v. *The King*. Martlethwy, v. Moylgrove, c. *C. J. Greville*.
- Davies, David, Farley Wallop, r. with Chiddesden, r. *Earl of Portsmouth*. Llanvernach, r. Bury, v. *The King*. Pennell, p. c. *Bp. of Bangor*. Penrhydd, r. *The King*.
- Davies, Ed. Llanbedr Paincastle, c. *Precentor*. Llanvairy Glwyn, r. *Bp. of St. David's*. Bishopston, r. *Bp. of Landaff*.
- Davies, Evan, Dorchester, All Saints, r. *Corporation*. Llanvrechva, c. *Archdeacon*.
- Davies, H. Tarrington, v. Stoke Edith, r. with Westhide, c. *E. T. Foley*. Pontfaen, r. *Bp. of St. David's*.
- Davies, J. Worcester, St. Clem, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*. Glooston, r. *Earl of Cardigan*. Llanrhidean, v. *Geo. Morgan*. Coventry, Trinity, v. *The King*. St. Nicholas-at-Wade, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Staunton Wyvill, r. *Earl of Cardigan*. Llandewy, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Llanydloes, r. *Bp. of Bangor*. Longworth, r. with Charney, c. *Oxon*.
- Davies, R. Erith, v. *F. B. Dashwood*. Horseley, v. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Leicester, St. Nich, v. *The King*. Gressingham, c. *Vic. of Lancaster*. Welton, v. *The King*. Tetbury, v. *R. Clerk*. Llanyarty Talylyn, r. ——— Malton, Old, c. St. Leonard and St. Mich. c. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Tadlow, v. *Camb.*
- Davies, R. Malwyd, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Towyn, v. with Penalt, c. *The King*. Llandulas, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
- Davies, T. Farndon, p. c. *Earl Grosvenor*. Besselsleigh, r. *W. J. Lenthall*. Coytiff, r. with Noulton, c. *W. H. W. Quin*. Llandeffel, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Llandewyr, c. *Bp. of St. David's*. Merther Divan, r. *P. Birt*. Llanfihangel Ystraed, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Bayton, v. *The King*. Treffilan, r. *Bp. of St. David's*. Sherrington, r. *Edmund Lambert*.
- Davis, F. D.D. Worcester, All Saints, r. *The King*. Pendock, r. *Lord Bellamont*.
- Davis, Geo. Grayne, v. *Miss Smith*. Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, r. *Rev. G. Davis*. Llanerville, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
- Davis, J. Bellingham, r. *Gov. of Greenw. Hospital*. Cerne Abbas, r. *Lord Rivers*. Kilhampton, r. *Lord Cateret*.
- Davis, T. Greop, c. ——— Fisherton Delamere, v. *T. Davis*. Idminston, v. *Bp. of Sarum*. Istraed, v. *Bp. of St. David's*.
- Davison, E. Durham, St. Nich. r. *J. Tempest*. Trimdon, c. *W. Beckwith*. Harlington, v. *Incumbent*.
- Davison, F. I. Chichester, St. Peter the Less, r. St. Mary's Hospital, c. *The King*. Donnington, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.
- Davison, Jno. Barnard Castle, c. *Vic. of Gainford*. Washington, r.
- Davy, C. Barking, r. Needham, Market, c. Combes, r. *Earl Ashburnham*.
- Davy, W. Barwick in Brakes, v. *Mr. and Mrs. Hoste*. Stanfield, r. *J. Davy*.
- Davy, W. Sandringham, r. *H. Henley*. Tuttington, v. *Bp. of Ely*.

The Church.

Dawney, W. H. Ashwell, r. *Lord Downe*. Sessey, r. *Marq. of Downshire*.
Thormanby, r. *Lord Downe*.

Brother of *Lord Downe* the patron.

Dawson, E. Alford, v. with Rigshy, c. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Sutton-in-Marisco,
v. *Prebendary*.

Dawson, F. Chislehurst, r. *Folkstone*, c. *Abp. of Cant.*

Dawson, Jos. Edmondbyers, r. *Muggleswick*, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.

Dawson, Isaac, Saltash, r. *St. Steph.* v. with Newport, c. *Thos. Edwards*.

Dawson, M. Rand, r. with Fulnetby, r. *H. Hudson*. Farlington, c. *Mar-*
ton, p. c. *Abp. of York*.

Day, Geo. Ersham, r. *Sir W. W. Daling*. Barton Bendish, All Saints, r.
Sir T. Berney. Norwich, St. And. Eaton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.

Day, Jer. Hethersett, r. with Cantelose, v. *Camb.* Seething, c. *Corp. of*
Norwich.

Dayrell, J. L. Stow, v. *Duke of Buckingham*. Lillingston Daytrell, r.
Rev. R. Dayrell.

Deacon, J. Carlton, r. *Norwich*, St. Ethelred, c. *Corp. of Norwich*.

Deacon, J. R. Harmston, v. Rowston, v. *S. Thorold*. Waddington, r. with
Meare, c. *Oxon*.

Deake, J. St. Brides, r. *T. Matthews*. Tatha, r. *R. Jones*.

Dealtry, W. Clapham, r. *H. Forster*. Skirpenbeck, r. *The King*. Clo-
thall, r. *Marq. of Salisbury*. Hatcliff, r. *Southwell Coll.* Watton, r.
A. Smith.

This well endowed Pluralist is also Chaplain to the Bishop of Bristol, and author of
several works in defence of *Bible Societies*.

Dealtry, F. W. Helmsleyover, r. *Wigginton*, r. *The King*.

Deane, G. H. Bentley, v. *John Deane*. Wenham, Gt. r. *Incumbent*.

Deane, R. Harling, W. r. *Miss Crofts*. Roudham, v. *R. Crofts*. Knets-
hall, r. *Miss Crofts*.

Dechair, R. B. Coldred, v. Postling, v. *Sibbertswould*, v. *Abp. of Cant.*

Decker, Thos. *Norwich*, St. Sim. and St. Jude, r. *St. Marg.* r. *St. Swith.*
r. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Deedes, John, Lagenhoe, r. *Earl Waldegrave*. Shellow Bowels, r. *Wil-*
lingdale Doe, r. *T. G. Bramstone*.

Deighton, W. Westfield, r. *Whinburg*, r. *Lady Howard*.

Delanhoy, T. Custon, c. *East Langdon*, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Langdon, West,
c. *Earl Guildford*. Westcliff, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*

Dennison, J. Great Hautboys, r. with Llammas, c. *Mrs. Howard*. Lod-
don, v. *Bp. of Ely*.

Dering, Ch. Ed. Pluckley, r. with Pevington, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Goodne-
stone, r. *Sir B. W. Bridges*. Fairsted, r. *Bp. of London*.

Devaux, H. Stapenhill, v. with Caldwell, c. *Marq. of Anglesea*.

Dewe, Jno. Bredsall, r. Calk, c. *Sir H. Harper*.

Dickens, Perry, Ploughill, r. *The King*. Witheridge, v. *R. Melhuish*.

Digby, C. Chinnock, c. with Chinnock, Mid. r. *Chisleborough*, r. *Lord*
Ilchester.

Digby, C. Bishops Caundle, r. *Lord Digby*. Penselwood, r. *Lord Ilches-*
ter.

Digby, Wm. Littleton, North and South, c. with Offenham, c. *Dn. and*
Canon of Ch. Church, Oxon. Crophthorn, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Worc.*

C. Digby is a Canon of Windsor. There are six Digbys in the Church, three of
whom are brothers of Lord Digby.

The Church.

- Diggle, W. Esher, r. *H. J. Pye*. Fifield, r. *The King*.
- Dineley, Geo. Churchill, r. *R. Berkeley*. Peopletton, r. *Mrs. Dineley*.
- Dixon, A. Maryport, c. St. Bridget's, c. St. John's, c. *H. Senhouse*.
- Dixon, G. Helmsley, v. Kirby Cold, c. *C. Duncombe*. Kirkdale, p. c. *Oxon*.
- Dixon, Jeremiah, Woolley, c. *G. Wentworth*. Preston, All Saints, v. *Abp. of York*.
- Dixon, J. Bilsdale, c. *Vic. Helmsley*. Ingleby, Greenhow, c. *Sir W. Foulis*. Humbleton, v. with Esternwich, c. *The King*. Ecclesfield, c. *Duke of Buckingham*.
- Dixon, J. Burton Pidsea and Tunstall, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York*. Garton-on-the-Wolds, *The King*.
- Dixon, M. Pitminster, v. *F. Milner*. Thornhill, r. Bildesthorne, c. *Parson Saville*.
- Dixon, T. Laceby, r. *J. Fandell*. Eyworth, v. *C. A. Pelham*. Legsby, v. *Sir H. Nelthorpe*. Stainton le Hole, r. *J. J. Angerstein*.
- Dobree, N. P. Wigginton, r. Furtho, r. *Oxon*.
- Dodd, Phil. S. Aldrington, r. *Camb.* Penshurst, r. *J. S. Sydney, bt.*
- Dodson, Wm. Edlington, v. *The King*. Well, r. with Claxby, r. *F. J. B. Dushwood*.
- Dodwell, H. Colsterworth, r. Harlaxton, r. *Preb. of S. Grantham*.
- Dodwell, Wm. Stoke, North and South, r. Easton, c. *Preb. of S. Grantham*.
- Dolignon, John, Wimbish, r. *Incumbent*. Gooderstone, v. *E. Horrex*.
- Domville, Wm. Munsley, r. *T. L. Jones*. Winforton, r. *Hy. Hobhouse*.
- Doncaster, Wm. Normanton-on-Trent, v. *Duke of Devon*. Winterbourne Basset, r. *Oxon*.
- Donne, Jas. Llanyblodwell, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Cranborne, v. *Marq. of Salisbury*. Carlton, South, p. c. *Lord Monson*.
- Doughty, G. C. Hoxne, v. Denham, v. *T. Maynard*. Martlesham, r. *Mr. Goodwin*.
- Douglas, Chas. Ripplingale, r. *Sir G. Heathcote*. Laxton, v. *Earl Mansvers*.
- Dowdeswell, Ed. Chas. Stanford Rivers, r. Langham, r. *The King*.
- A Canon of Christ Church, and brother of J. E. Dowdeswell, M.P. for Tewkesbury.
- Dowland, G. J. J. Turnworth, v. *Bp. of Sarum*. Winterbourne, Clenstone, r. *E. M. Pleydell*.
- Downes, W. H. Melchburn, v. *Lord St. John*. Thorpe Salvin, c. Wales, p. c. *Chanc. of York*.
- Dowsing, H. Aldby, r. North Barsham, r. *Earl Orford*. Hindringham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.
- D'Oyly, Geo. Lambeth, r. with Stockwell, c. Sundridge, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Christian Advotat in the University of Cambridge.
- Drake, J. D. D. Amersham, r. *W. Drake*. Deptford, St. Nicholas, v. *T. D. Tyrwhit*.
- Drake, T. Hackford, r. *G. H. Holley*. Keswick, r. with Intwood, r. *Mr. Drake*.
- Drake, Wm. F. Norwich, St. Stephen, r. Stoke Crucis, v.—Armeringhall, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.
- Drake, W. W. Harthill, p. c. *F. T. Drake*. Malpas, p. c. with Whitwell, c. and Chadd, St. c. *Sir C. Morgan*.

- Dreyer, R. Woughton, r. *W. Troulbeck*. Thwayte, St. Mary, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.
 Driffild, W. W. Erwarton, r. *Lady M. Chedworth*. Southchurch, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Drury, Geo. Akenham, r. with Claydon, r. *Parson Drury*. Whitton, r. with Thurlton, r. *Bp. of Ely*.
 Drury, M. Caldecot, r. Edworth, r. *W. Hale*.
 Duck, D. Danby, c. *Lord Downe*. Marton, v. Westerdale, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Dudley, Sir Henry Bate, bt. Willingham, r. *Bp. of Ely*. Bradwell, r. *T. Hamersley*.

Prebendary of Ely. The history of this reverend person is more diversified than the usual run of Pluralists. He is the son of the late Parson Bate, of Worcester, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and obtained, at an early age, the living of North Farnbridge, Essex, and the curacy of Leatherhead, Surrey. About 1775 he became concerned in the Morning Post newspaper, which he afterwards quitted, and was the original founder of the Morning Herald, of which paper till lately he was sole proprietor. In 1781 he purchased the advowson of the living of Bradwell, and expended nearly £30,000 in embanking and reclaiming land from the sea. In 1805 he was preferred to the valuable appointment of Chancellor of Ferns, with the rectory of Kilcoran annexed; and in 1812 was created a Baronet. He took the name of Dudley in compliance with the will of a friend who left him an estate, and about 1780 married a Miss White. Notwithstanding Sir H. being in Holy Orders, he was in early life engaged in several duels, particularly with Mr. Bowles, the husband of the Countess Strathmore, G. R. Fitzgerald, and M. de Morande, a confidential friend of the hermaphrodite, Chevalier D'Eon. The last time we heard of the Baronet was in Cobbett's Register, where it was stated he had been heading a party of dragoons, to quell the rioters of Ely. Sir H. is also an author; and, among other curious works, has published the Blackamore Washed White, the Flich of Bacon, the Magic Lantern, the Dramatic Puffers, the Woodman, &c.

- Dudley, J. Humberstone, v. *Incumbent*. Sileby, v. *W. Pochin*.
 Dudley, Wm. Aldridge, v. Barr, Gt. v. *Joseph Scott*, bt.
 Dukenfield, H. R. Reading, St. Giles, r. *The King*. Waltham, Lawrence, v.
 Duncombe, J. Dore Abbey, r. *Duke of Norfolk*. Mansel Lacy, v. *T. Price*.
 Dundas, T. L. Harpole, r. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Keyston, r. *Dundas*.
 Brother of Lord Dundas, and brother-in-law of Lord Milton.
 Dunn, J. Melton Parv. v. Preston, St. Mary, v. *Camb*.
 Dunne, Chas. Earl's Croome, r. *M. Dunn*. Eldersfield, v. *Mr. Lechmere*.
 Duprée, J. Mentmore, v. *R. B. Harcourt*. Toynton, All Saints, v. *Lady Willoughby*.
 Durell, D. Crowmarsh-Giff. r. *C. Turner*. Mougewell, r. *Bp. of Durham*.
 Dyer, C. Wm. Roothing Abbots, r. *Thos. Dyer*. Roothing Leaden, r. *The King*.
 Dyer, Nich. Allen, St. r. *Bp. of Exon*. Swimbridge, c. *Dn. of Eron*.
 Dymoke, J. Haltham, r. with Roughton, r. *L. Dymoke*. Wilkesby, r. *C. Dymoke*. Brinkhill, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Buckworth*.
 Dyson, H. Baughurst, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Wexham, r. *The King*,
 Eade, P. Cotton, r. *Incumbent*. Stowe Beadon, v. *Rev. J. Eade*.
 Earl, Nich. Swerford, r. with Showell, c. *T. Earl*.

The Church.

Earle, Edward, High Ongar, r. *Incumbent*. Laver, Lit. r. *R. Palmer*.
 Easton, Thos. Grantham, North, with Gunnerby, Gt. v. and Lowdon-
 thorpe, *Prebendary*.
 Easton, Wm. Eldon, r. *W. Hussey*. Mount Sorrel, c. *Vic. of Barrow*.
 Eaton, P. Eversden, Gt. r. *The King*. Eversden, Little, v. *Camb*.
 Eddowes, W. Bradley-in-the-Moors, p.c. *W. Holmes*. Caverswell, v.
R. Parker.

Eddy, J. Diddbrook, v. with Pinnock, v. Hayles, c. Toddington, v. with
 Stanley Pont, Large, c. *Lord Tracey*. Whaddon, r. *W. Long*.

Eden, J. Bristol, St. Nich. v.—St. Leonard, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*.
 Eden, Wm. Beaksbourne, v. Harbledown, r. *Abp. of Cant*.

Brother of Lord Auckland, and brother-in-law of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 His uncle *Richardson* is a Pluralist, and Chancellor of St. Paul's. The *Moore*s are
 cousins, and have numerous livings and sinecures.

Edgar, J. Falkenham, Gt. v. Kirton, r. Spexhall, r. *The King*.

Edgar, Miles G. Ipswich, St. Nicholas, c. *Parishioners*. Trimley, St.
 Mary, r. *The King*.

Edge, J. Webb, Bilborough, r. Strolley, r. *T. Webb Edge*. Sherbourne,
 p.c. Broxtow, c. *Incumbent*.

Edgell, E. West Allington, v. with Marlborough, c. South Huish, c. and
 Milton, South, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.

Edison, Geo. Thos. Ramsden Bellhouse, r. with Harfordstock, r. *J.*
Unwin.

Edmondson, W. Elsham, v. *W. Thompson*. Cadney, v. *Lord Yarboro'*.

Edwards, A. Bodney, r. with Great Cressingham, r. *The King*.

Edwards, E. Pedworth, v. *Marq. of Salisbury*. Oiford Cluny, r. *Bp. of*
London.

Edwards, Edw. Huntingdon, All Saints, r. St. John, r. *The King*. Lynn,
 Edmund, r. *S. Thornton*.

Edwards, H. Llanrwst, r. with Capel Garmon, c. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Edwards, John, Gileston, r. *Incumbent*. Berry Pomeroy, r. *Duke of So-*
merset.

Edwards, J. Ferriby, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Llandeudwg, v. *R. F. Tuberville*.

Edwards, P. Berry Narborum, r. Neath, r. with Llandwith, c. and Re-
 solven, c. *T. Edwards*.

Edwards, W. Letterston, r. *The King*. Uzmarton, p. c. Llangolman, c.
Chap. of St. David's.

Egerton, F. H. Middle, r. Whitchurch, r. with Tilstock, c. *Earl of Bridge-*
water.

A prebendary of Durham worth at least £2000 a year. He is the son of a late
 Bishop of Durham, and brother and heir apparent to the Earl of Bridgewater. His
 niece is wife of *Charles Long*, Joint Paymaster of the Forces and Pensioner, and whose
 wife is to have a pension after his death, and whose brothers have six Church livings;
 the Pluralist lives at Paris, and the immense income to which he is heir is said to
 amount to one thousand pounds a day!

Egerton, P. Malpas, r. *Mrs Egerton*. Tarporley, r. *Sir J. G. Egerton*.

Egremont, G. Crowle, v. with East Toft, c. *Mrs. Egremont*. Welton, St.
 Martin, r. *The King*.

Ekins, G. Chiddingfold, r. with Haslemere, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*.

Ekins, F. Morpeth, r. with Ulgham, c. *Earl of Carlisle*.

The Church.

- Eldridge, F. Newcastle, v. with Bettws, c. and Llaleston, c. *Sir H. Mackworth.*
- Elford, W. Lewe Trenchard, r. *Ar. Tremayne.* Petherwin, North, v. *D. of Bedford.*
- Ella, J. G. Wooton, St. Martin, r. *Miss Stevens.* Higham Gobion, r. *R. Lee.*
- Ellerton, Edw. D.D. Coulton, c. *Landowners.* Horsepath, c. *Oxon.*
- Ellicombe, W. R. Alphington, r. *Mrs. Ellicombe.* Clist, St. George, r. *J. Blackhall.*
- Ellicott, John, Exton, v. with Brafield, v. Lavendon, v. *Sir G. N. Noel.*
- Ellicott, William, Mablethorpe, r. with Stane, r. *Wm. Draper.*
- Elliott, L. W. Shipton Oliffe, r. Shipton Sollars, r. *The King.*
- Elliott, Robt. Huggate, r. *The King.* Wheldrake, r. *Abp. of York.*
- Ellis, F. Long Compton, v. *Eton College.* Shaldestone, r. *G. P. Scrivance.* Rockland, St. Mary, r. *Isaac Milner.*
- Ellis, J. Sibsey, v. *The King.* Leadenham, r. *S. Foster.*
- Ellis, John, Llanellian, v. Llangundemell, v. *Bp. of St. David's.* Llanbadrig, v. and Strensall, v. *The King.* Llankerrig y Druidion, r. *Bp. of St. David's.* London, St. Martin Outwich, Bishopsgate, r. Osbaldwick, v. *Merc. Taylor's Comp.* Strensall, v. *Prebendary.*
- Ellis, T. Little Compton, c. Gt. Milton, v. *Oxon.*
- Ellis, Thos. D.D. Llanfachraeth, r. with Llanynghencale, c. *Bp. of Bangor.*
- Ellis, W. Thames Ditton, d. Moulsey, East, p.c. *W. Atterwick.* Walton, r. *The King.*
- Ellison, Robt. Slaugham, r. *Mrs. Sergison.* Southease, r. *Hy. Chatfield.*
- Elliston, T. Haddiscoe, r. Monks Tolt, r. *Camb.*
- Elwin, Caleb, Bayfield. r. *H. Jodrell.* Ringstead, r. *Parson Styleman.* Melton Constable with Little Burgh, r. *Sir J. Atey.* Booton, r. *Mr. Elwin.*
- Elwin, Robert F. Harsgham, r. with Wilby, r. *T. Beecor.*
- Emeris, J. Stoughton, r. *Oxon.* Alvingham, p.c. with Cockerington, North, c. *Bp. of Lincoln.*
- England, Ven. W. Ower Moigne, r. ——— Winterbourne, St. Germain and ——— Carne, r. *Lady Damer.* Stafford, West, v. *Mrs. Hager.*
- Ethelston, Ch. W. Cheetham, c. *Rev. C. W. Ethelston.* Worthenbury, r. *Jn. Shreyfull.*
- Evans, A. B. Barnwood, v. Coln Rogers, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester.*
- Evans B. Southelmham, St. Margaret, r. St. Peter, r. *Alex. Adair.*
- Evans, D. Clyddee, r. *Bp. of St David's.* Llangan, v. *Preb. Llanstinan,* c. *W. Knox.*
- Evans, David, Headcorn, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Jordanston, r. *G. G. Vaughan.* Itled, p.c. *T. Payne.* Ruyton Eleven Towns, v. *The King.*
- Evans, D. Simonbourn, r. *Greenwich Hosp.* Dymock, v. *Incumbent.*
- Evans, E. Eriswell, r. *T. B. Evans.* Eccles, r. *Sir J. Lambe.* Hill Morton, v. *C. Nascombe.* Shawell, r. Sidestrand, r. *The King.*
- Evans, J. Peterstone, p.c. Pennarth St. Austin, v. with Leavernos, v. *W. Jones.*
- Evans, J. W. Bassingthorpe, v. with Welby, r. *Sir W. Manners.*
- Evans, L. Froxfield, v. *Dn. and Canon of Windsor.* Llanfihangel Genarglyn, v. Llanfihangel Gelindrod, v. *Bp. of St. David's.*
- Evans, M. Llangelibr, v. Llanfihangel Penbrin, v. with Bryngwn, c. *Bp. of St. David's.*

The Church.

- Evans, R. Kingsland, r. *Edward Lloyd*. Rosdye, r. *Bp. of St. David's*.
 Evans, R. Llanbadarn Vawr, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Everton, v. *Duke of Devonshire*. Pusey, r. *Bp. of Sarum*.
 Evans, T. Seavington, r. with Dinnington, c. and Chillington, c. *Earl Poulett*.
 Evans, W. Loweston, r. *Lord Cadogan*. Wigmore, v. with Lenthall Starks, c. *Bp. of Hereford*.
 Eveleigh, W. Aylesford, v. Lamberhurst, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*.
 Everard, Dan. Burnham Thorpe, r. *Lord Walpole*. Stanhoe, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Hoste*.
 Ewbank, And. Burghwallis, r. *Geo. Ewbank*. Londesbrough, v. *Du. of Devon*.
 Ewbank, J. Nafferton, v. *Abp. of York*. Thornton Steward, v. *Bp. of Chester*.
 Eyre, Charles Wolff, Hooton Roberts, r. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Kilmick Percy, v. Pocklington, v. with Yapham, c. *Dn. of York*.
 Eyre, John, Apesthorpe, v. *Preb. of York*. Babworth, r. *Hon. J. Simpson*. Headon, v. *Mrs. Eyre*. Barton in Fabis, r. *Abp. of York*.
 Eyre, W. Hillesdon, c. *Oxon*. Padbury, v. *The King*.
J. Eyre, whose daughter married a nephew of Lord Middleton, is Archdeacon of Nottingham, Canon of York, and Prebendary of Southwell.
 Eyton, J. Wellington, v. Eyton-on-Wildmore, r. *T. Eyton*.
 N.B. Two notes have been inadvertently omitted under this letter, at page 264 ; *J. L. Elliot* is an uncle of Lord Minto, a Pensioner of £1200 a year, and whose father was a Pensioner to the same amount. The Pluralist has a son a Captain in the Navy, and another a Writer at Bombay. *C. Ethelston*, we ought to have observed, is a Fellow of Manchester College, one of the *Parson Justices* who directed the memorable outrage of the 16th of August.
 Faber, Thos. Calverley, v. *The King*. Bramley, c. *Vic. of Leeds*.
 Faithfull, G. D. Eastwell, r. *G. F. Hatton*. Hatfield Bishops, r. *Marq. of Salisbury*.
 Fanshaw, Cl. R. Morton, r. *Mrs. Le Grys*. Morston, r. *Marq. of Townshend*. Fawley, r. *Mr. Freeman*.
 Farish, W. Cambridge, St. Giles, v.—St. Peter, c. *Bp. of Ely*.
 Farmer, T. Aspley Guise, r. *Duke of Bedford*. Chirbury, v. *Corporation of Shrewsbury*.
 Farrer, J. L. Cratfield, v. with Laxfield, r. *Lord Huntingfield*.
 Farrer, R. Ashley, r. *Parson Farrer*. Fawesley, v. *Sir C. Knightley*.
 Faulder, Jos. Rudham, East and West, r. *Marq. of Townshend*.
 Fawcett, E. Cockermouth, c. *Earl Lonsdale*. Hardrow, c. *E. Wortley*.
 Fawcett, Jas. Great Snoring with Thursford, r. *Camb*.
 Fawcett, T. Aynho, r. *W. R. Cartwright*. Greens Norton, r. with Silver-ton, c. *The King*.
 Fawsett, W. Castle Rising, r. with Roxdon, r. *Rd. Howard*.
 Fell, T. Cotton, Sheepy, Great and Little, r. with Ratcliffe, c. *Messrs. Wolfriston and Lane*.
 Fellowes, J. Easton, r. Shottesham, r. and v. *E. R. Fellowes*.
 Fenton, J. Doddington, r. with Whisby, c. *Lord Delaval*.
 Fenwick, C. F. Streat, r. with Walton, c. *Marq. of Bath*.
 Fenwick, John Thos. Northfield, r. with Crofton Hackett, c. *Geo. Fenwick*.
 Ferrers, E. Cheriton, r. with Kilmerston, c. and Tichborne, c. Wroughton, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

The Church.

Field, R. Mendlesham, v. *Pearson and Wyatt*. Sutton All Saints, v. *Oxon*.
 Fielding, Allen, Hackington, v. *Stodmarsh*, c. *Archd. of Cant*.
 Fielding, H. Crundale, r. *Sir J. Filmer*. Blean, v. *East-bridge Hosp*.
 Filewood, Jas. Stifford, r. *M. Hogarth*. Hedingham, r. *C. Stovin*.
 Finch, E. Meriden, v. *Bedworth*, r. *Earl Aylesford*.
 Finch, Heneage, Oakham, r. with Edgton, c. *Langham*, c. *Barleythorpe*, c.
 and Brooke, c. *Earl of Winchelsea*.
 Finch, H. Shelford, Gt. v.—Lit. r. *W. F. Finch*. Burleigh, v. *Earl of*
Winchelsea. Stanton, Long, v. *Bp. of Ely*.
 Finch, Thos. Barrington, v. *Camb*. Hauxton, Newton, v. with Newton,
 St. Mary, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*.

There are four more *Finches* with valuable livings. They are relations of Lord *Aylesford*, and the Earl of *Winchelsea*, the patron. *Heneage Finch*, a brother of the Earl of *Aylesford*, besides his five livings, is a King's Chaplain. His uncle, *D. Finch*, is Rector of a King's living, and Prebendary of Gloucester. Another uncle is Rector of Harpsden. Numerous *Finches* are in the Army, Revenue Department, the King's Household, and on the Pension-List.

Fisher, Ch. Ovington, r. *Tilbury*, r. *Jno. Fisher*.
 Fisher, J. Higham, r. *Caldecot*, r. *T. Fisher*.
 Fisher, J. Osmington, v. *Bp. of Sarum*. *Holcott*, r. *F. Montgomery*.
 Fisher, John, Dodford, v. *R. Andrews*. Guybern, c. *Vic. of Wisbeach*.
 Gillingham, v. with Motcombe, Stour, E. and W. c. *Bp. of Sarum*.
 Fisher, Jon. P. Faringdon, r. *Rockbear*, v. *Bp. of Exon*.
 Fisher, P. Elton, r. *Mess. Shafto and Hogg*. Whapload, v. *The King*.
 Stoke Canon, d. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.
 Fisher, Robert B. Bassildon, v. with Ashampstead, c. *Jno. Hopkins*.
 Fisher, Thomas, Idlicot, r. *T. Fisher*. Roach, St. r. *J. King*.

Nine more *Fishers* with one benefice each. They are all, we suspect, relations of the Bishop of Salisbury, and are an instance of that monopoly which is the disgrace of the Establishment. The Bishop was Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Duke of Kent. Having obtained a Prebend of Windsor and the Archdeaconry of Exeter, he was, in 1803, promoted to that See; and, in 1808, translated to Salisbury. He is Chancellor of the Order of the Garter and Precentor of Canterbury. His patronage is forty Livings and thirty-five Prebends, from which fund he has made a comfortable provision for his family. *J. Fisher* is Prebendary and Archdeacon of Salisbury. *P. Fisher*, beside his three Livings, has a Prebend at Norwich, and another at Salisbury, and is Head Master at the Charter-house. This man is really insatiable. His salary at the Charter-house is £800 a year, with a house, candles, vegetables, and an allowance for linen. He had a nephew lately on the foundation, and two sons exhibitioners at the Universities, with allowances of £80 a year from the Charity. The total value of his various preferments must be upwards of £3000 a year.

Fiske, R. Elmton, v. *Fulborn*, v. and r. *Wendon Lowth*, d. *J. Wilkes*.
 Fiske, T. Shimplingthorne, r. *Kettlebaston*, r. *Incumbent*.
 Fitzroy, Lord Henry Barnham, r. with Euston, r. *Fakenham*, Lit. r. *Duke of Grafton*. *Toppsfield*, r. *The King*.

Brother of the Duke of *Grafton* and Prebendary of Westminster. The Duke has Pensions out of the Excise and Post Office to the amount of £10,000 a year, and upwards.

Flamstead, R. D. Lambley, r. *R. D. Flamstead*. Radcliffe-on-Soare, v. *Chilbaston*, v. *Lord Curzon*.
 Flavell, J. W. Hunworth, r. with Stody, r. *W. Harbord*.

The Church.

- Fleet, Cr. Bryanstone, r. Durweston, r. *H. W. Portman*.
 Fleet, E. Tarrant Monks, v. with Hanford, c. and Launceston Tarrant, c. *The King*.
 Fleming, John, Bootle, r. *Earl Lonsdale*. Troutbeck, c. *Chapelry*.
 Fletcher, Jas. Penrith, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Barton High, v. *Earl Lonsdale*.
 Fletcher, John R. Quethiöck, v. *Bp. of Exon*. Ashford, v. *The King*.
 Bradfield, c. *Vic. of Ecclesfield*. Yarnecomb, v. *The King*.
 Fletcher, W. Bromfield, v. Dalston, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*.
 Fly, Henry, D.D. London, St. Trinity, Minorities, c. *The King*. Willesdon, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.
 Confessor of the King's Household, Priest in Ordinary to the King, Sub-Dean and Minor Canon of St. Paul's.
 Foley, T. B. Old Swinford, r. *Lord Foley*. Trissull, v. Womborn, v. *Hon. E. and Lady Foley*.
 Foley, J. Holt, r. with Lit. Witley, c. Llanglodwin, r. Maenchlochogg, v. *Lord Foley*.
 Foley, W. Claverdon, v. with Norton Linsey, c. *Archd. of Worcester*. Witley, Great, r. *Lord Foley*.
 Fonnereau, Ch. Wm. Ipswich, St. Marg. c. Tuddenham, v. *W. Fonnereau*. Clapton, r. *W. P. Williams*.
 Foord, H. Foxholes, r. *Mrs. Sykes*. Seamer, v. with Ayton, East, c. *W. J. Denison*.
 Footitt, J. Briggsley, r. West Ravendale, c. Upton, St. Peter's, v. *Southwell College*.
 Forby, Robert, Fincham, St. Mart. v. and St. Mich. r. *The King and Mr. Forby, alt.* Horningtoft, r. *Sir J. Berney*.
 Ford, J. Canterbury, St. George, r.—St. Mary Mag. r. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.* Hill Farrance, c.
 Ford, Rd. Wm. South Cerney, v. *Miss Moore*. Rissington, r. *The King*. Stowerpaine, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*.
 Forrest, R. Helperthorpe, v. Weatherthorpe, v. Upper Poppleton, c. West Lutton, c. York, St. Mary, New, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York*.
 Forster, J. Tunstead, v. with Ruston, S. c. *J. C. Clarke*. Sandal Kirk, r. *The King*. Ryther, r. *The King*.
 Forster, N. Mersey, East, r. and West, v. *The King*.
 Forster, W. South Pool, r. *B. Hayes*. Plymstock, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*. Clewer, r. *Eton College*.
 Forster, Wm. Ayston, r. Thistleton, r. *G. B. Brudenell*.
 Fortescue, George, St. Mellion, r. Pinnock, r. *J. Coryton*.
 Son-in-law of *Sir T. D. Acland*, M.P. and brother-in-law of *Wodehouse*, Dean of Lichfield.
 Forward, E. C. Combyne, r. *M. Edwards*. Lymington, r. *Incumbent*.
 Foster, A. Kingston, v. with Cotheleston, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*.
 Foster, Geo. Iliff, Breedon, v. with Staunton Harold, c. Ratby with Groby, v. *Earl Stamford*.
 Foster, J. Wickersley, r. *Miss Reeve*. Tosset, c. *Parson Knowles*.
 Foster, Thos. Hornfield, r. *Earl of Gainsborough*. Tinwell, r. *Marq. of Exeter*.
 Fothergill, Jas. Gainsborough, v. *Annexed to Preb. of Corringham*. Dalton Le Dale, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.

The Church.

- Foule, Fulw. W. Allington, r. *Earl Craven*. Amesbury, p. c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.
- Foulkes, H. Clynnog, r. Llandissil, r. *Oxon*. Yelford, r. *W. J. Lenthall*.
- Foulkes, J. Crostwick, r. *Bp. of Norwich*. Sutton, St. Michael, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*. Flitcham, p. c. *Sir T. L. Estrange*.
- Fowle, F. C. Elkstone, r. *Earl Craven*. Kintbury, v. *Parson Craven*.
- Fowle, T. H. Ottrington, North, v. with Thornton-le-Street, r. *Oxon*.
- Fowler, B. F. Asterby, r. *Lady Southwell*. Scamblesby, p. c. *Preb. of Melton Ross*.
- Fowler, Ch. Eaton, v. *Preb. of Eaton*. Rolleston, v. Woodborough, p. c. Morton, p. c. *Southwell College*.
- Fowler, H. B. Elmstone Hardwick, v. *The King*. Tredington, c. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Uttoxeter, v. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.
- Fox, T. Hatfield, v.—St. Laurence, c. *Sir H. Hetherington*.
- Foxley, T. Atherton, c. *R. V. Atherton*. Batley, v. Ratcliffe, r. *Lord de Grey*.
- Foxton, Geo. Queneborough, v. with Ragdale, c. *E. L. Loveden*.
- Foxton, Geo. Newton, r. *Tyrwhit Smith*. Twining, v. *Oxon*.
- Foyle, E. Chilcome, r. *Parson Boyles*. Kimpton, r. *G. Foyle*.
- France, J. Brandon, Lit. r. *F. Berney*. Buckenham, St. Martin, c. *The Inhabitants*.
- Francis, B. Edgfield, r. *J. Marcon*. Melford, Long, r. *G. J. Leero*.
- Francis, C. Mildenhall, r. *Mrs. Pocock*. Collingburn Ducis, r. *Earl of Aylesbury*.
- Francis, Jno. Canterbury, All Saints, r.—St. Mary Cast, r.—St. Mildred, r. *The King*.
- Francis, J. Banstead, v. *J. Francis*. Orgarswick, r. Willesborough, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
- Francis, J. P. Canterbury, Holy Cross, v.—St. Peter, r. *Thomas Powis*. Newenden, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Frank, Ed. Alderton, r. *Incumbent*. Hardwick, r. with Shelton, r. *The King*.
- Frankland, Roger, Dulverton and Yarlinton, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Wells*.
- Franklin, F. Attleborough, Maj. and Min. r. *Rev. R. Houghton*. Watton, v. *J. C. Houghton*.
- Frederick, C. Scotton, r. with East Ferry, c. *Sir J. Frederick*.
- Freeman, Henry, Alwalton, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Peterborough*. Everton, v. *Camb.*
- Freke, T. Down, St. Mary, r. *Parson Coffin*. South Tawton, v. with South Zeal, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.
- French, R. N. Osmaston, c. Weston-on-Trent, r. *Sir Rt. Wilmot*.
- Frere, T. Fenningham, r. Roydon, r. *J. Frere*.
- Fretwell, J. Raithby, r. Winceby, r. Covenham, St. Barth. r. Hallington, v. with Maltby, c. *The King*.
- Frewen, E. D. D. Frating, r. with Thorington, r. *Camb.*
- Frome, G. Puncknowle, r. *Incumbent*. Toller Fratorum, v. with Winford Eagle, c. Little Chincey, r. *F. J. Brown*.
- Froude, J. Knowstone, v. *Mrs. Froude*. Marland, c. *Mrs. Damer*.
- Froude, R. H. Darlington, r. *E. of Darlington*. Denbury, r. *Du. of Bedford*.
- Frowd, I. Bishop's Castle, v. Shrawardine, r. *Earl Powis*.
- Fryer, W. Cam. v. Stinchcombe, c. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Wheatenhurst, c. *Tom Moore*.

The Church.

Fulham, E. Guildford, St. Nich. r. *Dean of Sarum*. Peniton Mewsey, r. *Incumbent*.

Fuller, Robt. Fitz. Crowhurst, c. *Geo. Ruck*. Lingfield, c. *Rt. Ladbroke*.

Fuller, T. Chalvington, r. *J. T. Fuller*. Hooe, v. *G. V. Webster*.

Furey, Joah, Fordingbridge, v. with Ibsley, c. *Camb.*

Fynes, Ch. D.C.L. Cromwell, r. *Duke of Newcastle*. London, St. Margaret, r. *Bp. of London*.

Prebendary of Westminster, and cousin to the Duke of Newcastle. Author of a Loyal Sermon to the Volunteers of St. Margaret, on the consecration of their colours.

Gabbittas, W. Oving, v. Rodmell, r. *Precentor of Chichester*.

Gale, H. Eskrick, r. *Mr. Gale*. Hawkswell, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Gale*. Seamer, c. *General Corey*.

Gale, J. Angersleigh, r. *Incumbent*. Otterford, c. *R. Buncombe*.

Gambier, J. E. Langley, r. *Mrs. Bouverie*. London, St. Mary-le-Strand, r. *The King*.

Gamlen, S. Croxdale, p. c. Heighington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.

Gandy, John, Plymouth, St. Andrew, v. with Bridock, c. and Pancrass, c. Sampford Spiney, c. Weston Peverell, c. Stonehouse, c. *Mayor and Burgesses*.

Gandy, S. W. Kingston-on-Thames, v. with Richmond, v. *Camb.* Budeaux, St. c. *Chapelry*.

Gape, J. C. St. Alban's, St. Michael, v. *Lord Grimston*. Redburn, v. *Lord Verulam*.

Garbett, Jas. Marden, v. with Wisteston, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.

Garden, Edmund, Kington, v. *W. T. L. P. Wellesley*. London, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, d. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.

Gardiner, F. Coombe Hay, r. *J. Leigh*. Wellow, v. *E. Gardiner*.

Gardiner, J. Brailsford, r. with Osmaston, St. Martin, c. *Earl Ferrers*.

Gardiner, L. Birmingham, St. Philip, r. *The King*. Clive, c. *Mayor and Schoolmaster of Shrewsbury*. Condoover with Longnor, c. *E. W. S. Owen*.

Gardner, P. Gimmingham and Trunch, r. *Camb.*

Gardner, Thos. Brooksby, r. *G. Wright*. Willen, v. *Dr. Busby*.

Garnier, Thos. Bishop's Stoke, r. Brightwell, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

The patronage of the Church is an excellent resource for forming comfortable marriage-settlements. A son of the Pluralist married a daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester, and was portioned off with the Rectory of Droxford, a Prebend of Winchester, and the Mastership of St. Cross's Hospital, which has great patronage. A daughter married the second son of Lord Walsingham, who is Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Colbourne, and King's Chaplain. A son of this last man is Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Alverstoke and of Havant. The *Norths*, whom see, are relations to the former Bishop of Winchester, and have more than thirty *livings* shared among them.

Garrow, David William, Barnet, East, r. and c. Streatley, v. *The King*.

Son of Judge Garrow. He was presented to the Rectory of East Barnet by the Lord Chancellor, in 1815.

Gaskin, Geo. London, St. Benedict, Gracechurch-st. r. — St. Leonard, Eastcheap, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*. Stoke-Newington, r. *Prch. of Stoke-Newington*.

Lecturer of Islington, and author of a Jubilee Sermon in 1809.

The Church.

- Gaskin, W. Wreay, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle*. Walton, c. *Mrs. Dacre*.
 Gatehouse, R. North Cheriton, r. *His Wife*. Stoke Charity, r. *Oron*.
 Gatliff, J. Manchester, St. Mary, r.—St. James, c. *Manchester College*.
 Didsbury, c. *Rev. H. Brown*.
 Gauntlett, H. Cricklade, St. Samps. v. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*. Long-
 stock, c. *Sir C. Mill*. Olney, v. *Earl Dartmouth*.
 Gauntlett, S. Colerne, r. and v. *Sincure*. Portsea, v. *Winchester Col-*
lege. Clatford, p.c. *Eton College*.
 Gibbons, J. Collington, r. Thornbury, r. *D. J. Pitts*. Harley, r. and
 Kenley, c. *Sir W. Pulteney*.
 Gibbs, L. Brockdish, r. *S. Gibbs*. Cainby, r. *L. Monk*.
 Gibson, J. G. St. David, r. Lanthewy Skirrid, r. *I. Wilmot*.
 Gibson, Wm. Colney, r. *E. Knight*. Gilston, r. *Bp. of London*. Wick-
 ham, St. Paul's, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.
 Gilbanks, G. Denton Over, c. Farlam, c. Lanercost, c. *Earl Carlisle*.
 Gilbanks, J. C. Aspatria, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Culgarth, c. *R. Price*.
 Haile, c. *Earl Lonsdale*.
 Gilby, J. Barmston, r. with Ulrome, v. *Sir G. Boynton*.
 Gill, J. Pickwell, v. *Sir G. N. Noel*. Scraftoft, v. *E. H. Wigley*. Key-
 ham, c. *Chapelry*.
 Gilpin, T. Kirkby Wharfe, v. *Preb.* Nether Poppleton, v. *Abp. of York*.
 Girdlestone, J. L. Swanthorpe, r. *Mrs. Brooke*. Sherringham, v. *Bp. of*
Ely.
 Girdlestone, Theoph. Baconsthorpe, r. *Messrs. Chad and Fellowes*. Bod-
 ham, r. *T. V. Mott*.
 Girdlestone, W. Kelling, r. Salthouse, r. *T. Girdlestone*.
 Glasse, J. Burnham Westgate, r. Burningham, c. *Camb.*
 Glossop, Charles, Wolverton, r. with Roade, r. *Sir A. Baynton*.
 Glover, Geo. Cromer, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Billingford, r. *T. W. Coke*. Repps,
 South, r. *The King*.
 Glubb, Pet. Marland Peters, c. *Mrs. Damer*. Torrington, Lit. r. *Ld Rolle*.
 Goddard, H. Castle Eaton, r. *Parson Shepherd*. Longbridge, v. with
 Monkton Deverell, c. Maiden Bradley, c. *Marq. Bath*.
 Goddard, W. S. Bepton, r. *W. S. Poytuz*. Kingston, r. *E. I. Glynn*.
 Godfrey, Thos. Melton-Mowbray, v. with Burton-Lazars, c. Freeby, c.
 and Welby, c. *P. Godfrey*.
 Goforth, F. Whitechurch Can. v. with Stanton St. Gabriel, c. and Chid-
 cock, S. c. *Bp. of Bath and Wells*.
 Goldesborough, J. Slimbridge, r. *Oxon*. Winterbourne Monkton, r.
 Shepton Montacute, v. *Earl Ilchester*.
 Gomm, Wm. Bramdeane, r. Ham, r. *Bp. of Winton*.
 Gooch, J. Benacre, r. with Easton Bavant, r. and Northalls, v. *Sir T.*
Gooch.
 Gooch, John, Billesley, r. Saxlinghamthorpe, r. Nethergate, r. Sharring-
 ton, r. *Sir T. Gooch*. Whitford, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
 Gooch, R. North Cove, r. *The King*. Frostenden, r. *Sir T. Gooch*.
 Relations of *T. Gooch*, M.P. for Suffolk. An uncle, *John Gooch*, is Archdeacon of
 Sudbury. *J. L. Gooch* has the Rectory of Benager. See *Gooch* in the *Key to the*
Lower House.
 Goode, Amb. Terrington, r. and v. *W. Dawson*. Waddingworth, r. *The*
King.

The Church.

Goodenough, R. P. Carlton Lindrick, c. *Miss York*. Beelsby, r. *Southwell College*.

Goodenough, S. J. Broughton Poges, r. *Parson Goodenough*. Hampton, v. *The King*.

Both these Pluralists are Prebendaries of Carlisle. We apprehend they are relations of the Bishop of Carlisle, who is a *Goodenough*. The Prelate obtained the Deanery of Rochester in 1802, and in 1808 was promoted to the See of Carlisle, through the interest of Lord *Sidmouth*, his late brother having married the sister of the Peer.—Two more *Goodenoughs* with one living each.

Goodrich, B. Great Saling, v. Little Saling, v. *Mr. Goodrich*. Hardmead, r. *R. Sheddon*

Gordon, Geo. Chesterton, r. Hadoon, r. with Holme, c. *Earl Aboyne*.

A relation of the Earl of *Aberdeen*. Another relative is Dean of Exeter.

Gordon, Geo. Horbling, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Sedgbrook, r. Briggend, c. *The King*.

Gordon, Geo. Bentley Fenney, r. *Dr. Gordon*. Orston, v. Scarnington, c. Whittinton, r. Hambledon, v. with Braunston, p.c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.

Gordon, W. Darlington, p.c. *Earl Darlington*. Spaxton, r. *Incumbent*.

Gordon, Wm. Duns Tew, v. *Sir H. W. Dashwood*. Speldhurst with Tunbridge, c. *Incumbent*.

Gorton, Wm. Checkerell, W. r. *Lord Bolton*. Sherborne, v. *The King*.

Gossett, I. Datchet, v. *Dn. and Canons of Windsor*. Windsor, Old, v. *The King*.

Gough, Flein. Istraed Gunless, r. Colliven, c. *R. G. Aubrey*.

Gould, H. Butleigh, v. with Baltonsbury, c. *Hon. Jos. Greville*. Pen-
nard, E. v. *Bp. of Bath and Wells*.

Gould, J. Shoreham New, v. Beaconsfield, r. *Oxon*.

Govett, R. Staines, v. Ashford, c. *The King*.

Gower, G. L. Tattersfield, r. *W. L. Gower*. Maby, St. r. St. Mich.
Fenkeville, r. *Lord Fulmouth*. Titsey, r. *W. L. Gower*.

Graham, C. Thanington, c. *Abp. of Canterbury*. Waltham, v. and Pe-
tham, v. *Abp. of Cant. and Sir J. Honeywood alt. The Abp. this*
turn.

Graham, C. L. Hayton, near Pocklington, v. with Beilby, c. *Dn. of York*.

Graham, Ferg. Arthuret, r. Kirk-Andrews-on-Esk, r. *Sir J. Graham*.

Graham, J. Bewcastle, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle*. Brampton Abbas, r.
Brompton Brian, r. *Earl Oxford*. New Windsor, v. *The King*.

Graham, J. Cople, v. *Oxon*. York, St. Mary Sen. r. *Dn. and Ch. of*
York.—St. Saviour, r. *The King*.

Chaplain to *Earl Bathurst*.

Graham, Val. Bradley, r. *Sir J. Nettlethorpe*. Odell, r. *S. Bourne*.

Graham, W. Wardley, r. with Belton, c. *The King*.

Grant, J. F. Merston, r. Wrabness, r. *The King*.

Grant, Rd. Stanstead, v. *W. Heath*. Wennington, r. *Bp. of London*.

Gravenor, L. Langeview, c. *Sir H. Williams*. Parracombe, r. *A. N. M.*
St. Albyn.

Gray, Geo. Aylesby, p.c. Marton, r. *T. D. Tyrwhit*.

Gray, Robt. Twinstead, r. Yeldham, Lit. r. *The King*. Sunderland, r.
Bp. of Durham.

Prebendary of Durham. Author of a Jubilee Sermon, and a Discourse on the
Assassination of Perceval.

The Church.

- Gray, W. Lincoln, St. Mary Magdalen, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.
 Snarford, r. *The King*. Frithorpe, r. Lincoln, St. Nic. Newp. v.
Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln.
- Gray, W. Rounton West, r. *The King*. Haslingden, c. *Dr. Whitaker*.
- Grayson, I. Warthill, r. *Prebendary*. York, St. Mary Castlegate, r. *The King*.
- Green, C. E. Dalbury, r. *The King*. Trusley, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Coke*.
- Green, E. Greet, r. *Sir T. Edwards*. Edwin Radulph, r. *Mr. Robinson*.
 Ashford Bowdler, c. *R. H. Green*. Burford, 2d Port, r. *G. Bowles*.
- Green, H. Broadhembury, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*. Bristol, All Saints,
 v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*.
- Green, J. C. Rillington, v. *The King*. Thornton-le-Moor, r. *Bp. of Ely*.
 Birdsall, p.c. *Marq. Hertford*. Wharram-in-the-Street, v. *Lord Mid-*
dleton. Rustington, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.
- Green, J. Kilvington, South, r. *Camb*. Norton Corlparle, v. *E. T. Gould*.
- Green, T. Badby, v. with Newnham, v. *Oxon*. Ruscombe, St. Jas. c.
Prebendary.
- Green, T. Bramber with Botolphs, r. *Oxon*.
- Greene, G. K. Stedham, r. with Heyshott, r. *Lord Selsey*.
- Greenwood, Edw. Silton Over, c. *Earl Falconberg*. Longsledale, c. *In-*
habitants.
- Greenwood, Thos. Calne, v. Figheledean, r. with Plaitford, c. Berwick-
 Basset, c. *Treas. of Sarum*. Pitchley, v. *Bp. of Peterborough*.
- Greere, Dion. Tarrant Neville, r. with Heighton, r. *Bp. of Chichester*.
- Gregory, E. Hungarton, v. and r. with Wyvell, c. *Chapter of Windsor*.
 Langer, r. with Outhorpe, c. *Lord Howe*.
- Gregory, J. Elmstone, r. *H. Partridge*. Preston, near Wingham, v. *Dn.*
and Ch. of Cant.
- Gretton, W. Withington, v. with Preston Wynne, c. *Dn. of Hereford*.
- Greville, E. C. Bristol, St. Stephen, r. *The King*. Clevedon, v. *Bp. of*
Bristol.
- Greville, J. Duston, v. *Lord Melville*. Peasemore, r. *I. A. Houblon*.
- Greville, R. Bonsall, r. Edlaston, r. *Dn. of Lincoln*.
- Relations of the Earl of Warwick, whose family get upwards of £6000 a year
 from the taxes.
- Grey, Hon. and Ven. Thomas de, Calbourne, r. Fawley, r. with Exbury,
 c. *Bp. of Winton*. Merton, r. *Lord Walsingham*.
- The Honourable, Venerable, and Reverend Pluralist is a King's Chaplain, and
 Prebendary of Winchester. He is a brother of Lord Walsingham, and related to
 the Norths and Garniers, whom sec. Three more Greys are in the Church: one of
 them is brother of the Earl of Stamford, and is Rector of Whickham and Prebendary
 of Durham. Another relation of the Earl has a living worth £1500 a-year.
- Griffin, E. Bowden, Great, p.c. *Oxon*. Welham, v. *The King*. Drough-
 ton, r. *I. P. Hungerford*.
- Griffin, Edw. Ipswich, St. Peter, Rev. W. Fonnereau, and St. Stephen,
 r. *Lord Marsh*.
- Griffith, Dav. Bettws Bledrws, r. *Bp. of St. David's*. Kenderchurch, c.
Earl Oxford. Pencarreg, v. *E. Lovedon*. Julit, r. with Llanharan,
 c. Norton, v. *The King*.
- Griffith, John, Ely, St. Mary, c. with Chettisham, c. Brechva, c. Sputta
 and Istrad, c. Hinchill, r. Ismael, St. v. Llansaint, c. *Dn. and Ch.*
of Ely.

The Church.

Griffith, C. Disserth, c. with Bettwys, St. Mary, c. Llanbadarn, r. Llandegla, r. *Bp. of St. Davids.*

Grimshaw, T. S. Biddenham, v. *Lord Hampden.* Burton Latimer, r. *I. Grimshaw.*

Grimston, H. Halstow High, r. *C. Spooner.* Pebmarsh, r. *Earl Verulam.*

Chaplain to the King; uncle of Lord *Verulam*; and brother-in-law of Lord *Liverpool.*

Gridale, B. Chedworth, v. *Oxon.* Withington, r. *Hon. Miss Cornwallis.*

Grosvenor, R. Almer, r. Charburgh, r. East Morden, v. *R. E. D. Grosvenor.* Elmley, r. *Oxon.*

Cousin of Lord *Grosvenor*, and brother of *R. E. D. Grosvenor*, M.P.

Grover, J. S. Rainham, St. Margaret, r.—St. Mary, r. *M. Townshend.* Farnham Royal, r. *Eton College.*

Grylls, R. G. St. Breage, with St. Germoe, v. Curry, c. and Gunwallo Wynnaton, v. *The King.* Neot's, St. v. *Incumbent.* Luxulian, v. *J. C. Rashleigh.*

Guerin, Jos. Norton Fitzwarren, r. *W. Peachey.* Bagborough, W. r. *Archd. of Wells.*

Gunn, Wm. Barton Turf, v. *Bp. of Norwich.* Sloley, r. *Earl Orford.*

Gunning, P. Doynton, r. *The King.* Bathwick with Wolley, r. *Countess of Bath.* Newton St. Loe, r. *J. Langton.* Farinborough, r. *Bp. of Bath.*

Gunnis, F. Knapwell, r. *Mr. Gunnis.* Lessingham, r. *Camb.*

Gutch, J. Oxford, St. Glem. d. *The King.* Kirkby Underwood, r. *Bp. of Lincoln.*

Guy, G. Henfield, v. *Bp. of Chichester.* West Stoke, r. *The King.*

Gwillim, J. Breddenbury, r. *W. West.* Ingoldmells, r. *Miss Hutton.*

Gwynn, T. Tenbury, r. Rochford, c. *Mrs. Hill.*

Gwynne, Wm. Lewes, St. Michael and St. Peter, r. *The King.* Hamsey, r. *Sir B. W. Bridges.*

Haden, A. B. Saddington, r. Wednesbury, v. *The King.*

Haggitt, J. Addington, r. *Hon. V. Poulett.* Fen Ditton, r. *Bp. of Ely.*

Hale, H. Orcheston, St. Mary, p.c. *Camb.* Walden Kings, p.c. *P. Hale.*

Hale, H. Weston, v. *W. Hale.* Messing, v. *Earl Verulam.*

Hale, R. Goldsborough, r. *Earl Harewood.* Harewood, r. *Hon. A. Foley.*

Hall, Ch. H. Broughton, v. *Oxon.* Luton, v. *Marq. Bute.*

Hall, B. Coedgernew, c. St. Bride's Wentlog, p.c. Marcross, r. *Bp. of Llandaff.*

Hall, J. Chew Great, v. with Dundry, c. *Parson Lindsey.* Salmondby, r. *Incumbent.*

Hall, Jos. Bartlow, r. *W. Hall.* Dullingham, v. *C. Jefferson.*

Hall, R. Ellingham, r. *Lord Walden.* Gaveston, r. *W. Clayton.*

Seven more *Halls* with one living each. *Ch. H. Hall* is Dean of Oxford, and *B. Hall* is Chancellor of Llandaff. The Dean married a sister of Lord Torrington, and is related to *Byng*, M.P. for Middlesex. He is author of a *Fast-Day Sermon* delivered before the "Collective Wisdom" in the late war.

Hallett, R. S. Akemouth, v. Pancras, St. r. Rosedown, St. Pancras, *R. Bartlett.*

Hallward, J. Assington, v. Milden, r. *Parson Gurdon.* Stanton-on-Wolds, r. *Incumbent.*

Halton, J. Clapham, v. Chester, St. Peter, c. *Bp. of Chester.*

The Church.

- Hamilton, A. Benstead, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Knipton, r. *Duke Rutland*.
 Hamilton, A. London, St. Mary-le-Bow, r.—Allhallows, r. Honey-lane
 and St. Pancrass, Soper-lane, r. *Abp. of Cant. two turns; Grocers'
 Company one turn; Archbishop's this turn*. Loughton, r. *Miss
 Whitaker*.
 Hamilton, P. W. Winstone, v. *Chap. of Ely*. Shotwick, p.c. *Chap. of
 Chester*.
 Hamilton, R. Lond. St. Mart. Ironmonger-lane, r.—St. Olave Jewry, v.
The King.
 Hamley, E. Cusop, r. *Earl Oxford*. Stanton, St. John, r. *Oxon*.
 Hammond, F. T. Widford, r. *S. Partridge*. Quiddenham, r. *Earl Albe-
 marle*.
 Hammond, J. Hannington, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Charlecott, v. *Geo. Lucy*.
 Preston, r. *Tom Tubbs*.
 Hammond, R. Gayton Thorpe, r. Walton, East, r. *A. Hammond*.
 Hanbury, Thos. Burrow, r. Somerby, v. *W. Hanbury*.
 Hanbury, Wm. Harborough, r. *C. Smith*. Ch. Langton, r. with Thorpe
 Langton, c. with Tur Langton, c. *Parson Hanbury*.
 Hancock, T. Norwich, St. Helen, c.—St. Mic. r. with Longham, c. *Sir
 L. Blackwith*. Florence, v. *The Rector*.
 Hancorn, T. Barry, r. Michaelstow-le-Pitt, r. *R. Jones*.
 Hancox, G. Wasperton, v. *I. Lucy*. Knockling, r. *Earl Bradford*.
 Hand, J. T. Cheveley, r. Ousden, r. *Incumbent*.
 Hand, J. S. Dunton Wallet, r. *Camb.* Beaulieu, p.c. *Duke Montague*.
 Hankinson, R. Walpole, v. *T. Hankinson*. Bilney, W. p.c. *J. Dalton*.
 Pentney, c. *Sequest.*
 Hanmer, G. E. Overston, r. *Earl Brownlow*. Luddington, r. *The King*.
 Hanmer, T. W. Little Missenden, v. *Lord Curzon*. Simpson, r. *Sir J.
 Hanmer*.
 Hansell, P. Norwich, St. Martin-at-Oak, r. St. Jno. Bap. c. Worstead,
 v. *Ch. of Norwich*.
 Harbin, J. Barrow, North, r. *E. B. Portman*. Kingston, r. *Mr. Harbin*.
 Wheathill, r. *Mrs. Phillips*.
 Hardinge, C. Crowhurst, r. *J. C. Pelham*. Tunbridge, v. *Sir H. Har-
 dinge*.
 Brother of *Sir H. Hardinge*, M.P. for Durham, and Colonel in the Guards.
 Harding, John, Roothing Aythorpe, r. *J. Oldham*. Coychurch, r. with
 Peterstone, c. *T. Wyndham*. Hopesay, r. *M. Pilkington*.
 Harding, J. L. Loxhere, r. *J. P. Chichester*. Monkleigh, v. *Mrs. Saltern*.
 Harding, T. Adbaston, p.c. *Dn. of Lichfield*. Ranton, p.c. *Earl Aboyne*.
 Hardy, R. Walberton, v. *Abp. of Cant.* with Yapton Stoughton, v. *The
 King*.
 Hare, R. Hurtsmonceaux, r. *Mr. Hare*. Ninfeld, *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
 Harries, Geo. Rupa, v. Noltton, r. *The King*.
 Harrington, J. E. Sapcote, r. *J. F. Turner*. Chalbury, r. *Earl Pembroke*.
 Harris, A. Chilmark, r. *Earl Pembroke*. Gedney, r. *The King*.
 A Prebend at Salisbury and another at York. He is son of Lord Malmsbury, and
 son-in-law of Markham, Dean of York, whom see.
 Harris, J. Corby, r. *Duke of Buccleugh*. Dean, r. *Earl Cardigan*.
 Harrison, H. Pontesbury, r. with Longdon, c. *Bp. of Hereford*. Bow,
 Stratford, r. *Oxon*.

The Church.

- Harrison, H. Shimpling, r. *J. Buxton*. London, St. Sav. Southwark, r. *A Select Vestry*.
- Harrison, H. B. Bugbrook, r. *Mr. Harrison*. Warmington, r. *Incumbent*.
- Harrison, H. G. Little Stambridge, r. *Govs. Charter-House*. Thorpe Morieux, r. *J. H. Harrison*.
- Harrison, J. Grimsaigh, c. *Vic. of Preston*. Baltham, r. *T. Goultern*.
- Harrison, J. Marsk, v. *Sir T. Dundas*. Rushall, r. *Dr. Cooper*.
- Harrison, J. Flixborough, r. with Burton-on-Stather, v. *Sir R. Sheffield*.
- Harrison, T. Whitehaven Trinity, c. Corney, r. *Earl Lonsdale*. Nockholt, c. *Chapeltry*.
- Harrison, Wm. Fareham, r. Overton, r. and v. with Tadley, v. *Bp. of Winton*. Winterton, v. Limber, v. *The King*.
- Hartley, Jn. Boroughbridge, c. *Chapeltry*. Stow, p.c. Corringham, Gt. v. with Somerby, c. *Prebendary*.
- Hartopp, S. Cold Overton, r. Dalby Little, v. *E. H. Wigley*.
- Harvey, B. Alsager, c. *Lord of the Manor*. Blackmore, v. *The King*. Doddinghurst, r. *J. Henrick*.
- Harvey, E. Finningley, r. *J. Harvey*. Stapleford, r. *S. Smith*.
- Harvey, R. Eastry, v. with Worth, c. Ramsgate, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Harwood, J. Ewhurst, r. *J. Martingdale*. Laverstock, r. *J. Portal*. Sherborne, St. John, v. *W. Chute*.
- Haslewood, D. Aycliffe, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*. Durham, St. Mary, r. *The King*.
- Hasted, H. Bury, St. Mary, c. *Corporation*. Chedburg, r. with Ickworth, r. *Chap. of Worcester*. Braisworth, r. *Marq. Cornwallis*.
- Hatch, G. A. Lond. St. Matt. Friday-street, r.—St. Peter, East Cheap, r. *Duchess of Buccleugh and Bp. of London, alt.*
- Hatch, T. Old Shoreham, v. Washington, v. *Oxon*.
- Hathway, R. Ballingham, c. *Parson Russell*. Stretton near Sugwas, r. *Gov. of Guy's Hosp.*
- Haultain, F. East Ham, v. *Bp. of London*. Weybridge, r. *The King*.
- Hawes, H. Salisbury, St. Edm. r. *Bp. of Sarum*. Mellis, r. *The King*.
- Hawker, Rt. Plymouth, Mart. r. *Mayor and Burgesses*. Charles, r. *Mayor and Corporation*.
- Hawkesley, J. W. Knotting, r. with Souldrop, r. *Incumbent*. Little Marlow, v. *W. L. Anotonio*.
- Hawkesworth, A. Guiseley, r. with Horsford, d. *J. L. Fox*. Leathley, r. *The King*.
- Hawkins, C. Coaley, v. *The King*. Kelston, r. *Sir J. C. Hawkins*. Cowley, r. *The King*.
- Hawkins, J. Ducklington, r. with Cocktrup, c. *Oxon*.
- Hawkins, W. H. Oxford, St. Aldate's, r. *Oxon*. Farringdon, v. with Coxewell, Lit. c. *Mr. Hallet*.
- Hay, T. Belton, r. *Bp. of Norwich*. Repps North, r. *The King*.
- Hay, Wm. Robt. Ackworth, r. *The King, as Duke of Lancaster*. Rochdale, v. *Abp. of Cant.*

Prebendary of York, and the well-known Manchester magistrate. The Archbishop presented Hay with the vicarage of Rochdale, worth about £4000 a year, immediately after his memorable exploit on the Sixteenth of August.

- Hayes, Wm. Hazleden Mere, v. *Chap. of Durham*. Mucking, r. *Chap. of St. Paul's*.
- Hayter, G. Feering, v. *Bp of London*. Munden, v. *The King*.

The Church.

- Hayward, G. Frocester, r. *Lord Ducie*. Nympsfield, r. *The King*.
 Heath, B. Geo. Chattisham, v. *Eton College*. Creeting, All Saints, r.—
 St. Mary, r. *Sir C. Crespigny*.
 Heath, Geo. Piddletown, v. *Marq. Hastings*. Sturminster Marshal, v.
 with Hamworthy, c. Corfe Mullion, c. Sutton Courtney, v. and
 Litchet Minster, c. *Eton College*.
 Heath, W. Inkberrow, v. *Dr. Heath*. West Dean, r. with Grinstead,
 c. *F. Glossop*.
 Heathcote, G. Andover, v. with Foscot, c. *Winton College*. Hursley,
 v. with Otterburn, c. *Sir G. Heathcote*.
 Heber, R. Hodnett, r. with Weston-under-Redcastle, c. *Mr. Heber*.
 Moreton Say, c. *Mr. Price*.
 Heberden, T. Whimple, r. *Duke of Bedford*. Bishop Nympton, v. *Bp.*
of Exon.
 Helyar, J. Hardington Mandeville, r. *Incumbent*. Tollard Royal, r.
Parson Honeywood.
 Hemings, S. B. Wedington, r. *Incumbent*. Newbold Verdon, v. *G.*
Greenaway.
 Hemus, J. Puttonham, r. Padworth, r. *The King*.
 Henchman, F. Beckbury, r. *The King*. Nth Moreton, r. *Archd. Berks*.
 Henniker, A. B. Thornham, Gt. and Lit. r. *Lord Henniker*.
 Henville, C. B. Portsmouth, v. *Winton College*. Emsworth, c. *Trustees*.
 Bedhampton, r. *Incumbent*.
 Hepworth, J. Ardsley, West, p.c. *Earl Cardigan*. Gunton, r. with Ham-
 worth, v. Suffield, r. *Lord Suffield*.
 Herbert, G. Tibenham, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Burghclere, r. with Newtown,
 c. *Earl Carnarvon*. East Woodhay, r. with Ashmansworth, c. *Bp.*
of Winton.

Brother of Lord *Carnarvon*. Another brother holds the valuable rectory of Spof-
 forth, in Yorkshire, probably worth £4000 a year, and which is in the gift of Lord
Egremont.

- Heron, G. Lymme, r. with Warburton, c. *Sir P. Warburton*.
 Hesketh, R. Acton Burnel, r. with Acton Pigot, c. Langley, c. *Incum-*
bent. London, St. Dunstan East, r. *Abp. of Cant*.
 Heslop, L. St. Mary-le-Bone, r. Bristol, St. Augustine, v. and St. Mark,
 c. *The King*.

Archdeacon of Bucks, and prebendary of Lincoln. Altogether the venerable
 Archdeacon seems well provided for. He is author of a political pamphlet on the
 Property-Tax, and another on the Assize of Bread.

- Hetley, H. Aldworth, v. *Oxon*. Wilton, r. with Bulbridge, v. Ditch-
 ampton, v. Netherhampton, c. *Earl Pembroke*.
 Hett, W. Enderby Maris, r. *Incumbent*. Greetwell, c. *Ch. of Lincoln*.
 Lincoln, St. Paul, r. *Archd. of Lincoln*. Dunholme, v. *The King*.
 Nettleham, c. *Chanc. of Lincoln*. Thorpe-on-the-Hill, r. *Ch. of*
Lincoln.

Three rectories, a vicarage, and two curacies, are not enough for this Reverend
 Pluralist. He is Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the *Marquis of Stafford*.
 His recommendation to all these good things are—The Genuine Tree of Liberty, or the
 Royal Oak of Great Britain; a political squib of 1793; a Fast-day Sermon; Letter
 upon Restrictions on Dissenting Teachers, &c.

- Hewett, C. Pitsea, r. *Mr. Heathcote*. Greenstead, r. *The King*.

The Church.

- Hewgell, F. Littleborough, p.c. *J. Hewett*. Saundby, r. Wheatley, North, r. *Lord Middleton*.
- Hewitt, Geo. Cambridge, St. Botolph, r. *Queen's College*. Witton St. Marg. v. *Bp. of Ely*.
- Hewitt, J. D. Fillongheigh, v. *The King*. Maxtoch, v. *J. H. Leigh*.
- Hewitt, R. Lever, c. *Chapelry*. Westhorpe, r. *Incumbent*.
- Hewitt, Sir T. Timberland, v. *Sir T. Whichcote*. Sudborough, r. *Bp. of London*.
- Hicks, G. Burnsall, r. with Conistone, c. *Abp. of York*.
- Hicks, W. Whittington, r. *Mrs. Tracey*. Cubberly, r. *J. Elwes*.
- Higgins, S. Norbury, r. *C. B. Scrymshire*. Sherifhales, r. with Burleton, c. and Woodcote, c. *Marq. of Stafford*.
- Hilditch, Jno. Gayton, p.c. Stowe, c. *Mrs. Browne*.
- Hildyard, John, Bondey, v. *Lord Yarboro'*. Grimboldby, r. *Dudley North*. Horkstow, v. *Lord Yarboro'*.
- Hildyard, W. East Halton, v. Killingholme, v. *C. A. Pelham*.
- Hill, B. Collingtree, r. with Roade, c. Plumpton, r. *Parson Hill*.
- Hill, Hy. Buxhall, r. *Mrs. Hill*. Harleston, r. *J. Grisby*.
- Hill, Hy. Edm. Fenny Compton, r. *Oxon*. St. Martha, d. *Owners of Chilworth Estate*.
- Hill, H. Southampton Holy Rood, r. Oakley, r. *Oxon*.
- Hill, J. Bonchurch, r. with Shanklin, c. *Lord Scymour*.
- Hill, M. Sutton, St. Nich. r. St. Mich. c. *T. Gibbons*. Cannons Norton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.
- Hill, R. Berrington, r. with Ness Lit. c. *Lord Berwick*.
- Hill, R. Thornton, r. *Sir T. Shephard*. Sutton St. John, r. *Lord Berwick*. Upton Waters, r. *The King*.

One of the Hills is a brother of Rowland Hill, the Methodist Parson, and of Lord Hill, who has a pension of £2000 a year, and who has a relation Receiver-General of Shropshire. A brother-in-law with four livings.—The Rector of Berrington is brother of Lord Berwick. We cannot trace the other Pluralists of this name.

- Hinde, N. Poulton, v. *B. F. Hasketh*. Shiffnall, v. *G. Brooke*. Swinford Regis, r. *Lord Dudley and Ward*.
- Hinton, A. Norwood, c. *Chapelry*. Grandboro', v. *The King*.
- Hippesley, J. Stow, r. *J. H. Coxe*. Stanton Fitz-Warren, r. *Miss Hippisley*.

A brother of Sir J. Hippisley Coxe, an old political intriguer. See the Coxes, who are relations.

- Hird, J. Ellingham, v. *Eton College*. Monxstow, r. *Camb*.
- Hobart, Hon. and Very Rev. H. L. Hasely, r. *The King*. Nocton, v. Lond. St. Dionis, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant*.

This Honourable and Very Reverend Pluralist has two Deaneries, that of Windsor, the other of Wolverhampton. A brother is Canon of Hereford, and Rector of Beer Ferrers; of which rectory, his nephew, the Duke of Buckingham, is patron. Another Hobart, a son, we suspect, of the Plural Dean, has a valuable rectory, and Prebend of Wolverhampton. The Hobarts are related to the late *Londonderry* of blessed memory.

- Hoblyn, R. Colchester, All Saints, r.—St. Botolph, c.—St. Leonard, r. *Oxon*.
- Hobson, T. Over and Nether Compton, r. *R. Gooden*. Pentridge, r. Hermitage, v. *The King*. Lydlinch, r. *O. J. Fane*.

The Church.

- Hocken, W. jun. St. Mewan's, r. Phillack, r. *Parson Hocken, sen.*
 Hodges, H. Beckley, r. *Mr. Hooper.* Frittenden, r. *T. L. Hodges.*
 Hodges, T. Holmes, c. *Parson Salmon.* Radnor, N. r. *The King.*
 Hodgkin, C. S. London, St. Thomas, Southwark, d. *Gov. of St. Thomas's Hosp.* Caterham, v. *J. Hodgkin.*
 Hodgkinson, H. Arberfield, r. *R. A. Neville.* Shadingfield, r. *Lord Braybrooke.*
 Hodgson, E. Rickmansworth, v. Langdon, r. *Bp. of London.*
 Hodgson, F. Liverpool, St. Geo. c. *Corp. of Liverpool.* Ewelme, r. *Oxon.*
 Hodgson, F. Bakewell, r. with Beelly, c. Buxton, c. Shelden, c. Kniverton, c. and Money Ash, c. *Ch. of Lichfield.*
 Hodgson, R. Hillingdon, v. with Uxbridge, c. *Bp. of London.* Burgh, v. *The King.*

Dean of Carlisle, and a King's Chaplain; nephew of *Porteus*, the late Bishop of London. Several more *Hodgsons* in the Church with offices and dignities.

- Hodson, S. Thrapston, r. *The King.* Raveley, p.c. *Earl Sandwich.*
 Hoe, T. Clawson Long, v. *Lord Osborne.* Kinnolton, v. *Abp. of York.*
 Hogarth, G. Hogsthorpe, v. Huttoft, v. Mumby, v. *Bp. of Lincoln.*
 Hogg, M. Southacre, r. *B. Fountain.* Beechainwell, St. John and St. Mary, r. *J. Motteux.*
 Holbeck, C. Morchard Bps. r. *R. H. Tuckfield.* Farnborough, v. *W. Holbeck.*
 Holcombe, G. F. Arnold, v. *Duke of Devon.* Brinckley, r. *Camb.*
 Holcombe, J. Cocheston, r. *Sir W. Owen.* Rhosy Cryther, r. *The King.*
 Holden, Geo. Maghall, c. *Misses Blundel.* Tathamfell, c. *J. Marsden.* Harton, c. *Incumbent.*
 Holdsworth, Robt. Brixham, v. with Kingsweare, c. *The King.* Dartmouth, St. Sav. c. *Corporation.* Townstall, v. and Churston Ferrers, c. *Corp. of Clifton.*
 Hole, J. Broadwoodkelly, r. *Parson Hole.* Woolfardisworthy, East, r. *Parson Brent.*
 Hole, T. Doddiscombeleigh, r. Tawton, r. *Parson Holc.* Ashton, r. *G. C. Oxenden.*
 Holliwell, Geo. Riby, v. *M. Tombric.* Ripley, r. *Sir. J. Ingleby.*
 Holland, John, Long Crendon, c. *Duke Marlbro'.* Stoken Ch. c. with Aston Rowant, v. *The King.*
 Holland, J. Penmorfa, v. with Dolbenmaen, c. *Bp. Bangor.*
 Holland, R. Inwardleigh, r. Spreyton, r. *R. Holland.*
 Holland, S. M.D. Beaudesert, r. Poynings, r. Warehorn, r. *The King.*

This is a remarkable instance of the secular uses to which church property is applied by those who have the disposal of it. The Reverend Pluralist was originally a physician; but, happening to marry a daughter of Lord Erskine, while his Lordship held the Great Seal, he took Holy Orders, with a view to qualify himself for a share of the good things in the gift of his father-in-law. Erskine gave him the three Rectories, worth about £2000 a year, during the short period of his Chancellorship. He has also a Prebend at Chichester. *ERSKINE* has another son with a valuable Rectory. The *Ex-Chancellor* himself has a pension of £4000 a-year, which he has had since 1807, as a reward for his public services as Lord Chancellor, which office he only held *ELEVEN MONTHS*. His eldest son has a pension of £1700 a year, as retired Ambassador. His sister has also a pension. The proverb says, there is nothing like *making hay while the sun shines*, and this wholesome maxim seems to have been well observed

The Church.

by the noble lord while in office. Dr. *Holland* has written a book to vindicate the Clergy from the charge of neglecting their duties.

Holland, Wm. Farley Monkton, r. *Bp. of Sarum*. Chichester, St. And. and St. Mart. r. and St. Olave, r. *Dn. of Chichester*.

Holley, G. H. Hackford, r. with Whitwell, v. *G. Holley*.

Holliday, E. Carmarthen, v. Llanarth, v. with Llanhinol, c. *The King*. Blethvaugh, r. *St. David's*.

Hollingworth, J. B. London, St. Botolph, Aldgate, c. *R. Kynaston*. St. Margaret, Lothbury, r. and St. Christ-le-Stock, r. *Bp. of London*.

A Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and a Preacher at Whitehall.

Hollis, J. Chesterton, v. Goddington, r. *Oxon*. Haddenham with Cuddington, v. *Ch. of Rochester*.

Holme, J. Hollinwood, c. *Parson Lyon*. Freckenham, r. *Camb*.

Holme, T. J. Six Hills, v. *Lord Middleton*. Bustlingthorpe, r. *The King*. Ludford, r. *J. Kinchant*.

Holmes, J. Colesborn, r. *F. Eyre*. Sandeacre, c. *Prebendary*.

Holmes, J. Flixton, v. *J. Holmes*. Southelmham, All Saints, r. with Sancroft, r. *A. Adair*. Kildale, r. *R. B. Livesay*.

Holmes, J. Carlton Mincot, c. with Faceby, c. Sandhutton, c. with Thirsk, p.c. with Sowerby, c. *Abp. of York*.

Holmes, T. Woodton, r. *Mr. Suckling*. Holbrook, r. *S. Holmes*.

Holmes, Wm. Thimbleby, r. *J. Hotchkiss*. Normanton-on-Soar, r. *J. Harryman*.

Holt, G. Howell, r. *Mrs. Reynolds*. Staunton-in-Vale, r. *Misses Charlton*.

Holt, Geo. jun. Cuckney, v. *Earl Manvers*. Walesby, r. *Sir G. Saville*.

Holt, J. Glanford-Bridge, c. Gringley, v. *Camb*. Elston, r. *W. B. Darwin*. Kelstern, v. *Sir J. C. Hawkins*.

Holyoake, Hy. Bidford, v. Salford Priors, v. *Sir. G. Skipwith*.

Hook, J. Whippingham, r. *The King*. Candover Preston, r. with Nutley, c. *Ch. of Winton*.

Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Prebendary of Winchester, and King's Chaplain. Son-in-law of Sir W. Farquhar, Bart, and reputed author of two musical farces—*Jack of Newberry*, and *Diamond cut Diamond*; and of an Anti-Catholic Sermon, at St. George's, Hanover-square, which gave rise to a correspondence with Earl Grey.

Hooper, J. Stowell, r. *W. M. Dodington*. Coedcandlas, p.c. *Sir J. Owen*. Laurence, r. *The King*.

Hooper, T. P. Sompting, r. *E. Barker*. Kingston by the Sea, r. *W. Goring*.

Hooper, Wm. Carlton, r. with Chellington, c. *Lord Hampden*.

Hope, Ch. Sted. Derby, St. Alkmund, v.—All Saints, c. *Corp. of Derby*.

Hopkins, Tho. Donyatt, r. Earnshill, r. *R. T. Coombe*.

Hopkins, W. Fitz, r. *The King*. Ford, p.c. *W. E. Tomlinson*. Ilonington, *G. Townsend*.

Hopkinson, S. Haconby and Morton, v. Stainfield, c. Harmthorpe, c. *Bp. of London*.

Horlock, J. W. W. Box, v. *Incumbent*. Winford, r. *J. Morris*.

Hornby, G. Bury, r. and c. *Earl of Derby*.

The Church.

Hornby, H. Whitworth, c. *Mr. Starkey*. St. Mich. Church, v. *J. Hornby*.

Some more *Hornbys* are in the Church with one living each. One of them married a daughter of Lord *Derby*, and is brother to the M.P. for Preston. The total value of Church preferment, held by the *Hornbys*, is said to be £7000 a year.

Horne, Wm. Otham, r. *W. Henley*. Brede, r. *G. Horne*.

Hornsby, G. Aldsworth, p.c. Turkdean, v. *Oxon*.

Horseman, J. Whipsnade, r. *The King*. Little Gaddesden, r. *Earl of Bridgewater*.

Hoskins, J. Landinado, r. *Rev. C. Hoskins*. Harwood, d. *Sir H. Hoskins*.

Several *Hoskins* are in the Church, one of whom married a sister of Lord *Sidmouth*.

Hoste, D. Titteshall, r. with Goodwick, r. *T. W. Coke*. Hopton, r. *The King*. Wellingham, r. *T. W. Coke*.

Hotham, F. Burnham Norton, r. with Burnham Uphe, r. *J. Smith*. Dennington, r. *S. Long*.

Brother of Lord *Hotham*, M.P. for Leominster, an officer in the army, and one of the Treasury phalanx.

Housen, Hy. Bleasby, v. *Howerby*, v. *Southwell*, v. *Precent. of Normanton*. Broughton Brant, r. *Sir R. Sutton*. Aslacton, p.c. *Chapelry*.

How, S. Winterbourn Strickland, r. *Lord Dorchester*. Leigh, South, r. *Parson How*.

Howard, J. Morley, St. Botolph, r.—St. Peter, c. *B. N. Cooper*.

Howard, J. G. Derby, St. Mich. v. *The King*. Stanton, near Dale, c. *W. Woodward*.

Howard, C. Burythorpe, r. *The King*. Denbigh, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Howe, P. Isell, v. *W. Lawson*. Workington, r. *J. C. Curwen, M.P.*

Howell, J. F. Penrhynn, c. St. Gorron, v. St. Gluvian's, v. *Bp. of Eron*.

Howes, F. Wickham Market, v. Wickhamskeith, r. *Lord Thurlow*. Bawburg, v. Norw. St. Geo. r. *Ch. of Norwich*.

Howes, T. Thurston, c. Tharston, v. *Sir T. B. Proctor*. Fritton, r. *T. L. Hodges*.

Howlett, J. Gt. Ashby, v. *Earl Aylesford*. Foleshill, v. *The King*.

Howman, Arth. Ed. Shiplake, v. *Du. and Cns. of Windsor*. Burstow, r. *The King*.

Howman, R. F. Shipmeadow, r. *The King*. Burgh Mattishall, r. with Hockering, r. *J. Burney*.

Hoyle, R. Saltfleetby, r. *Earl Brownlow*. Granby, v. *Duke of Rutland*.

Huck, R. Corton, v. *The King*. Gunton, r. Fishley, r. *R. Dundas*.

Hudson, J. Bredhurst, c. *Parson Moore*. Kendal, v.—St. George, c. *Camb.*

Hudson, P. Aylmerton, r. with Runton, r. *Mrs. Wyndham*. Felbrig, r. with Metton, r. *Mr. Wyndham*.

Hudson, S. Hutton, r. Castle Sowerby, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*.

Hughes, D. Coombe English, v. *Parson Hughes*. Kilie Airon, r. *Bp. of St. David's*. Llanvilling, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Hughes, Jno. Evesbach, r. Llanfatty, r. Llangoed, c. Llansantfrand Glyn-dyfrdy Llanwinio, c. *R. Yate*. Llisvaen, r. Penally, r. Stretton, near Sugwas, r. Tidworth, North, r. Llanfalteg, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Hughes, J. Cranford, r. *Countess Berkeley*. Fifield, r. North Tidworth, r. *The King*.

The Church.

- Hughes, R. B. Kislingbury, r. *Miss Jephcott*. Rothersthorpe, v. *T. S. W. Samwell*.
- Hughes, T. Kilken, r. and v. Uffington, v. with Wolston, c. *Bp. St. Asaph*.
- Hughes, Wm. Bradenham, r. *J. Hicks*. Pitchcott, r. Gwynnys, c. *T. Saunders*.
- Huish, F. Clyst Hydon, r. Oakhampton, v. *Parson Hole*.
- Hull, R. Westborough, r. Dodington Dry, c. *Incumbent*.
- Hulse, T. Upchurch, v. *Oxon*. Sutton-on-Trent, v. Okendon, North, r. *Sir E. Hulse*.
- Humfrey, J. Crostwick, r. *Bp. of Norwich*. Dunham, Gt. r. *J. Pcel*.
- Humphreys, T. Sawley, p.c. with Wilne, c. and Breason, c. *Prebend. of Sawley*.
- Hunt, Ed. Bennyfield, r. *Sir J. Peacock and his Wife*. Stoke Doyle, r. *R. Hunt*.
- Hunt, G. Barningham, r. Boughton, r. Weston Counston, r. *J. Vernon*. Buckland Egg, r. *The King*.
- Hunt, J. Wellford, r. Istrad Owen, c. *Duke of Dorset*.
- Hunt, P. Bedford, St. Peter, v. *The King*. Willington, v. Goldington, v. *Duke of Bedford*.
- Hunt, R. Medmenham, v. *R. Scott*. Felkirk, v. *Abp. of York*.
- Hunt, T. Wentnor, r. *Oxon*. Felton, West, r. *Earl Craven*.
- Hunter, H. Horsey, v. *Gov. of Sir W. Paston's Free-School*. Dilham, v. with Honing, v. *Bp. of Ely*.
- Hunter, R. Newnham, r. with Mappledurwell, c. *Oxon*.
- Huntley, R. Boxwell, r. Leighterton, c. *Incumbent*. Doddington, r. *C. Codrington*.
- Huntley, W. Aston Blank, v. *The King*. Eastington, r. *Rev. R. Huntley*.
- Hurd, Wm. Hognaston, r. *Dn. of Lincoln*. Heath, v. *Duke of Devon*.
- Hurlock, R. A. Shepreth, v. *H. Wortham*. Whaddon, v. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.
- Hurst, J. T. Brington, r. Weston Old, c. *Camb*.
- Hurst, T. T. Braceborough, r. *The King*. Carlby, r. *Marq. of Exon. and Sir J. Smith*.
- Hurt, T. jun. Lindby, r. Papplewick, c. *Hon. F. Montague*. Scrooby with Sutton-on-Lound, v. *Duke of Portland*.
- Hutchins, J. Piddinghoe, v. Telscomb, r. *Messrs. Crewe and Philpot*.
- Hutchins, J. London, St. Anne, Aldersgate, r. St. John Zachary, r. *Bp. of London and Dn. and Ch. alt.*
- Hutchins, R. H. Beverstock, r. with Ansley, c. *Oxon*.
- Hutton, H. Beaumont, r. with Mose, r. *Guy's Hospital*.
- Hyde, G. H. Wareham, St. Martin and Mary, r. with — Trinity, r. and Arne, c. *Earl Rivers*. Hope Mansall, r. *The King*.
- Hyde, J. Catesby, v. *T. and M. Scrafton*. Oxford, St. Margaret, d.— and St. Martin, r. *The King*.
- Jack, T. Fornsett, St. Mary and St. Peter, r. *Duke of Norfolk*. Flapton, p.c. *Camb*.
- Jackman, I. Kirtling, v. Ashley, r. Silverley, v. *Earl of Guildford*.
- Jackson, B. Alston Moor, v. with Garragill Kirkhaugh, r. *W. Jackson*.
- Jackson, Jer. Swaffham, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Manton, r. *Miss Bourne*.
- Jackson, J. Offord Darcy, r. *G. Thornhill*. Pott, c. *E. Downs*.
- Jackson, J. G. Iford, v. with Kingston, v. *J. Warwick*.
- Jackson, J. L. Affpiddle, v. Turner's Piddle, r. *J. Frampton*,

The Church.

- Jackson, T. T. Burliscombe, v. *T. Browne*. Payhembury, v. *Incumbent*.
 Jackson, W. Ingham, v. *C. Neville*. Nettleton, r. *Incumbent*. Hemps-
 well, c. *Corp. of Lincoln*. Whitehaven, St. James's, c. *Earl Lonsdale*.
 Langdale, c. *Sir M. Le Fleming*.
 Jacob, J. L. Woolavington, v. with Puriton, v. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.
 Jacob, S. L. Whitfield, p.c. Waldershare, v. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Jacson, R. Bebington, r. Overchurch, c. *Parson Jackson*
 Jacson, S. Rostherne, v. *W. Egerton*. Milton Abbots, v. *Duke of Bedford*.
 James, J. Ford, r. *Lady Delaval*. Penmaen, c. *The King*.
 James, W. Evenload, r. *G. Perrott*. Moreton, South, r. *Oxon*. Gran-
 stone, v. with Merthyr, r. Newcastle, Little, c. Sutton, Long, v.
Bp. of St. David's.
 Jameson, Wm. Horsham, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Clapham, v. *Sir J. Shelley*.
 Jaumard, T. James, Pickhall, v. *Camb*. Codicote, v. *Bp. of Ely*.
 Ibbotson, T. Garton, v. *The King*. Lowthorpe, c. *Sir A. Quintin*. Rus-
 ton, St. John, v. *Abp. of York*. Skerne, p.c. *R. Arkwright*.
 Jeaffreson, C. Iken, r. *T. Syer*. Longborough and Seasoncote, r. *Sir C.*
Cockerell.
 Jeans, T. Norwich, St. John, r. Witchingham, St. Faith, r.—St. Mary,
v. Oxon.
 Jefferson, J. Aldham, r. Witham, v. Weeley, r. *Bp. of London*.
 Jeffreys, J. Barnes, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*. St. Mich. Ch. c. *Eliz.*
Ackland.
 Jefferson, Jacob, Ridge, v. *Earl Hardwicke*. Barmby-on-Dunt, v. *J.*
Greasham.
 Jenkins, David, Pudsey, c. *Vicar of Calverly*. Llanllwchiran, r. *Bp. of*
St. David's.
 Jenkins, S. Selmeston, v. *Preb. of Heathfield*. Salehurst, v. *R. Barwell*.
 Jenkins, Wm. Melbury Osmond, r.—Sampford, r. *Countess of Ilchester*.
 Sidmouth, v. *T. Jenkins*. Abbotsbury, v. *Countess of Ilchester*.
 Thelbridge, r. *Mr. Daubeny and his Wife*.
 Jenkinson, J. B. Leverington, r. with Parson Drove, c. *The King*.
 Dean of Worcester, and cousin of Lord Liverpool, who is related to the Bishop of
 Worcester.
 Jenner, J. Buckland, r. Midley, r. *J. Unwin*.
 Jennings, T. Dormington, v. *Hon. E. Foley*. Hereford, St. Owen, r.
 with St. Peter's, v. *F. Freeman*.
 Jepson, G. Lincoln, St. Botolph, c. *Prebendary*. Hainton, v. Glenthams,
 v. Normanby, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.
 Ilbert, R. Cheriton Bishops, r. Stockley Pomeroy, r. *Bp. of Exon*.
 Illingworth, Archdeacon, Epworth, r. *The King*. Scampton, r. *R. Ston-*
hewer. Stainton, St. John, v. *Earl Scarborough*.
 Image, T. Stanningfield, r. *T. A. Cook*. Whelpstead, r. *R. Freeman*.
 Inge, C. Rudgley, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lichfield*. Newton Regis, r. *W.*
Inge.
 Inglis, H. Easton, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Hardress, r. with Stelling, *Sir J.*
Fagg.
 Inman, G. Kilnsea, v. *L. Thompson*. Skefing, v. with Burstwick, c.
Parson Torre. Easington, v. *Abp. of York*.
 Inman, R. Todwick, r. *Duke of Leeds*. York, St. Trinity, King's Court,
 v. *Master of Well Hospital*.
 Innes, G. Hilperton, r. *E. E. Heathcote*. Milverton, c. *Earl Warwick*.

The Church.

- Johnes, T. Bradstone, r. Lezant, r. *Bp. of Exon.*
 John, St. H. Ellis, Finchamstead, r. Barkham, r. *Incumbent.*
 John, St. J. F. S. F. Powick, v. Severn Stoke, r. *Earl Coventry.* Spon-
 don, v. with Standley, c. with Chaddesden, c. and Lockers, c. *W.*
D. Lowe.
 John, St. O. D. Mottisfont, r. with Lockerley, c. Dean East, c. *Incum-*
bent.
 Johnson, Ch. Bileston, r. with Wattisham, c. *Parson Cooke.* Berrow,
 v. *Archdeacon of Wells.*
 Johnson, Ch. J. Hampstead Marshall, r. *Earl Craven.* Radley, d. *Sir G.*
Bowyer.
 Johnson, C. W. Datchworth, r. *Camb.* Witham-on-the-Hill, v. *G. W.*
Johnson. Whitmarsh, r. *The King by Lunacy.*
 Johnson, H. Bywell, St. Andrew and St. Peter's, v. Shotley, c. Whitten-
 stall, c. *W. Fenwick and Dn. and Ch. of Durham.*
 Johnson, J. Langford, v. with Farrington, c. *Parson Hart.* Bridge Sollars,
 v. *Sir H. Cotterell.* Byford, r. *The King.* Hinton Blewett, r. *Par-*
son Johnson.
 Johnson, J. Yaxham, r. with Wellborn, r. *Mrs. Bodham.*
 Johnson, J. Parndon, Great, r. *P. T. Adams.* Houghton, Lit. v. Sand-
 ford, c. with Brayfield, v. *Rev. T. Walker.*
 Johnson, J. Alnelham, v. Ilderton, r. *Duke of Northumberland.*
 Johnson, J. T. Ashreigny, r. Wembworthy, r. *Incumbent.*
 Johnson, P. Beeston, r. *The King.* Ingworth, r. *W. Wyndham.* Sustead,
 c. *The King.*
 Johnson, R. London, St. Antholin, r. and St. John Baptist, r. Ingham, c.
The King and Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's; the King's turn this time.
 Johnson, R. H. Claybrook, v. *Sequest.* Lutterworth, r. Wibtoft, c. Lit.
 Wigston, c. *The King.*
 Johnson, Wm. London, St. Mart. Orgars, Eastcheap, r. with St. Clement,
 Eastcheap, r. *Bp. of London.* Bodwrog, p.c. Llandrygarne, c. *Oxon.*
 Jolland, W. Louth, v. *Prebendary.* Tetney, v. *Bp. of Lincoln.* Ran-
 by, v. *Mr. Dickenson.*
 Jones, B. Gwernesey, r. *Duke of Beaufort.* Cheriton, r. Llanishen, c.
 Llanvair, c. *The King.*
 Jones, Edw. Rudford, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester.* Brockworth, v.
Bp. of Durham and his Wife. Corse, v. *The King.*
 Jones, E. Aberhavesp, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph.* Llandan, r. Berriew, v.
Oxon.
 Jones, F. Rockingham, r. Lutton, r. with Wasingley, r. *Lord Sondes.*
 Machen, r. *Sir C. Morgan.*
 Jones, Geo. Hogeston, r. *Sir A. Owen.* Llantiffi, v. *Bp. of St. David's.*
 Jones, John, Aberiskin, r. *Lord Ashbrook.* Belford, p.c. *Hon. A. Onslow.*
 Cardiff, St. Mary, v.—St. John, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester.* Car-
 ron, v. *Bp. of St. David's.* Kidlington, v. *Oxon.* Llambeudy, r.
Bp. of St. David's. Llanarmon Dyffryn Keriog, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph.*
 Llanbeder, r. *Bp. of Bangor.* Llan Cadwallader, c. *Dn. and Ch. of*
St. Asaph. Llandegla, v. *Bp. of St. David's.* Llanganhavel, r. *Bp.*
of Bangor. Langynog, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph.* Llangynllo, r. *Pa-*
rishioners. Llanllyfni, r. Lanhycan, r. *Bp. of Bangor.* Llanspyd-
 dyd, v. with Pennybont, c. *Marq. of Camden.* Llanwnnog, v. *Bp.*
of Bangor. Monks Wood, c. *Duke of Beaufort.* Newport Tref-

The Church.

- Lambe, G. A. East Guildford with Playden, r. — *Lambe. Iden, r. T. P. Lambe.*
- Landon, J. Aberford, v. *Oxon.* Aymestrey, v. with Leinthall Earls, c. *The King.*
- Lane, J. Belstead, r. *Mrs. Harland.* Scoulton, r. *J. Weyland.*
- Langdon, G. Houghton, r. *E. M. Pleydell.* Milton Abb. v. *Earl Dorchester.* Weston-Patrick, p.c. *W. T. L. Wellesley.*
- Langdon, W. Elton, p.c. *Mrs. Johnes.* Pylle, r. *E. Berkeley.*
- Langton, W. H. Longford, r. *E. Coke.* Warham, r. Watterden, r. *T. W. Coke.*
- Lates, J. J. Winchcomb, v. with Gretton, c. *Lord Tracey.* Sudeley, r. *Lord Rivers.*
- Latey, J. Deeping, West, r. *The King.* Rumney, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol.*
- Laugharne, H. Radford, v. *H. G. Lewis.* Rowington, v. *The King.*
- Law, H. Standon, v. *W. Plummer.* Downham, r. *Bp. of Ely.*
- Law, J. Thos. Tattenhall, r. Bowden, v. *Bp. of Chester.*
- Law, J. Chatham, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester.* Westmill, r. *R. Freeman.*
- Law, W. Dunham, v. with Darlton, c. *Preb. of Durham.* Kneesall-Ragnal, c. *Chapeltry.*
- There are five more *Laws* with one living each. Some of them, but we do not know how many, are sons of the Bishop of Chester, who is uncle of *Lord Ellenborough.* The Bishop has a son in the Secret Department in India, and another a Collector in India. His uncle, *J. Law,* is Archdeacon of Rochester. The Pluralist *J. T. Law,* besides his two livings, has a Prebend at Lichfield, and another at Chester. The Bishop is Prebendary of Carlisle, which Prebend he received from his father, the late Bishop of that diocese, forty years ago.
- Lawrence, A. Binley, p.c. *Earl Craven.* Middleton, v. *Prebendary.*
- Lawrence, R. Mersham, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Rolleston, r. *The King.* Stone, r. *Bp. of Rochester.*
- Lax, W. Ippolets, v. with Wymondley, v. Marsworth, v. *Camb.*
- Layard, B. N. Uffington, r. *Duke Ancaster.* Tallington, v. *Lord Gwydir.*
- Laying, W. W. Harrowden, v. *Earl Fitzwilliam.* York, St. Laurence, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York.*
- Layton, T. Chigwell, v. *Prec. of St. Pancras.* Theydon Bois, p.c. *J. H. Dore.*
- Layton, W. Helmsley, v. *The King.* Playford, c. *Earl Bristol.* Ipswich, St. Mat. r. *The King.*
- Leake, J. C. Barningham Norwood, r. *Hon. W. Wyndham.* Beckham, West, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich.* Barningham, r. *J. Brown.*
- Leathes, Ed. Freethorpe, v. *C. Leathes.* Reedham, r. *Parson Love.*
- Leathes, G. R. Wickhampton, r. Limpenhoe, r. with Southwood, r. *Parson Love.*
- Lee, H. Ash, r. Hamble, p.c. Hound, v. with Bursledon, c. *Winton College.*
- Lee, T. Garsington, r. Barton-on-the-Heath, r. *Oxon.*
- Lee, T. Tripp, Thame, v. with Towersey, v. with Sidenham, c. Tetsworth, c. *J. Blackhall.*
- Lefroy, J. H. George, Ashe, r. *H. Maxwell.* Compton, r. *Mrs. Bridges.*

The Church.

Legard, W. Ganton, v. *Sir J. Legard*. Lund, v. *T. Grimston*. Sherburn, v. *Sir G. Strickland*.

Legg, J. Maddington, p.c. *John and Joseph Matron*. Holton, r. *J. Gibbs*.

Legge, A. Geo. Wonston, r. Waltham, North, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester, Prebendary of Lichfield, Ditto of Wolverhampton, and King's Chaplain. Nephew of the Bishop of Oxford, and brother of Lord Dartmouth. See Legge in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Leigh, G. H. Dunster, v. *Countess Hillsbro'*. Minehead, v. *F. F. Luttrell*.

Leigh, T. London, St. Magnus, r. St. Margaret, Fish-street, r. *Bp. of London*.

London, A. Barnet Friern, c. *Ch. of St. Paul's*. Totteridge, c. *Parson Faithful*.

London, R. London, St. Nich. Acons, r. St. Edmund the King, r. *The King and Abp. of Cant. alt. The King this turn*.

Leslie, H. Wetherden, r. Sheephall, v. *The King*.

Prebendary of Exeter and King's Chaplain.

Levett, J. Camrhos, v. *W. W. Bowen*. Hascard, r. *The King*.

Lewes, T. Barrington, Great, v. *Lord Dynevor*. Watlington, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.

Lewin, S. J. Crawley, r. *J. Clitherow*. Infield, v. *Mr. and Mrs. Lewin*, Rushdon, r. *The King*.

Lewis, Daniel Carter, Colnbrook, c. *Trustees of Mr. Townshend*. Ruislip, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Windsor*. Newington, v. *Eton College*.

Lewis, D. Abernant, v. with Convill, c. *W. St. Loe and Lewis*. Garthberis, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Margaret, St. c. *Earl Oxford*. Monnington-on-Wye, r. *Sir G. Cornwall*.

Lewis, J. Gillingham, All Saints, r.—and St. Mary, r. *W. Lewis*. Kirkstead, r. and Langhall, r. *R. Kerrison*.

Lewis, I. Long Ashton, v. Foxcott, r. Filton, c. *Sir J. H. Smith*.

Lewis, R. Uplime, r. Musbury, r. *Incumbent*.

Lightfoot, J. Enham, r. Upton Grey, d. *Oxon*.

Lilly, J. Felton, v. *Parson Griffith*. Willersley, r. *Incumbent*.

Lincoln, Bishop of, Hellingley, v. *Earl Chichester*. Bexhill, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.

Prebendary of Chichester and Clerk of the Closet to the King. Brother to the Earl of Chichester and cousin to the Duke of Newcastle.

Lindsey, J. Stratford-on-Avon, v. Swinford, v. *Lady Cove*.

Linton, H. North Aston, v. Fritwell, v. *J. F. Willes*. Dinton, v. Telfont, Great, c. *Oxon*. Leverton, North, r. *The King*.

Linton, R. Fotheringay, c. *T. Belsey*. Warmington, v. *Earl Westmoreland*. Hemington, v. *Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beauclerc*.

Liptrott, J. Offham, r. *The King*. Ryarsh, v. *L. Bartholomew*. Broughton Astley, r. *J. Liptrott*.

Lister, A. Gargrave, v. *Mr. Lister*. Tatham, r. *J. Marsden*.

Littlehales, R. Lopham, r. *Sir R. Hill*. Langham, Bishops, v. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Lock, G. Heathfield, v. *Prebendary*. Lee, r. *The King*.

The Church.

- Lambe, G. A. East Guildford with Playden, r. — *Lambe. Iden, r. T. P. Lambe.*
- Landon, J. Aberford, v. *Oxon.* Aymestrey, v. with Leinthall Earls, c. *The King.*
- Lane, J. Belstead, r. *Mrs. Harland.* Scoulton, r. *J. Weyland.*
- Langdon, G. Houghton, r. *E. M. Pleydell.* Milton Abb. v. *Earl Dorchester.* Weston-Patrick, p.c. *W. T. L. Wellesley.*
- Langdon, W. Elton, p.c. *Mrs. Johnes.* Pylle, r. *E. Berckley.*
- Langton, W. H. Longford, r. *E. Coke.* Warham, r. Watterden, r. *T. W. Coke.*
- Lates, J. J. Winchcomb, v. with Gretton, c. *Lord Tracey.* Sudeley, r. *Lord Rivers.*
- Latey, J. Deeping, West, r. *The King.* Rumney, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol.*
- Laugharne, H. Radford, v. *H. G. Lewis.* Rowington, v. *The King.*
- Law, H. Standon, v. *W. Plummer.* Downham, r. *Bp. of Ely.*
- Law, J. Thos. Tattenhall, r. Bowden, v. *Bp. of Chester.*
- Law, J. Chatham, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester.* Westmill, r. *R. Freeman.*
- Law, W. Dunham, v. with Darlton, c. *Preb. of Durham.* Kneesall-Ragnal, c. *Chapelry.*
- There are five more *Laws* with one living each. Some of them, but we do not know how many, are sons of the Bishop of Chester, who is uncle of *Lord Ellenborough.* The Bishop has a son in the Secret Department in India, and another a Collector in India. His uncle, *J. Law,* is Archdeacon of Rochester. The Pluralist *J. T. Law,* besides his two livings, has a Prebend at Lichfield, and another at Chester. The Bishop is Prebendary of Carlisle, which Prebend he received from his father, the late Bishop of that diocese, forty years ago.
- Lawrence, A. Binley, p.c. *Earl Craven.* Middleton, v. *Prebendary.*
- Lawrence, R. Mersham, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Rolleston, r. *The King.* Stone, r. *Bp. of Rochester.*
- Lax, W. Ippoletts, v. with Wymondley, v. Marsworth, v. *Camb.*
- Layard, B. N. Uffington, r. *Duke Ancaster.* Tallington, v. *Lord Gwydir.*
- Laying, W. W. Harrowden, v. *Earl Fitzwilliam.* York, St. Laurence, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York.*
- Layton, T. Chigwell, v. *Prec. of St. Pancras.* Theydon Bois, p.c. *J. H. Dore.*
- Layton, W. Helmsley, v. *The King.* Playford, c. *Earl Bristol.* Ipswich, St. Mat. r. *The King.*
- Leake, J. C. Barningham Norwood, r. *Hon. W. Wyndham.* Beckham, West, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich.* Barningham, r. *J. Brown.*
- Leathes, Ed. Freethorpe, v. *C. Leathes.* Reedham, r. *Parson Love.*
- Leathes, G. R. Wickhampton, r. Limpenhoe, r. with Southwood, r. *Parson Love.*
- Lee, H. Ash, r. Hamble, p.c. Hound, v. with Bursledon, c. *Winton College.*
- Lee, T. Garsington, r. Barton-on-the-Heath, r. *Oxon.*
- Lee, T. Tripp, Thame, v. with Towersey, v. with Sidenham, c. Tetsworth, c. *J. Blackhall.*
- Lefroy, J. H. George, Ashe, r. *H. Maxwell.* Compton, r. *Mrs. Bridges.*

The Church.

Legard, W. Ganton, v. *Sir J. Legard*. Lund, v. *T. Grimston*. Sherburn, v. *Sir G. Strickland*.

Legg, J. Maddington, p.c. *John and Joseph Matron*. Holton, r. *J. Gibbs*.

Legge, A. Geo. Wonston, r. Waltham, North, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester, Prebendary of Lichfield, Ditto of Wolverhampton, and King's Chaplain. Nephew of the Bishop of Oxford, and brother of Lord Dartmouth. See Legge in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Leigh, G. H. Dunster, v. *Countess Hillsbro'*. Minehead, v. *F. F. Luttrell*.

Leigh, T. London, St. Magnus, r. St. Margaret, Fish-street, r. *Bp. of London*.

London, A. Barnet Friern, c. *Ch. of St. Paul's*. Totteridge, c. *Parson Faithful*.

London, R. London, St. Nich. Acons, r. St. Edmund the King, r. *The King and Abp. of Cant. alt. The King this turn*.

Leslie, H. Wetherden, r. Sheephall, v. *The King*.

Prebendary of Exeter and King's Chaplain.

Levet, J. Camrhos, v. *W. W. Bowen*. Hascard, r. *The King*.

Lewes, T. Barrington, Great, v. *Lord Dynevor*. Watlington, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.

Lewin, S. J. Crawley, r. *J. Clitherow*. Ifield, v. *Mr. and Mrs. Lewin*, Rushdon, r. *The King*.

Lewis, Daniel Carter, Colnbrook, c. *Trustees of Mr. Townshend*. Ruislip, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Windsor*. Newington, v. *Eton College*.

Lewis, D. Abernant, v. with Convill, c. *W. St. Loe and Lewis*. Garthberis, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Margaret, St. c. *Earl Oxford*. Monnington-on-Wye, r. *Sir G. Cornwall*.

Lewis, J. Gillingham, All Saints, r.—and St. Mary, r. *W. Lewis*. Kirkstead, r. and Langhall, r. *R. Kerrison*.

Lewis, I. Long Ashton, v. Foxcott, r. Filton, c. *Sir J. H. Smith*.

Lewis, R. Uplime, r. Musbury, r. *Incumbent*.

Lightfoot, J. Enham, r. Upton Grey, d. *Oxon*.

Lilly, J. Felton, v. *Parson Griffith*. Willersley, r. *Incumbent*.

Lincoln, Bishop of, Hellingley, v. *Earl Chichester*. Bexhill, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.

Prebendary of Chichester and Clerk of the Closet to the King. Brother to the Earl of Chichester and cousin to the Duke of Newcastle.

Lindsey, J. Stratford-on-Avon, v. Swinford, v. *Lady Cove*.

Linton, H. North Aston, v. Fritwell, v. *J. F. Willes*. Dinton, v. Telfont, Great, c. *Oxon*. Leverton, North, r. *The King*.

Linton, R. Fotheringay, c. *T. Belsey*. Warmington, v. *Earl Westmoreland*. Hemington, v. *Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beauclerc*.

Liptrott, J. Offham, r. *The King*. Ryarsh, v. *L. Bartholomew*. Broughton Astley, r. *J. Liptrott*.

Lister, A. Gargrave, v. *Mr. Lister*. Tatham, r. *J. Marsden*.

Littlehales, R. Lopham, r. *Sir R. Hill*. Langham, Bishops, v. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Lock, G. Heathfield, v. *Prebendary*. Lee, r. *The King*.

The Church.

Lockey, R. Much Birch, c. *Sir R. Symonds*. Dewchurch Much, v. *T. Symonds*. Lanwarne, r. *Guy's Hospital*, London.

Lockwood, R. Kessingland, v. Lowestoff, v. Potter's Heighman, v. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Brother-in-law of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lodge, J. Kimbolton, c. Middleton-on-Hill, c. *Bp. of Hereford*. Hill, v. *Miss Langley*.

Loft, J. Wyam, Stainton Market, p.c. *Lady Robinson*. Ormesby, Nun, v. *Miss E. and S. Ansell*.

Long, W. Pulham, r. *The King*. Sternfield, r. *C. Long*.

Longden, H. Rockburn, d. Whitsbury, r. *Duke of Manchester*.

Longlands, T. Portchester, v. *The King*. Canfield, Great, v. *Sir T. M. Wilson*.

Lord, H. Barfreton, r. *Oxon*. Northiam, r. *Miss Lord*.

Lough, J. Iwade, c. *Archd. of Cant*. Sittingbourn, v. *Abp. of Cant*.

Love, J. Ardley, r. *Duke of Marlbro'*. Brotherton, p.c. *Dn. and Ch. of York*.

Lowe, J. Tankersley, r. Swinton, c. Wentworth, c. *Earl Fitzwilliam*.

Lowndes, R. Farley, r. Gaulingay, r. *Oxon*. Totnal, r. *W. S. Lowndes*.

Lowndes, R. Astwood, v. *The King*. North Crawley, r. *Miss Duncombe*.

Lowry, T. Crosby, v. Ouseby or Ulmesby, r. *Bp. of Carlisle*.

Lowthian, J. Thatcham, v. with Greenham, c. Midgham, c. *Lord Maynard*. Kellington, v. *Camb*.

Loxham, R. Halsall, r. *Misses Blundell*. Liverpool, St. John, c. *Mayor and Corporation*.

Loxham, R. Stickney, r. *Incumbent*. Hagnaby, p.c. *T. Coltman*.

Lucas, G. Catfield, r. Stokesby with Heringby, r. *W. Downs*. Billockby, r. *C. Lucas*.

Lucas, R. Edith Weston, r. *Incumbent*. Oxborough, r. with Foulden, v. *Camb*. Casterton, r. with Pickworth, r. *Marq. of Exon*.

Lundy, F. Lockington, r. *Incumbent*. Kilnwick, c. *Mr. Grinston*.

Luscombe, R. S. Moorlinch, v. with Edington, c. Starvell, c. Sutton Mallet, c. and Catcott, c. *H. Bradrich*.

Luxmore, C. Bridestow, r. with Sourton, c. *Bp. of Exon*. Lanteglos, r. Advent, St. c. *The King*.

Luxmore, C. S. Bromyard, 2d Port, r. Cradley, West, r. *Bp. of Hereford*. Daroven, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Two more *Luxmores* are in the Church. They are sons and nephews of the Bishop of *St. Asaph*. One is Prebendary of Hereford. The Bishop owed his promotion to his connexion with the family of the *Duke of Buccleugh*. He first obtained the living of St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, which he vacated upon being presented to the neighbouring Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which he held, in *commendam*, with the See of Hereford. To the last See he was translated from the Diocese of Bristol, before which he held the Deanery of Gloucester. He was translated to St. Asaph in 1815. The progress of the Bishop, like most of his brethren, may be generally traced from the number of relations and dependents which they leave behind them in possession of the most valuable preferments in their gift.

Lyne, R. Petherick, r. *J. Molesworth*. Petrock Minor, St. r. *Sir A. Molesworth*.

Lynn, J. Stroud, d. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*. Crosthwayte, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*.

The Church.

Lyon, J. R. Pulford, r. Ringley, c. *Earl Grosvenor*.

Lyson, T. Basalleg, v. with Henllies, c. and Risca, c. *Bp. of Llandaff*.

Lyster, T. M. Billingsley, r. *W. Pulteney*. Oldbury, r. *The King*.
Neentoon, r. *R. Lyster*.

Macdonald, W. Bishop's Canning, v. Chiltern, All Saints, v. *Bp. of Sarum*.
Bitton, v. *Incumbent*.

Mackereth, M. Old Byland, d. *Earl Falconberg*. Middleton, v. *J. Robinson*.

Madan, S. Ibstock, r. with Hugglescote, c. *Bp. of Rochester*. Thorpe
Constantine, r. *W. P. Inge*.

Chancellor and Prebendary of Peterborough, Canon of Lichfield, and King's Chaplain. Son of the late Bishop of Peterborough, nephew of the Bishop of Lichfield, and cousin of the Marquis Cornwallis. Except a *Fast-Day Sermon* or two, we do not know any other claim of this Reverend Pluralist to his numerous and valuable appointments. His uncle, the Bishop, to whom he is chiefly indebted for his preferments, was, at first, intended for the bar, and, with that view, entered himself a student of the Temple; but the elevation of his uncle to the Archbishopric, on the death of Dr. Secker, opened a more lucrative prospect, and he devoted himself, without any particular call that way, to the Church. His first preferment was the rich Rectory of Wrotham, in Kent, soon after which he obtained a Prebend of Westminster, and shortly after succeeded Dr. Moore in the Deanery of Canterbury. On the translation of Bishop Hurd, he was raised to the See of Lichfield and Coventry; and, on the death of Bishop Douglas, he succeeded him as Dean of Windsor, which he vacated for the richer Deanery of Durham.

Maddison, G. North Reston, v. *W. Hornby*. Grimsby, Little, v. *J. Nelthorpe*.

Maddy, J. Somerton, r. *Incumbent*. Stansfield, r. Hartest, r. Boxted, r.
The King.

Mairis, W. Wallingford, St. Peter, r. *H. Blackstone*. Lavington, W.
r. *Bp. of Sarum*.

Mallett, T. K. Dixton, v. Staunton, r. *Lord Gage*.

Maltby, E. Buckden, v. Holbeach, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*.

Manby, J. Lancaster, v. *Sir T. D. Hesketh*. Puxton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*.

Manistre, J. Todbere, r. with Stowerprovost, r. *Camb*.

Mann, H. St. Martin, r. *Duchess of Bolton*. St. Mawgan, r. *Incumbent*.

Manning, H. C. Burgh Castle, r. *The King*. Thetford, r. *Duke of Norfolk*.
Santon, r. *Corporation of Thetford*.

Manning, W. Diss, r. *Incumbent*. Weeting, All Saints and St. Mary, r.
Camb.

Mansell, W. F. Ashelworth, v. Sandhurst, v. *Bp. of Bristol*.

Mansell, W. J. Heath, r. *The King*. Ellesborough, r.

Mansfield, W. Collyweston, r. Milton Bryan, r. *The King*.

Mapleton, J. H. Ch. Southwark, c. *W. Toulmin*. Whaddon, v. *Oxon*.

Mapletoft, M. Easington, r. *The King*. Yeddington, v. *Earl Fitzwilliam*.

Marler, W. Sidlesham, v. *Prebendary*. Pagham, r. *Abp. of Cant*.

Marriott, G. P. Aynesford, v. *Archd. of Cant*. Hazleleigh, r. *Mrs. Irwin*.

Marriott, R. Ipplepen, v. with Woodland, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.

Married a cousin of Lord Denbeigh, who has several relations in the Navy, Army, and Police.

The Church.

Marsden, W. Liverpool, St. Matt. c. *J. T. Holloway*. Wigan, St. Geo. c. *Chapelry*. Blackrod, c. *R. Watts*.
 Marsh, M. Brinkworth, r. *Lord Holland*. Winterslow, r. *Earl Ossory*.

There are eleven of this name in the Church, one of whom is Prebendary of Southwell, and another Chancellor of Salisbury. We suspect, but are not sure, they are nearly related to the political Bishop of *Peterborough*, who attained such celebrity during the Queen's Trial by his prompt translation of the German of Barbara Krantz, and who is now famous for his one hundred and sixty conundrums, about free will, predestination, and so on, with which he is torturing the poor curates of his diocese.

Marshall, B. Nymet Broad, r. *Incumbent*. Bow Tracey, v. *B. Marshall*.
 Marshall, C. R. Exning, v. with Landwade, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
Lawwhitton, r. *Bp. of Exon*. Hanworth Cold, r. *Mrs. Cracroft*.
 Marshall, L. Davidstow, v. *The King*. Warleggun, r. *Mr. Gregor*.
 Marsham, C. Caversfield, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*. Edgcott, r. *Stoke Lyne*, v. *J. Coker*.
 Marsham, E. Sculthorpe, r. *Sir G. Chad*. Wramplingham, r. *R. Marsham*.

Marsham, Hon. and Rev. J. Allington, r. *Earl Romney*. Wilmington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*. Kirby Overblow, r. *Earl Egremont*.

Canon of Windsor, Prebend of Bath and Wells, Ditto of Rochester. Brother of *Lord Romney*. See Pitt in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Martin, J. Bunbury, p.c. *Haberdashers' Co*. Naseby, v. *The King*.

Brother-in-law of the Duke of Athol. See *Schoyn*.

Martin, T. Edware, v. *Earl Coventry*. Swinbrooke, c. *Chancellor of Sarum*. Moorby, r. *Bp. of Carlisle*.

Mason, J. H. Trenegloss, v. *The King*. Widcombe-in-the-Moor, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*.

Massie, R. Alford, r. *Earl Grosvenor*. Chester, St. Bridget, r. *Bp. of Chester*.

Massingberd, C. Kettlethorpe, r. *Sir W. Amcotts*. Kettlesby with South Ormesby, r. *C. Massingberd*.

Masters, J. W. Shalbourn, v. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*. Sparsholt, v. *The King*.

Matthew, C. Malden, St. Peter, v.—All Saints, v. *Jno. Matthew*.

Matthew, J. Kilve, r. with Stringston, r. *Oxon*.

Maule, J. Horseheath, r. *Govs. of Charter-House*. West Wickham, c. *Lady Farnaby*. Gateley, v. *Camb*.

Maule, J. Brisley, r. *Camb*. Dover, St. Mary, p.c. *Parishioners*.

Mavor, W. Bladon, r. Hurley, v. Woodstock, c. *Duke of Marlbro'*.

This is the famous compiler of school books, and is a native of Aberdeen. He was, at first, a school-master, and being employed by the Duke of Marlbro' to instruct the junior branches of his family in writing, he obtained such favour as to get a title for *Holy Orders*. Soon after he was rewarded with the livings of Hurley and Woodstock. Some years ago the Doctor was Mayor of Woodstock.

Mawdesley, T. Chester, St. Oswald, v. with Bruern, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Chester*. St. Mary Hill, r. *Earl Grosvenor*.

May, T. C. Breamore, d. Hale, d. *Duke of Manchester*.

Mayo, C. Huish, r. *Froxmores Almshouses*. Bechinstoke, r. *J. W. Heneage*.

The Church.

- Mayo, J. Avebury and Blackland, r. Winterbourne Monkton, v. Kennet, E. c. *The King*. Gussage, All Saints, v. *Archd. of Dorset*. Shaftesbury, St. Peter's, r. and Holy Trin. r. *Earl Shaftesbury*.
- M'Evoy, J. N. Kington, v. with Combroom, c. *Miss Hill*. Marston Butlers, v. *C. Talbot*.
- Mead, F. Candlesby, r. *Oxon*. Gay-in-the-Marsh, r. *The King*.
- Mead, T. W. Dunstable, r. Studham, v. *The King*.
- Meade, R. Horsingdon, r. Princes Risborough, p.c. *Mr. Grubb*.
- Meakins, J. Worcester, St. John, Bedwardine, v. Linddridge, v. with Pensax, c. Knighton-on-Teame, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.
- Mears, H. Bookham, Little, r. *Mrs. Pollen*. Hartley Winney, v. *Lady Mildmay*.
- Mears, T. Southampton, All Saints, r.—St. John's, v. with St. Laurence, r. *The King*.
- Meech, G. Compton Abbas, r. *Mr. Mitchel*. Toller Porcor, v. *E. J. Brown*. Hammon, r. *W. Trenchord*.
- Mellish, E. Reymerton, r. *T. Gundon*. Tuddenham, East, v. with Honingham, v. *T. Townshend*.
- Melville, Hon. and Rev. R. S. L. Great Tey, r. with Pontesbright, c. *S. Thornton*.
- Merewether, R. Whitwick, v. with Thringstone, c. and Charley, c. *The King*.
- Messiter, J. Bratton, r. *T. and G. Messiters*. Caundle Purse, r. with Stourton Caundle, c. *Sir R. C. Hoare*. Romandleigh, r. *Sir T. D. Acland*.
- Metcalf, G. Ampot, v. with Appleshaw, c. Birdham, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester*.
- Metcalf, F. Heslington, c. *Preb. of Ampleforth*. Ruston, Little, c. *Sir W. St. Quintin*. Kirkbride, r. *Mrs. Metcalf*.
- Metcalf, W. Barley, r. *Bp. of Ely*. Foulmire, r. *Earl Hardwicke*.
- Methold, T. Stonham Aspail, c. *W. Middleton*. Wetheringsett, r. *Mrs. Close*.
- Methuen, T. A. Allcannings, r. with Brome, S. c. *P. Gell*. Garsdon, r. Itchelhampton, c. *P. C. Methuen*.
- Mettam, G. Arnesby, v. *J. S. Langden*. Barwell, r. with Stapleton, c. with Potter's Marston, c. *Parson Mettam*.
- Meyrick, Ed. G. Ramsbury, v. *The King*. Winchfield, r. *Rev. H. St. John*.
- Michell, J. H. Buckland, r. *Camb*. Waterbeach, v. *Bp. of Ely*.
- Michell, R. Eastwood, v. *The King*. Ginge Hospital, r. *Oxon*.
- Middleton, B. Chichester, St. Peter, Gt. v. *Dn. and Ch. of Chich.* West Dean, v. with Singleton, r. *Duke Richmond*.
- Millard, C. F. Norwich, St. Martin-at-Plain, d.—St. Giles, r. Henley, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*. Hickling, v. *Mr. Micklethwaite*.
- Miller, P. Bockleton, p.c. Laysters, c. *T. Etton*.
- Millers, W. Hardwick, r. *Bp. of Ely*. Aberdaron, r. *Camb*.
- Millers, G. Stanford, v. Runham, v. *Bp. of Ely*.
- Milles, R. Tarring, West, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Kenwyn, v. with St. Ked, v. Milor, v. with Mabe, v. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Mills, E. Kirkby Laythorpe, r. with Asgarby, r. *Lord Bristol*. North Clifton, v. *Prebendary*.
- Mills, H. F. Emley, r. *Hon. R. L. Saville*. Gawsworth, r. *Abp. of York*.

The Church.

- Mills, T. Eye, p.c. with Oxney, c. *Bp. of Peterboro'*. Henney, Gt.—
Lit. r. *N. Barnardiston*.
- Mills, T. Bumpstead Hellion, v. *Canb.* Dembleby, r. *Misses Buckworth*, Burton Agnes, v. with Harphame, c. *T. A. Mills*.
- Milner, H. Adwick-le-Street, v. Thriberg, r. *J. Fullerton*.
- Mitchell, G. B. Leicester, St. Mary, v. and All Saints, v. with Knighton, c. *The King*.
- Mitchell, J. Kingsclere, v. with Sidmonton, c. Itchinwell, c. *Lord Bolton*. London, St. Nic. Coleabbey, r. with St. Nich. Olave, r. *The King*, and *Dn. and Chap. of St. Paul's*.
- Mitchell, W. F. Lydford, r. *The King*. St. Martin, r. *Duchess Bolton*.
- Mitford, J. Benhall, v. *W. Mitford*. Weston, St. Peter's, r. *The King*.
- Mogg, H. H. Littleton, Iligh, v. *W. B. Baxter*. Chewton Mendip, v. with Paulton, c. with Easton Stone, c. Emborough, c. and Farringdon Gourney, c. *J. Kingsmill*.
- Moises, H. East Farleigh, v. *Whitchurch*, r. *The King*.
- Molesworth, W. Beaworthy, r. St. Breock's, v. with St. Winnoe, v. with Nighton, c. St. Ervan, r. *Sir A. C. Molesworth*.
- Molineux, W. Sherburn, v. Fenton Kirk, v. *Preb. of Fenton*.
- Monins, J. Charlton-at-Hone, r. *Mr. Monins*. Ringswold, r. *Incumbent*.
- Monkhouse, J. Stamford, St. Mar. r. *Marg. Exon*. Deeping Market, r. *The King*.
- Monkhouse, J. Wooton-Glanfield, r. *H. Evans*. Holwell, r. *Oxon*.
- Moore, G. St. Peter Tavey, r. Sowton, r. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Moore, G. Wrotham, r. and v. with Woodland, c. Stansted, c. *The King*. East Peckham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.* Clist Honiton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*. Ladock, r. *Lord and Lady Grenville*. Lincoln, St. Marg. and St. Pet. c. Merthi Uni, c. *Precent. and Preb. of Haydon*.
- Moore, R. Latchingdon, r. Hunton, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Moore, R. Aynsford, r. *Archd. of Cant.* Hollingbourn, r. *The King*.
- Moore, T. Footscray, r. *The King*. Northcray, r. Ruxley, c. *T. Hetherington*.
- Eight Moores with one living each. Some of them are cousins of Lord Auckland; others are sons of the late Archbishop Moore. See Richardson.
- Morgan, E. Sisston, v. *Oxon*. Festiniog, r. *Bp. of Bangor*. Ratcliffe-on-Wreke, v. *The King*.
- Morgan, R. Rendham, v. *Parson Emley*. Wattesfield, r. *Miss Walls*.
- Morphew, J. C. Walpole, r. *The King*. Clay near the Sea, r. *J. Tomlinson*.
- Morris, J. Feltham, v. *Parson Morris*. Tasley, r. *J. White*.
- Morris, R. Brittford, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*. Chiverall, Gt. r. *Earl Radnor*.
- Morris, T. Brook, Shelfanger, r. *Duke Norfolk*. Dover, St. James's, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Morris, W. Chenies, r. *Duke Bedford*. Foxley, r. *Lord Holland*. Woburn, c. *Duke Bedford*. Wye, p.c. *G. F. Hatton*.
- Morshead, E. Hascomb, r. *Sir J. Morshead*. Calstock, r. *The King*.
- Morton, R. Richard, Beighton, v. *Duke Kingston*, Kirkton, r. *Duke Newcastle*.
- Moss, T. Liverpool, St. John, c. *May. and Corp.* Walton, v. *Parson Ellis*.

The Church.

- Mossop, J. Baston, v. *The King*. Langtoft, v. *Sir G. Heathcote*.
Mounsey, G. Forest, c. *Lord Derby*. Fairfield, p.c. *Trustees*. Rush-
ton Spencer, c. *Earl Macclesfield*.
Mounsey, J. Authorpe, r. with Amcotts, c. *R. Viner*. Gautby, r. *The King*. Witherne, r. *R. Viner*.
Mounsey, W. Thoresway, r. *The King*. Stixwold, v. *E. Turner*.
Mountain, J. H. B. Puttenham, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Hemel-Hempstead,
v. with Bovingdon, c. and Fladen, c. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's, on nom. of Bp. of Lincoln*.
Mower, J. Tinsley, c. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Dinnington, r. *The King*.
Mudge, J. Bramfordspeke, v. *The King*. Lustleigh, r. *Hon. R. C. Wyndham*.
Mules, C. Pampisford, v. *Bp. of Ely this turn*. Stapleford, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*.
Mules, J. H. Barrington, p.c. Broadway, c. *Parson Palmer*. Isle Ab-
botts, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*. Muchelney, v. *H. Tripp*.
Munden, J. Beerhacket, r. *Mr. Munden*. Corscombe, r. *T. B. Hollis*.
Munnings, T. C. Beetley, r. East Bilney, r. *Incumbent*.
Mutlow, T. A. Canterbury, St. Martin, r.—St. Paul, v. *Abp. and Dn. and Ch. alt.*
Mutlow, W. W. Gloucester, St. Mary de Load, v. and St. Trin. v. and
St. Catherine, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester*.
Myers, J. Rye, v. Udimere, v. *Lord Cavendish*.
Myers, J. Wyberton, r. *Incumbent*. Somerby, r. *Lord Gwydir*.
Myers, T. Lazonby, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Stannington, v. *Bp. of Durham*.
Nash, S. Enstone, v. *C. D. Lee*. Great Tew, v. *G. Stratton*.
Nash, S. Shrewley, r. *F. Nash*. Warndon, r. *Dr. Nash*.
Nash, T. Ensham, v. *J. Marten*. Salford, r. *Parson Nash*. Witcombe,
r. *H. Hicks*. Chelmarsh, v. *Sir J. Sebright*.
Nash, T. Leigh, r. with Bransford, c. and Checkenhull, v. *Lord Somers*.
Natt, J. Oxford, St. Giles, v.—St. Mary, c. *Oxon*.
Naylor, G. Bramford, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.* Byton, r. *The King*.
Neale, J. Staverton, v. with Boddington, c. *The King*. Bristol, St. Mary's,
r. *Duke Chandos*.
Neate, T. Alvescott, r. Shilton, v. *Miss Gorges*.
Nelson, J. Lincoln, St. Mark, c. *Precent. of Lincoln*. Winterton, r. *E. Cooper*.
Nelson, J. Peterstone, r. *Sir J. Aubrey*. Beeston, All Saints, r. *W. Mason*.
Ruskington, r. *The King*. Wellingore, r. Searby, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.
Nelson, J. R. E. Congham, St. And.—St. Mary, r. *Mrs. Nelson*.
Nelson, T. Bradiston, r. *C. Leathes*. Kirkby, with Asgarby, v. Owersby,
v. with Kirby Osgarby, v. *The King*.
Nesfield, W. Brancepath, r. *R. Shaftoe*. Tanfield, c. Chester-le-Street,
c. with Lumley, c. *Sir R. Milbanke and W. Joliffe*.
Nethersole, W. P. Clophill, r. Pulloxhill, v. *Lady Lucas*.
Neve, C. Kilmersdon, v. Ashwick, c. *The King*.
Neve, C. Old Sodbury, v. Chipping-Sodbury, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Worc.*
White Lady Aston, v. *T. Ebrington*.
Neville, E. Prees, v. with Preston-Gubbals, c. and Wixall, c. *Bp. of Lichfield*.

Brother-in-law of *Lord Hill*, General in the Army.

The Church.

Neville, H. W. Cottesmore, r. *C. Neville*. Blatherwick, r. *S. O'Brien*.
Neville, Hon. and Rev. G. Burghapton, r. with Holveston, r. Otley, r.
Earl Abergavenny.

Neville, Hon. and Rev. W. Birling, v. *Earl Abergavenny*. Frant, v. Rev.
R. Crawley.

Sons of Lord Braybrooke, and nephews of Lord Grenville. G. Neville is Master of
Magdalen College, of which his father his Visiter. Lord Braybrooke has held the
sinecure of Provost-Marshal of Jamaica, worth £5000 a-year, for sixty years. He
has another son Rector of Hawarden.

Newbolt, W. H. Morstead, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Mottiston, r. with Shor-
well, v. *Sir H. P. Mildmay*. Collingbourn Kingston, v. *Dn. and Ch.*
of Winton.

Newcome, W. Belaugh, r. Scottow, v. *Bp. of Norwich*. Mountford, r.
Mr. Newcome.

Newman, T. Little Bromley, r. *Mr. Newman*. Ingrave, r. Rev. T. New-
man, sen. Horndon, West, r. *Mr. Newman*.

Newsham, C. Harbury, v. *Miss Newsome*. Portbury, r. *Bp. of Bristol*.
Newsham, W. Scruton, r. H. Gale. Patley-Bridge, c. *Dn. and Ch. of*
Ripon.

Newton, B. Nantgynulle, p. *Bp. of St. David's*. Wath, r. *Earl Ayles-*
bury.

Newton, J. Williams, Alderford, r. Hemblington, p.c. Attlebridge, v.
Norwich, St. James, c.—St. Paul's, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.

Newton, T. Tewin, r. *Camb.* Waterfall, c. *Mr. and Mrs. Wilmott*.

Nicholas, J. Bremilham, r. *Lady Northwich*. Fisherton Ang, r. *W. H.*
F. Talbot.

Nicholson, E. Missin, v. *The King*. Mitford, v. *Bp. of Durham*.

Nicholson, J. Widdiall, r. *J. Heaton*. Drax, v. *The King*.

Nicholson, T. Waberthwaite, r. Muncaster, c. *Sir J. Pennington*.

Nicolay, G. F. L. Lond. St. Mart. Vint. r. with St. Mich. Roy. r. *Dn.*
and Ch. of Cant. and Bp. of Worcest. alt. Bp. this turn. St. Kath.
r. *The King*.

Son of a German musician who came over with the Queen of George III. Several
more Nicolays are in the Army and on the Pension-List.

Nixon, C. Nuthall, r. with Awsworth, c. *Hon. H. Sedley*. Dalby, v. *C.*
Burdett. Hucknall Tork, v. *Duke Devon*.

Noble, J. Kirkby Bellars, c. *Sir F. Burdett*, M.P. Grimstone, c. *Cha-*
pelry.

Noel, Hon. and Rev. Jas. Nettlestead, v. Barming Cross, c. *Lady Barham*.

Noel, T. Elmsthorpe, r. Kirkby Mallory, r. Earl Shilton, c. *Lord Went-*
worth.

Related by marriage to Sir T. Ackland and to Sir Gerard Noel, M.P. for Rutland.

Norris, C. Aylsham, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.* Fakenham, r. *Camb.*

Norris, G. Bagthorpe, r. *Sir G. Chad.* Guist, v. *Parson Norris*.

Norris, R. Tatterford, r. *Sir G. Chad.* Aldborough, r. *Lord Suffield*.

Norris, W. Warblington, r. Hindon Huish, c. *Mrs. Norris*. Pertwood,
r. *R. Rickwood*.

North, C. A. Alverstoke, r. Havant, r. Gosport, c. *Bp. of Winton*.

North, C. E. Okeford Child's, Superior and Inferior, r. *Incumbent*. Port-
land Isle, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

The Church.

North, F. Old Alresford, r. with Medstead, c. New Alresford, c. St.

Cross Hospital, Mas. *Bp. of Winton.*

North, H. Heacham, v. Ringstead, Gt. and St. Pet. *H. Spelman.*

C. A. North is Prebendary of Winchester. The Norths are cousins of Lord Guildford, who has got at least £70,000 of the public money, from his sinecure of Chamberlain of the Exchequer. He has received immense sums, in trust, for the daughter of the late Earl of Guildford, as Comptroller of the Customs. The total number of livings and dignities held by the family is *thirty-three*, worth at least £25,000 a-year. The Norths are all Pluralists, and it will be observed that nearly all their church-preferments are in the *gift of the Bishop of Winchester*. The late Bishop of Winchester was a North, and younger brother of the famous Minister of that name, during whose administration the first inglorious war was waged against the independence of North America. The Bishop owed his promotion to his brother, and his advancement to the Bench was much resisted by the Minister's colleagues, on account of his youth. Lord North, however, observed—"that, when he should become of more matured age, he would not have a brother Prime Minister." Under such powerful auspices the Bishop rose rapidly in the Church. He was first preferred to a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. A few months afterwards he was pushed into the Deanery of Canterbury, and the following year advanced to the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. Soon after he was translated to Worcester, and in 1781 to the rich see of Winchester, which he held more than forty years, and must have netted from the revenue of his diocese more than £1,200,000 principal money. It is obvious that all the Norths are indebted for their preferments to the Premiership of the first Earl of Guildford. It is worthy of remark, too, in this instance as well as in the instance of the Pitts, the Grenvilles, and the Stuarts, that those names which are most extensively ramified in Church and State, and which receive the greater proportion of the emoluments of both, are those with whom are associated the most disastrous measures in the history of the country.

Northcote, H. Dowland, c. Oakhampton, St. James, r. Upton Pyne, r. *Sir L. H. Northcote.*

Norton, E. Arncliffe, v. Oxon. Blythborough, p.c. Walberswick, c. *Sir C. Blois.*

Norton, J. Kettlewell, v. *Mrs. Tennant.* Boyton, p.c. *J. Prideaux.*

Nott, A. Horstead, Lit. v. *A. Nott.* Litlington, r. *J. Bean.*

Nott, G. F. Harrietsham, r. Oxon. Woodchurch, r. *Abp. of Cant.*

Nottidge, J. Hanningfield East, r. Ashingdon, r. *Mrs. Nottidge.*

Oakes, J. Gipping, c. *C. Tyrrell.* Rattlesden, r. *Mrs. Oakes.* Tostock, r. *J. Moseley.* Thurston, v. *C. Tyrrell.*

Oates, J. Sawley, c. Winkley, c. with Grantley, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Ripon.*

Oddie, W. Bierton, v. with Buckland, c. Quarendon, c. Stoke Mandeville, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln.* Haugh, p.c. *H. Horsfall.*

Oddie, W. Itley, v. *Archd. of Oxon.* Stillington, v. *Prebendary.*

Ogle, J. Crondall, v. *Master St. Cross Hosp.* Bishops-Waltham, r. *Bp. of Winton.*

Okeover, C. G. Whitacre Nether, c. *Hon. R. B. Curzon.* Baxterley, r. *The King.*

Oldershaw, J. Upton, St. Marg. v. *Bp. of Ely.* Redenhall, r. *Duke Norfolk.* Coston, p.c. Harleston, c. *Archd. of Norfolk.*

Oldershaw, J. Tarvin, v. *Prebendary.* Ranworth, v. *Bp. of Ely.*

Oldham, J. Stondon-Massey, r. Roothing-Aythorpe, r. *Incumbent.*

Onslow, A. Crayford, r. *F. M. Austen.* Brook, r. *T. Powis.* Merrow, r. *Bp. of Winton.*

The Church.

Onslow, G. W. Wisley, r. with Pirford, v. Send, v. with Ripley, c. *Earl Onslow*. Shalford, v. with Bramley, c. *The King*.

Onslow, R. F. Newent, v. *Hon. E. Foley*. Kidderminster, v. with Milton, Lower, c. *Lord Foley*.

Another *Onslow* Rector of Bradford Peverell, of which living the King is patron. Another *Onslow* an Archdeacon, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Master of St. Oswald's Hospital. The Archdeacon is son of the late Dean of Worcester, whose father was a Lieutenant-General, and brother of the famous Arthur Onslow, who was forty years Speaker of the Collective Wisdom. A *C. Onslow*, Rector of St. Mary Newington, is a brother of the Archdeacon. Lord Onslow, and A. Onslow, M.P. for the rotten borough of Guildford, and a King's Counsel, are relations of the Pluralists.

Orde, J. Abberstone, r. with Itchenstoke, v. Winslade, r. Herryard, v. *Lord Bolton*.

Orme, R. Hertford, All Saints, with St. John, v. *Lady Townsend*. Bayford, r. with Essendon, r. *Marg. Salisbury*.

Osbourne, G. Stainby, r. *Earl Harbro'*. Twyford, v. with Thorpe Satchville, c. *Mrs. Ashby*.

Otter, E. Bothall, r. with Sheepwash, r. Hepburn, c. *Duke Portland*.

Otter, W. Coverham, c. Horsehouse, c. *Rev. S. Hardcastle*. Kinlet, v. *W. Child*. Chetwynd, r. *T. Berrow*.

Overton, J. York, St. Cross, r.—St. Margaret, r. *The King*. Elloughton, v. *Preb. of Wetwang*.

The Pluralist is what is called an *Evangelical Minister*, and a protegee of *Old Wilberforce*, to whose interest he is indebted for his preferments.

Owen, Ven. Arch. London, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, r. with St. Peter, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.

Owen, H. B. London, St. Nich. ad Marcel, r.—St. Olave, Hart-street, r. *2. Harris*.

Owen, H. Bampton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*. Stoven, c. *Mr. Button*. Shrewsbury, St. Julian, p.c. *Earl Tankerville*. Stapleton, r. *Mrs. Downs*.

Owen, J. Paglesham, r. *Bp. of London*. Horsley, E. r. *Abp. of Cant.* Conway, v. *Miss Williams*.

Oxford, Hon. and Right Rev. Edward, Lord Bishop of, Cuddesdon, v. *Annexed to the See*. Lewisham, v. *Earl Dartmouth*.

Uncle of *Lord Dartmouth*. A brother of the Bishop has an Archdeaconry, a Prebend, and two Livings. Several more of the family are in the Army, the Navy, and King's Household, and get about £10,000 a-year from Church and State.

Pace, W. Rampisham, r. with Wraxall, r. *Wm. White*.

Packard, H. Westlaton, v. *D. and H. Jermyn*. Middleton, r. *Mr. Harrison*.

Pain, R. Lindsell, v. *Earl Guildford*. Radbourne, Up. r. *R. Ladbroke*. Wigboro', Lit. r. *Govs. of Charter-House*.

Palmer, C. Quedgley, c. *Duke Manchester*. Churcham, v. with Bally, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester*.

Palmer, C. Kimcote, r. *Lord Willoughby de Broke*. Ladbroke, r. *Mr. Palmer*.

Palmer, J. Canvey Island, c. *Chapelry*. Peldon, r. *Earl Waldegrave*. Bentleet, South, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.

Palmer, J. Fox, Moseley, c. *Chapelry*. Boroughgreen, r. Burgh, r. *The King*.

The Church.

- Palmer, W. Ilton, v. *Prebendary*. Yarcombe, v. *The King*.
 Palmer, W. J. Finmere, r. *Marq. Buckingham*. Mixbury, r. *Bp. of Rochester*.
 Panchon, W. Huntingdon, St. Mary, with St. Benet, r. *The King*. Walton-in-the-Wood, r. *Messrs. Morris and Jackson*.
 Parker, J. T. Belton, r. Newbold-on-Avon, v. *J. Caldecott*.
 Parkins, S. Horton, d. with Piddington, c. *Sir G. Gunning*. Preston-Deanery, v. *L. Christie*.
 Parkinson, J. Brocklesby, r. *C. A. Pelham*. Immingham, v. *W. Amcotts*.
 Parkinson, Ven. T. East Ravendale, v. Kegworth, r. with Isley-Walton, c. *Camb.*
 Parr, S. Graffham, r. *Sir F. Burdett*. Waddenhoe, r. *Rev. B. Bridges*.
 Parry, D. C. Ashchurch, c. *J. Parsons*. Kemmerton, v. *Mayor and Corp. of Gloucester*.
 Parry, W. H. Muskham North, v. with Holme, c. and Caunton, v. *Prebendary*.
 Parsable, W. Borrowdale, c. *Chapelry*. Newlands, c. *Parson Lyne*.
 Parsons, H. Goathurst, r. *Lady Tynte*. Durleigh, v. *Mr. Dunning*. Wendon, v. *Lady Tynte*.
 Parsons, J. Newnham, c. *Corp. of Glouc.* Osborne, v. *Earl Digby*. Dean, Lit. c. *Corp. of Glouc.*
 Parsons, J. Stretton-Grandsham, v. with Ashperton, c. and Frome Can, r. *Rev. W. Hopton*. Castleton, p.c. *Earl Digby*.
 Parsons, J. Carsington, r. *Sir R. Kaye*. Marden, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*. Harptree, East, v. *Prebendary*. Skegness, r. *Earl Scarborough*.
 Partridge, J. A. Barningham Town, r. *J. T. Mott*. Cranwich, r. with Methwold, v. *Mr. Partridge*.
 Paske, E. Creting, St. Pct. r. *G. Paske*. Norton, v. *R. C. Haslefont*.
 Pattinson, T. Kirklington, r. Grinsdale, c. *W. Dacre*. Stapleton, r. *Earl Carlisle*.
 Pawson, G. Mettingham, v. *Mrs. Stafford*. Tey, Lit. r. *Bp. of London*.
 Peachey, J. W. Didling, with Treyford, r. Reed, r. *Lord Selsey*.
 Brother of *Lord Selsey*. A sister daughter-in-law to the Archbishop of York.
 Peacock, D. M. Great Stainton, r. *The King*. Sedbergh, v. *Camb.*
 Pearce, T. Hartlip, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Roch.* Hawkinge, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Merston, r. St. Sampson, c. *The King*.
 Pearce, W. Leigh, v. *The King*. Sevenhampton, c. *W. Laurence*. Saltperton, c. *J. Browne*. Sturston, c. *Lord Walsingham*.
 Pearson, T. Sparsholt, v. with Kingston Lisle, c. with Frilford, c. *Oxon*.
 Pearson, W. Broughton-in-Fumes, c. *J. G. Sawry*. Kilworth, South, r. *The King*.
 Peck, E. M. Houghton, r. Witton, r. *Mrs. Peck*.
 Peers, J. W. Ickleford, r. with Pirton, v. *C. Peers*.
 Pellew, Hon. and Rev. G. Naseing, v. *The King*. Sutton, near Galtres, r. *Abp. of York*.

This Honourable and Reverend Pluralist is son of *Lord Exmouth*, who has a pension of £2000 a-year, and son-in-law of *Lord Sidmouth*, who has a pension of £4000 a-year. He was originally intended for the legal profession, but his abilities not lying that way, he was, after eating a few terms, turned over to the Church, as is generally the case with honourable lumber. His progress in this line has been very successful.

The Church.

in 1819, he was presented to the Vicarage of Naseing, worth £1200 a-year; next year he was presented to the Rectory of Sutton, said to be worth £4000 a-year; and, within these few months, he has obtained a Prebend's stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, where at present he is stationary. His next remove will probably be to an Archdeaconry, then to the Bench, and all this without any qualification or pretension, except family connexions.

Pemberton, R. N. Churchkirk Stretton, r.—Stretton, r. *J. P. Stackhouse*.
 Penberton, W. Barton, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Burgate, r. *J. Thorpe*.
 Penfold, G. S. Pulham, r. *J. Haseley*. Goreing, v. *W. W. Richardson*.
 Pennington, M. North Bourne, v. Sutton, c. Shoulden, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Pennington, T. Kingsdown, r. with Mapiscombe, c. *Incumbent*. Thorley, r. *Bp. of London*.
 Penrose, J. Bracebridge, v. *Incumbent*. Thorney, v. *G. Neville*. Fledborough, r. *Abp. of York by lapse*.
 Penrose, T. Roxwell, d. with Writtle, v. *Oxon*.
 Penson, J. Oxford, St. Peter, r. *The King*. Norton Brise, c. *Oxon*.
 Penton, T. East Wellow, v. *Earl Temple*. Nether Wallop, v. *Oxon*.
 Penworne, T. St. Germain's, c. *Du. and Cns. of Windsor*. Jacobstow, r. *Earl St. Germain's*.
 Percy, Hon. and Rev. Hugh, Barham, c. Bishop's Bourne, r. Ivy Church, r. *Abp. of Cant.*

See an account of this "Fortunate Youth," p. 224.

Perkins, F. D. Ham, r. Stoke, v. Sow, v. Swayfield, r. Mamhead, r. *The King*.
 Perkins, J. D. Dawlish, v. Teignmouth, East, c. *Bp. of Exon*.
 Pervy, J. A. Croome-Hill, r. *The King*. Oxenton, p.c. *Earl Coventry*.
 Pirton, r. *C. Peers*.
 Perry, W. Winchendon, Upper, v. *Duke Marlbro'*. Stone, v. *Sir G. Lee*.
 Peter, R. Sully, r. *J. D. T. Drake*. Mather Mawr, p.c. Pellayne, v. *C. Edwin*.
 Peterborough, Right Rev. Herbert, Lord Bishop of, Castor, r. with Up-ton, c. and Sutton, c. *Annexed to See*.

Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and German translator to *Barbara Krantz*. The Right Reverend Pluralist wrote a pamphlet in favour of Pitt's war, for which he received a pension; since then he has gone on his way rejoicing, and is now on the high road to ecclesiastical honours and emolument.—See *Marsh*.

Pett, P. Chilbolton, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Newington, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Archdeacon, Canon of Christ Church, and Prebendary of Salisbury.
 Pettat, T. Beverstone, r. with Kingscote, r. *The King*. Hatherop, r. *M. Beach*.
 Pettiward, D. Great Finborough, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Onehouse, r. *Mrs. Pettiward*.
 Peyton, A. Doddington, r. with Benwick, c. and March, c. *Sir H. Peyton*.

Brother-in-law of *Lord Orford*.

Phelips, C. London, St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, r.—St. Marg. Pattens, r. *The King and Lord Mayor alt.*
 Phelips, W. Cucklington, r. with Stoke Trister, r. *J. Phelips*.

The Church.

Phillips, J. Burton, r. *Sir W. Owen*. Bickington Abbots, p.c. *Lord Rolle*. Frithestoke, p.c. *T. Johnes*. Henllan Amg, r. with Eglwysfair, c. *The Freeholders*.

Phillimore, R. Shipton-under-Whichwood, v. *Annexed to Professorship of Civil Law, Oxon*. Slapton, r. *Oxon*.

Prebend of Salisbury. Relation of *Phillimore*, M.P. whom see in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Phillipps, E. T. M. Hathorn, r. *Mrs. Phillipps*. Thorpe Acre, c. with Dishley, c. *Sir W. Gordon*.

Phillips, C. Pembroke, St. Michael, with St. Nich. v.—St. Mary, v. *Lord Hereford*. Kidwelly, v. *The King*.

Phillips, E. Easttherley, d. *Lord Rolle*. Rogeate, r. with Ifton, r. *J. Morgan*.

Phillips, G. Fishgard, v. *The King*. New Mote, r. *H. Scourfield*. Spittle, c. *Mrs. Edwards*. Wiston, p.c. *Lord Cawdor*.

Phillips, L. Ifield, r. Nursted, r. *H. Edmeads*.

Phillott, C. Badsey and Aldington, c. *Oxon*. Frome, v. Wickamford, p.c. *Marq. Bath*.

Philpott, C. St. Margaret-at-Cliff, v. *Abp. of Cant*. Ripple, r. *C. F. Palmer*.

Philpott, H. Stanhope, r. Weardale, Saint John, c. *Bp. of Durham*.

H. Philpott is the noted pamphlet-grinder in defence of the Manchester magistrates, and the official defender of the Clergy of the diocese of Durham. His reward is the Rectory of Stanhope, said to be the richest in the kingdom. He has a Fellowship in the University of Oxford, and had formerly the Vicarage of Kilmersden, Somersetshire, which he vacated, when he removed to the North, under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. He is Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop. Five more *Philpotts* with one living each.

Picart, S. Hartlebury, r. *Bp. of Worcester*. Little Marcle, c. *Bp. of Hereford*.

Pickard, G. Bloxworth, r. *J. Pickard*. Poxwell, with Warmwell, r. *J. Trenchard*. Staunton-on-Arrow, r. *The King*.

Pickering, G. Allestrey, p.c. *W. Mundy*. Mackworth, v. *F. N. Mundy*.

Pickering, R. Winterbourn Abbots, r.—Steepleton, r. *Oxon*. Wilcot, r. *Incumbent*.

Pickford, J. Cholderton, r. *Oxon*. Eaton, Lit. c. *Sir R. Kaye*.

Pidcock, B. Youlgrave, v. *Duke Devon*. Elton, c. *Burgesses*.

Pidsley, J. Sampford Peverell, r. Uplozman, r. *Incumbent*.

Pigott, J. D. Edgmond, r. with Aston Ch. c. and Tibberton, c. *J. K. Powell*.

Pitman, J. Hempston, Broad, v. *The King*. Washfield, r. *J. Worth*. Portlock, r. *The King*.

Pitt, J. Brimpsfield, r. with Chalford Cranham, r. *Earl Mt Edgecumbe*.

See *Pitt*, M.P. in the *Key*.

Place, T. Kirklington, r. *Countess Ormond*. Skelton, r. *Mr. Hepworth*.

Plampin, J. Whatfield, r. *Camb*. Stanstead, r. *G. Chinery*.

Plater, C. Eaton, River, v. Seasalter, v. Whitstable, c. *Abp. of Cant*.

Plimley, H. Cuckfield, v. *Bp. of Chichester*. London, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, v. *Archd. of Lond*. New Windsor, v. *The King*.

Plumtre, H. Claypool, S. r. Eastwood, r. *J. Plumtre*.

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- Plumptre, Very Rev. J. Wichenford, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*. Stone, v. *The King*.
- Plumtree, R. B. Coats, North, r. *The King*. Forthampton, c. *Lady Yorke*.
- Pochin, W. Little Cornard, r. *Mrs. Green*. Morcott, r. *Incumbent*.
- Podmore, R. B. Kirby Monks, v. *Camb*. Willey, r. *The King*.
- Pole, E. Barford, St. Martin, r. *Oxon*. Dipden, r. *Earl Malmsbury*.
- Polhill, W. Albury, r. *Earl Aylesford*. Debling, v. *Abp of Cant*.
- Polson, J. H. P. Upton Helion, r. *Mrs. Polson*. Exeter, St. Mary Maj. r. *Dn. and Ch*.
- Polwhele, R. West Anthony, v. *The King*. Manaccan, r. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Poole, J. Plumpton Wall, c. Cleeburn, r. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Enmore, r. *Earl Egremont*.
- Poore, J. Murston, r. *Trustees of the late Mr. Poore*. Bicknor, r. *The King*.
- Port, B. Ilam, v. *Mrs. Russell*. Honily, r. *J. Granville*.
- Pott, Ven. J. Holden, London, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, v. Northall, v. *Bp. of London*.

Archdeacon of London and Prebendary of Lincoln. This Reverend Gentleman is the son of a surgeon of Bartholomew's Hospital, and was indebted for his preferments to the late Bishop Horsley.

- Poulter, Brownlow, Buriton, r. with Petersfield, c. *Bp. of Winton*.
- Poulter, E. Meon Stoke, r. with Soder-ton, c. *Bp. of Winton*. Alton, v. with Holybourn, c. Binsted, c. and Kingsley, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Winton*.

Prebendary of Winchester, and brother-in-law of the late Bishop of that Diocese, from whom he received his preferments. The Pluralist is the author of several political pamphlets, and has often distinguished himself at public meetings by his hostility to Reform. He was Chairman of the late Meeting of Parson Justices at Winchester, when an allowance of THREE SHILLINGS A WEEK was deemed sufficient for the maintenance of an English labourer. See p. 211.

- Powell, G. Duloe, r. *Oxon*. Clifton, c. *Miss Noyes*. Abbotsley, v. *Oxon*.
- Powell, J. H. Dunchurch, v. Eccleshall, v. *Bp. of Lichfield*.
- Powys, Hon. and Rev. F. Aldwinckle, St. Peter, r. *Lord and Lady Lilford*. Pilton, r. *Earl Romney*.
- Powys, Hon. and Rev. L. Aeburch, r. *T. Powys*. Tichmarsh, r. *Earl Romney*. Lifford, v. *T. Powys*. Towcester, v. *Bp. of Lichfield*.

Brothers of Lord Lilford. A relation, T. Powys, is Dean of Canterbury. A sister married the Hon. and Rev. Bruce Stopford, Canon of Windsor, and a Church living. A brother-in-law, Lyttleton, with four livings, who married a niece of Hatsell, late Clerk of the Honourable House.

- Poynter, R. Boxworth, r. *J. Poynter*. Southoe, r. Hale Weston, c. *Miss Poynter*.
- Poyntz, N. Tormarton, r. West Littleton, c. Acton Turville, c. *N. Casleton*.
- Pratt, J. S. Peterborough, v. *Bp. of Peterboro'*. Maxey, v. Collingham, North, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Peterboro'*.
- Preedy, R. Hinton-on-the-Green, r. with Stene, r. *J. Baker*. Willersley, v. *W. Preedy*.
- Preedy, J. Winslow, v. *The King*. Hinton, v. *Earl Spencer*.

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- Prescot, C. Stockport, r. *Mrs. Prescott*. Berrington, v. *The King*.
 Preston, G. Cartmel, c. *Lord Cavendish*. Briston, v. *H. T. Jones*.
 Preston, W. Bulmer, r. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Butterwick, c. *Parson Foord*.
 Ergham, r. *T. Grimstone*.
 Preston, W. Whenby, v. *W. Garforth*. Sculcoates, v. *The King*.
 Preston, W. M. S. Aclam, West, c. *Abp. of York*. Middlesborough, c.
 Mr. Hustlar. Startforth, v. *Earl Lonsdale*.
 Pretymán, G. T. Wheathamstead with Harpenden, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*.
 Pretymán, J. Winwick, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Sherrington, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*.
 Pretymán, R. Middleton Stoney, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Walgrave, r. with
 Hannington, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*.

Having, at page 225, noticed the numerous ecclesiastical emoluments of the Pretymáns, we shall only give some account of the rise of the Bishop, to whom the family is indebted for its preferments. Tomline, formerly Pretymán, the present Bishop of Winchester, is the son of a tradesman at Bury St. Edmund's, at the Grammar-school of which town he and his brother, Dr. John Pretymán, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, received the elements of their education; after which they removed to Cambridge. The Bishop was distinguished at the University as a good classical scholar, and expert arithmetician. Having the good fortune to become tutor to "the Heaven-born Minister," he soon experienced the patronage of his pupil, who appointed him his private secretary, and gave him a Prebendal stall in the Church of St. Peter, Westminster. In 1787, he was made Bishop of Lincoln, to which preferment was added the Deanery of St. Paul's; and, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was offered the See of London, but that dignity he declined, from an expectation of something more substantial, in which calculation he was not disappointed; for, on the death of Brownlow North, he obtained the rich See of Winchester, the *summum bonum* of episcopal ambition. The Bishop changed his name to Tomline on obtaining a large estate from a relation. He is the author of a Fast-Day Sermon, delivered before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Collective Wisdom. He has also published several charges to the Clergy of his Diocese, and is now laudably engaged on a life of Mr. Pitt, two volumes of which have been published, and in which the worthy Prelate exerts himself to make the best possible defence for the blunders and turpitude of his patron.

- Prevost, T. Tisbury, v. *J. Rogers*. Rushmere, v. *A. Edge*.
 Price, A. Ampney Down, v. *Oxon*. Brightwell Salome, r. *Mrs. Stopes*.
 Price, A. C. sen. Burstock, v. *J. Bragge*. Colerne, v. *Oxon*.
 Price, C. Hereford, Little, v. with Ashford Carbonell, c. *Chancellor of Hereford*. Llanylís, r. *Bp. of St. David's*.
 Price, H. Llangellynin, r. *Bp. of Bangor*. Lanfihangel Esceifiog, r. *Dn. of Bangor*.
 Price, J. High Wycombe, v. *Earl Shelburne*. Munden, Great, r. *The King*. Karcredin, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
 Price, J. Burton, p.c. Burwardsley, c. *R. Congreve*. Tibberton, v. *Trustees*. Tregynan, c. Bettws, v. Worle, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.
 Rowbarrow, r. *C. Tracey*. Quintin, r. *Bp. of Bristol*.
 Price, M. Knebworth, r. Llangedwin, c. Letchworth, r. Tallachdu, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.
 Price, T. Fivehead, v. Swell, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*. Whittington, c. *Mrs. Tracey*. Dyffryn Hondd, r. *D. Griffiths*. Llandilorfán, p.c. Llanfihangel Nant Bran, c. Llannant Bran, c. Merriott, v. St. Melau's, v. Bredicott, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.

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Price, W. Cadoxton, r. with Crynant, c. *J. Llewellyn*. Farnborough, r. *George Price*. Alderminster, v. *The King*. Coln Dean, r. *Oxon*.

There are eight more *Prices* with livings and dignities. *Robert Price* is Prebendary of Durham, Canon-Residentiary of Sarum, and Chaplain to the King. His son is Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. One of his daughters married a nephew of Sir S. Morland, M.P. whose sister's husband is Prebendary of Salisbury, and has two livings. The Bishop of Durham is uncle to the *Prices*, and it is to this Prelate they owe their preferments. The Bishop was first consecrated to a Welsh See; in 1782, he was translated to Salisbury, and, in 1791, to the rich See of Durham. By attending to the patronage it will be seen that the *Prices* are chiefly provided for in those dioceses from which the Bishop was translated. This confirms our former observation, that the successive removes of the Bishops and Dignitaries may be generally traced from the number of *relations* they leave behind in possession of the most valuable preferments.

Prichard, H. Feltwell, St. Mary, r.—St. Nich. r. *The King and Bp. of Ely*; *the King this turn*.

Pridden, J. Caddington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*. London, St. Botolph, Billingsgate, r.—St. George, r. *The King and Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.

Proby, B. J. Lichfield, v.—St. Chad, c.—St. Mich. Statfold, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lichfield*.

Proby, C. Waddesdon, r. *Duke of Marlbro'*. Stanwick, r. *The King*. Ringstead, v. Denford, c. *L. Burton*. Slawston, v. *Earl Cardigan*. Tachbrook, v. *Bp. of Lichfield*. Twickenham, v. *Dn. and Canons of Windsor*.

C. *Proby* is Canon of Windsor and Prebend of Lincoln. They are relations of Lord Carysfort, who is brother-in-law of Lord Grenville. See *Proby in the Key*.

Probyn, W. Pershore, St. Andrew, v. with Holy Cross, c. Besford, c. Bricklehampton, c. Defford, c. Pinvin, c. Wick, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.

Canon-residentiary and Chancellor of St. David's.

Proctor, W. Alnwick, p.c. *Bp. of Durham*. Lesbury, v. with Alemouth, c. *The King*. Long Houghton, v. *Duke of Northumberland*.

Prossor, S. Milton, r. *F. Honeywood*. Southwick, r. *The King*.

Prossor, W. Bushley, p.c. *T. Dowdeswell*. Ismaels, St. v. *The King*. Newchurch, East, p.c. *Duke of Beaufort*. Walton Cardiff, c. *Oxon*.

Pugh, J. Burge Castle, c. Castle Bigton, r. *The King*.

Pulley, W. Clapham, v. *Earl Ashburnham*. Hawnes, v. *Sir G. Osborne*. Barton David, v. *Prebendary*.

Purshouse, A. Brabourn, v. Horton, r. *Abp. of Canterbury*.

Purvis, B. G. Freefolk, d. Whitchurch, r. *Bp. of Winton*.

Putt, T. Farway, r. *F. Buller*. Trent, r. *Oxon*. Combe Rawleigh, r. *W. Drewe*.

Pye, Ant. Cirencester, c. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Lapworth, r. *Oxon*. Harrington, r. *Earl Dysart*.

Pym, W. W. Radwell, r. Willian, v. *F. Pym*.

Pyrke, G. Ganerew, r. Whitechurch, r. *Rev. W. Prosser*.

Quartley, H. Wicken, r. *Mr. Prowse*. Woolverton, v. with Stratford Stoney, c. *W. Drake*.

Quicke, W. H. Newton, St. Cyric, v. Stoke Pero, r. *Mr. Quicke*.

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- Radcliffe, A. Sandwich, St. Clement, v. *Archd. of Cant.* Hullavington, v. *Eton College.*
- Radcliffe, H. Gillingham, v. with Lidsing, c. *Oxon.* Ickham, r. with Weld, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Radcliffe, J. Doddington, v. Littlebourn, v. Teynham, v. *Archd. of Cant.* Oxford, St. Thomas, c. London, St. Ann, Limehouse, r. *Oxon.*
- Radford, J. Lapford, r. *Rev. A. Radford.* Wincaunton, c. *U. and G. Messiter.*
- Raikes, R. N. Drayton, r. with Hellesdon, r. *Bp. of Norwich.*
- Raine, W. Widford, r. *T. H. Gwynne.* Lemmington, p.c. *Lord Redesdale.*
- Ramsden, W. B. Stambridge, Great, r. *Governors of the Charter-House.* Croxton, All Saints, r. with Fulmodeston, r. *Oxon.* Wakering, Little, v. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.* Witcham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely.*
- Randolph, F. London, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, r. *Duke of Bedford.* Banwell, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Wells.*
- Prebendary of Bristol, and Proprietor of Laura Chapel, Bath. This man was appointed to instruct the Duchess of York in English, to which circumstance he owes his preferments. He is also author of a Fast-Day Sermon, and a pamphlet on the State of the Nation.
- Randolph, H. J. Great Badminton, r. Little Badminton, c. *Duke of Beaufort.* Hawkesbury, v. with Tresham, c. *Earl Liverpool.* Marcham, v. *Oxon.*
- Rashleigh, P. Southfleet, r. *Bp. of Rochester.* Barking, v. *Oxon.*
- Rastall, W. Winthrope, r. *Rev. W. Rastall.* Thorpe, r. *The King.*
- Rawbone, J. Buckland, v. *Parson Rawbone.* Hatford, r. *Mrs. Uvedale.*
- Rawnsley, J. H. Folkingham, r. with Loughton, v. *Sir G. Heathcote.*
- Ray, W. C. Pakenham, v. *Lord Calthorpe.* Boreham, v. *Bp. of London.*
- Raymond, S. Belchamp Walters, v. Bulmer, v. Middleton, r. *Mr. Raymond.*
- Raynard, W. Stainley, p.c. *Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.* Thornton Bishops, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Ripon.*
- Raynes, E. R. Beddingham with West Firls, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester.* Ryde, r. *Duke of Dorset.*
- Reed, F. Haslebeare Briant, r. *Duke of Northumberland.* Grafton Underwood, v. *Camb.*
- Reed, J. Eversholt, r. Hampstead Norris, v. with Langley, c. *Marq. of Downshire.*
- Reeve, T. Brockley, r. *J. Grigby.* Ilketshall, St. Laurence, p.c. *Mr. J. Chapman.* Roydon, r. *Incumbent.*
- Rennell, Very Rev. T. Barton Stacey, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Winton.* London, Temple, Master. *The King.*

Dean and Prebendary of Winchester. The Prebend was resigned to the Pluralist by his father, on his obtaining a Fellowship in the University. Having obtained the patronage of the Grenvilles, he was presented to a living in the City, and, in 1798, was made Master of the Temple. On the death of Dr. Holmes he was presented to the Deanery of Winchester, which he continues to hold with other preferments. The Dean married a daughter of Judge Blackstone, by whom he has a son, who is also in the Church. He was suspected of being concerned in a crazy book, called the Pursuits of Literature, but this charge he has publicly disavowed. He is the

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author of several famous political Sermons, one delivered in Winchester Cathedral, in 1793, on the Violence and Blood Guiltiness of the French Revolution; another Thanksgiving Sermon for the success of His Majesty's Arms, preached before the Collective Wisdom, 1798.

Rennie, J. Chilvers Cotton, v. *The King*. Itchington Long, v. *Sir R. Newdigate*.

Renshaw, S. Liverpool, St. Peter, r.—St. Nich. c. *Mayor and Corp.*

Rham, W. L. Fersfield, r. *F. Nassau*. Winkfield, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*.

Rice, Hon. and Rev. E. Rissington, Great, r. *Lord Dynevor*. Oddington, r. *Incumbent*.

Brother of Lord *Dynevor*, and brother-in-law of the *Markhams*, whom see.

Richards, C. Winton, St. Bartholomew Hyde, v. *The King*. Chale, r. *Incumbent*. South Stoneham, v. *Parson Waring*. Nunny, r. *C. Theobald*.

Richards, G. Brampton-in-Bush, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon*. Lillingstone Lovell, r. *The King*.

Richards, G. Farlington, r. *Incumbent*. Terwick, r. *Mr. Slater*.

Richards, J. South Farmborough, r. *H. Wilmot*. Bride's, St. Little, r. *T. Wyndham*. Lulworth, E. v. *The King by lapse*. Wedmore, v. *Dn. of Wells*.

Richards, T. Daroven, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Icklesham, v. *Bp. of Chichester*.

Richardson, B. Egton, c. Glazedale and Goatland, c. *Abp. of York*. Farley Hungerford, r. *Joseph Houlton*.

Richardson, J. Huntington, v. *Vicar-choral of York*. York, St. John Micklegate, c. *Dn. and Ch. of York*. Holy Trinity, r. *Abp. of York*.

Richardson, W. Chester, St. John, v. *T. Adams*. Oncote, p.c. *Parson Bentley*.

Richardson, W. Ferry Friston, v. *Vicar-choral of York*. York, St. Samps, c. *Sub-charter*. St. Michael-le-Belfrey, c. *Dn. and Ch.* Ridpert, c. *Chapeltry*. St. David's, c. St. Dogmell's, v. *Precent. and Ch.*

One of the *Richardsons* is Chancellor of St. Paul's, and uncle of Lord Auckland.

Richings, B. Manchester, v. Atherston, c. *Mrs. Milnes*.

Richman, H. J. Dorchester, St. Peter and Trinity, r. *Guardian of Free-School and Almshouse*.

Ricketts, F. Eckington, r. Killamarsh, c. Brimington, c. North Norman-ton, c. *The King*. Shaftesbury, St. James, r. *Earl Shaftesbury*.

Related to Lord *Liverpool*.

Rideout, P. Farnham, r. *The King*. Shapwick, v. *Lord Rivers*.

Ridley, H. Hartingfordbury, r. Hertford, St. Andrew with St. Mary, v. *The King*.

Ridley, H. Hambledon, r. *J. Wray*. Kirkby Underdale, r. *The King*.

Prebendary of Gloucester. Another H. J. Ridley is Rector of Newdigate and Prebend of Bristol. The *Ridleys* are related to Sir M. Ridley, M.P. and by marriage to the Lord Chancellor.

Rigby, R. Beverley, St. Mary, r. with Holme, v. *The King*. Bishops Burton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of York*. Leckington, v. *Earl Egremont*.

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- Rigley, J. Beswick, p.c. *J. Denison*. Hutton Cranswick, v. *Lord Hotham*.
- Rippon, J. Kirkby Thore, r. *Marton*, r. *Earl Thanet*.
- Risley, J. Thornton, r. *Sir T. Shephard*. Ashton, r. *The King*.
- Rivers, Sir Henry, Bart. Winton, St. Swithin, r. *The King*. Martyr Worthy, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Bath Walcot, r. *Dame M. Gay*.
- Roberts, C. Bugthorpe, v. *Prebendary*. Edstone, Great, v. *Marq. of Salisbury*.
- Roberts, G. Stratfield Mortimer, v. *Eton College*. Gretton, v. *Preb.*
- Roberts, T. London, St. Peter, Cornhill, r. *Lord Mayor and Citizens*. Tottenham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*. Llangwyfen, r. *Bp. of Bangor*.
- Robertson, J. Great Bentley, v. *Brightlingsea*, v. *Bp. of London*. Bridstow, v. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Robinson, H. Farnley Tyas, c. with Otley, v. and Bramhope, c. *The King*.
- Robinson, J. Althorne, v. *Blythford*, c. *Mrs. Robinson*. Faldingworth, r. *Lord Brownlow*. Clifton, r. and c. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Cricksea, r. Silsoe, c. Ulceby, r. *Ravenstondale*, c. *W. Hanbury*. Chalgrave, v. with Hockliffe, r. *Mr. Robinson*.
- Robinson, N. W. Suckley, r. with Lullesley, c. and Alfrick, c. *The King*.
- Robinson, R. B. B. Emmington, r. *W. H. Ashurst*. Waterstock, r. *Sir W. Ashurst*.
- Robinson, R. G. Harborne, v. with Smethwick, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lichfield*. Barrow, v. with Twyford, c. *J. Barrow*.
- Robinson, T. Cambridge, St. Andrew, Great, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*. Milton, r. *Parson Jackson*.
- Robinson, W. Grafton Underwood, c. Wood Enderby, c. *Earl of Upper Ossory*. Wishaw, r. *H. Okeover*. Burneside, c. *Landowners*.
- Some of these *Robinsons*, but we do not know how many, are related to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Roch, N. Tenby, r. *The King*. Talbenny, r. *Sir W. Owen*.
- Rocke, T. Silvington, r. Tenbury, v. with Rochford, c. *Mrs. Hill*.
- Rocket, C. Weston Zoyland, v. *Preb. of Tanberscomb*. Brent, East, v. *Bp. of Bath*.
- Rodd, E. St. Just, r. *F. Rodd*. Lamerton, v. *Parson Tremayne*.
- Roderick, D. Choulsbury, c. *Trustees*. Windrush, v. *Mr. Dutton*.
- Roding, Hon. and Rev. H. Eye, v. with Eyton, c. *The King*.
- Roe, T. Kirkby-on-Raine, r. *The King*. Elworthy, r. *W. Lock*. Sothby, r. *The King*.
- Rogers, G. H. Southrop, v. *Oxon*. Laverton, r. *Bp. of Bath*.
- Rogers, H. Camborne, r. Redruth, r. *Lord Dunstanville*.
- Rogers, J. Cadbury, South, r. *F. Newman*. Heddington, r. *Parson Rogers*.
- Rogers, J. M. Berkley, r. *Mr. Rogers*. Bedston, r. *C. Rogers*.
- Rogers, J. Clodock, v. *W. Wilkins*. Mindtown, r. *Earl Powis*. Mawnan, r. *Mr. Rogers*. Stowe, v. *The King*. Elstead, p.c. *R. Baker*.
- Rogers, T. E. Hedgeset, r. *The King*. Lackford, r. *Sir C. Kent*.
- Roles, W. Raunds, v. Upton Lovell, r. *The King*.
- Rolfé, R. Caldecot, r. *Mrs. Tynte*. Cockley Clay, r. *R. Dashwood*. Yaxley, r. *Parson Mott*. Hempnall, v. *Mr. Mott*.
- Rolleston, G. Malthy, v. Stainton, v. *Earl Scarbro'*.

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Rose, J. Puddleston, v. *Parson W. Rose*. Rothley, r. with Gaddesby, c. *Mr. Babington*.

Rose, W. Carshalton, v. Beckenham, r. *Mr. Rose*.

Routh, G. Ashtfield, c. *Lady Brydges*. Ipswich, St. Clement, r. St. Helen, r. *J. G. Baseley*.

Routh, S. Boyton, r. *Oxon*. Wicklewood, v. *Mrs. Vaughan*.

Rowden, F. Cuxham, r. Ibeston, r. Blunsdon, Broad, c. *Oxon*.

Rowe, J. Alverdiscot, r. *G. Rooke*. Bittadon, r. *Bp. of Exon*. Clether, St. v. Launceston, c. *J. Carpenter*.

Rowley, J. Newborn, r. Stoke-by-Nayland, c. Nayland, c. *Sir W. Rowley*. Bergholt, East, r. Brantham, r. *Incumbent*.

Brother of the M.P. for Suffolk.

Royle, W. Islington, v. *The King*. Crimplesham, v. *Bp. of Ely*.

Rudd, E. Thorne, p.c. *Earl Portmore*. Appleby, v. *J. Williamson*.

Rudd, J. Sutton Full, r. *J. Simpson*. Walton, c. *Impropriators*.

Rudd, T. J. Blythe, v. with Bawtrej, c. Austerfield, c. *Camb*.

Ruddock, N. Westbury, v. with Priddy, c. *Bp. of Bath*. Stockland Grants, r. *Mayor and Corp. of Bristol*.

Rudge, T. Haresfield, v. *Earl Hardwicke*. Gloucester, St. Mich. r. with St. Mary-de-Grace, r. *The King*.

Archdeacon of Gloucester.

Rufford, F. Kinwarton, r. with Great Alne, c. and Weethley, c. *Bp. of Worcester*. Sapey Over, r. *P. Rufford*.

Rush, J. Hartwell r. Hampden, Little, c. *Sir G. Lee*.

Rush, M. Poorstock, v. Milton, West, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*. Wimborough Green, v. *Prebendary*.

Russell, C. Lydeard, r. *H. W. Portman*. Thurlbeare, p.c. Stoke, St. Mary, c. *Right Hon. H. Arbuthnot*, M.P.

Russell, T. Lugwardine, v. with Bartestry, c. Dewchurch, c. Hentland, c. Langarron, c. and St. Weonard's, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*.

Ryder, E. Great Wendon with Little Wendon, r. *Earl Bristol*. Oaksey, r. *T. Ryder*.

H. Ryder is Bishop of Gloucester and Dean and Canon of Wells. He is the son of the late, and brother of the present, *Lord Harrowby*. He was raised to the See of Gloucester on the translation of *Huntingford* to the neighbouring Bishopric of Hereford, from which *Luxmore* had been removed to St. Asaph. It is necessary to attend to these removes and translations, as they afford an important key in the disposal of episcopal patronage. Beside cathedral patronage, the Bishop has twenty-four livings in his gift.

Sadler, R. Shustock, v. with Bentley, c. *The King*. Water Overton, c. *Trustees*.

Sainsbury, H. Beckington, r. Standerwick, r. *Miss Sainsbury*.

Salmon, T. Dogmersfield, r. *Sir H. P. Mildmay*. Odiham, v. with Grewell, c. *Chanc. of Sarum*.

Salt, F. Broughton, c. *R. Lister*. Grinshill, r. Hadnall, c. *J. Wood*.

Salt, J. Barling, Great, v. Teignmouth, c. Horndon-on-the-Hill, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.

Salt, J. Endon, c. *Earl Macclesfield*. Stratton, St. Mary, v. *Oxon*.

Salter, W. North Leigh, r. *James Jenkins*. Cadeleigh, r. *Mrs. Salter*.

Sams, J. B. Honnington, r. Wooton, South, r. *The King*.

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- Sanders, W. East Drayton, v. with Stokeham, c. and Askam, c. *Dn. and Ch. of York.*
- Sandford, J. Ninehead, v. *The King.* Sherwell, r. *Sir J. Chichester.*
- Sandiford, Ven. Charles, Aure, v. *Haberdashers' Co.* Tirley, v. *The King.* Blakeney, c. *Chapelry.*
- Sandiford, P. Newton-in-the-Isle, r. *Bp. of Ely.* Ashbury, r. with Chaplen Wick, c. *Mr. Baron Richards, Executor of the late Abp. of Cant. by a Deed of Option from the Bp. of Bath and Wells.*
- Satterthwate, W. Doddington, Great, v. *The King.* Easton Neston, v. *Earl Pomfret.*
- Saunders, J. Kirtlington, v. *Oxon.* Gidding, Great, v. *Lord Sondes.*
- Saunders, I. London, St. And. Wardrobe, r., St. Ann, Blackfriars, r. *The King and Parishioners alt.; the Parishioners this turn.*
- Savory, S. H. Twyford, r. *G. Thomas.* Barmer, c. *Earl Oxford.*
- Sawbridge, H. Welford, r. Wickham, St. Swithin, c. *Incumbent.*
- Sawbridge, J. S. East Haddon, v. *W. Sawbridge.* Stretton Baskerville, r. *Miss Pinchin and Mrs. Wilcox.* Stretton-on-Dunsmore, v. *W. Sawbridge.* Ryton-on-Dunsmore, p.c. *Prebendary.*
- Say, W. E. Hatley, St. George, r. *Camb.* Braughin, v. *E. Harvey.*
- Scobell, G. Brattleby, r. *Oxon.* Turville, v. *Bp. of Lincoln.*
- Scott, A. J. Southminster, v. *Govs. of the Charter-House.* Catterick, v. with Hipswell, c. *The King.*
- Scott, J. Weston-super-Mare, r. *Bp. of Bath.* Laynston, r. *Sir F. B. Harvey.*
- Scott, J. Hull, St. Mary, v. *S. Thornton.* North Ferriby, v. *William W. Wilkinson.* Syston, v. *Sir J. Thorold.*
- Scott, T. Aston Sandford, r. Gawcot, c. *A. Martin.*
- Scott, T. Oakley, Little, r. *Mr. Scott.* Wickes, d. *Miss Huckeringhill.*
- Scott, T. C. Birchington, c. Monkton, v. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Seagrave, J. Compton Wyneate, v. Tysoe, v. *Marq. of Northampton.* Barton Westcote, r. *Thos. Coles.*
- Seale, J. B. Anstey, r. *Camb.* Stisted, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Sedgwick, J. Curry Rivel, v. *Lady Chatham.* Howgill, c. *Parson Peacock.*
- Selwyn, J. Ludgershall, r. *Mrs. Selwyn.* Coulstone, East, r. *The King.*
- Selwyn, T. Melbury Bubb, v. Milton Clevedon, v. *Earl Ilchester.*
- Prebendary of Gloucester, and brother-in-law of the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The Bishop is nephew of the *Duke of Athol*, who is related to *Lewis*, M.P. and *Drummond*, M.P. members of the Treasury Phalanx.
- Serjeantson, J. St. Dennis with St. George, York, r. *The King.* Kirby Kudole, r.
- Settle, S. Winterbourne Stoke, v. Berwick, St. James, v. *Alex. Baring*, M.P.
- Severne, F. Abberley, r. *R. Bromley.* Kyre, Great, r. *E. Pytts.*
- Seymour, G. A. Burton Bradstock, r. Iwerne Courtenay, r. Shepton Georges, p.c. *Lord Rivers.*
- Seymour, T. Woodford, r. Tinkleton, r. *Mrs. Sturt.*
- Sharpe, J. Doncaster, v. *Abp. of York.* Saxby, r. *J. Harman.*
- Sharpe, W. Charlton Mackrell, r. *A. Brymer.* Milton, All Saints, v. *Bp. of Ely.*

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- Shaw, H. Appleby, St. Michael, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*. Bowness, r. *Earl Lonsdale*.
- Sheepshanks, J. Wymeswold, v. *Camb.* Leeds, Trinity, c. *Recorder and Vic. of Leeds*.
- Sheppard, T. London, St. James, Clerkenwell, p.c. Pentonville, c. *Parishioners*.
- Sherer, J. G. Westwell, v. Godmersham, v. with Challock, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Sheriffe, T. Redlingfield, c. — *Adair*. Sotherton with Uggershall, r. *J. Bedingfield*.
- Shield, H. Preston, r. *Incumbent*. Stoke Dry, r. *Marq. of Exeter*.
- Shinglar, J. Spanby with Swayton, v. *J. W. Knapp*. Walcot, v. *Sir G. Heathcote*.
- Shinglewood, J. Chignall, St. James, r. with Mashbury, r. *J. Strutt*.
- Shipley, S. Ashborne, v. with Mappleton, r. with Clifton, c. *Dn. of Lincoln*.
- Shipley, Very Rev. W. D. Skeviog, r. Wrexham, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
- Shrubb, C. Boldre, v. with Brockenhurst, c. and Lymington, c. *J. P. Shrubb*.
- Shuckburgh, C. W. Goldhanger, r. Totham, Little, c. *N. Westcombe*.
- Sill, H. Dean, r. *J. Sill*. Archolme, c. *Parson Tatham*.
- Simpson, A. Thornton, v. with Bagworth, c. and Stanton-under-Bardon, c. *Lord Maynard*.
- Simpson, F. Tarrant Gunville, r. *Oxon*. Tokenham Weck, r. *The King*. Llangelor, r. *Bp. of St. David's*. Petherton, South, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Bristol*.
- Simpson, J. Baldock, r. *The King*. Ellington, v. *Camb.*
- Simpson, J. Fishtoft, r. *Incumbent*. Thornton Curtis, v. *Sir R. Wynne*.
- Simpson, T. Boynton, v. Carnaby, v. Fraisthorpe, c. *Sir G. Strickland*. Ebberston, v. with Allerston, c. Awborn, p.c. *Dn. of York*.
- Sims, W. E. West Tofts, r. *J. Moseley*. Downham Santon, p.c. *Lord Cadogan*.
- Singleton, W. Witham, South, r. *Sir W. Manners*. Hanslop, r. with Castlethorpe, c. *Mayor and Burgesses*.
- Sissmore, H. Widley, r. with Wimering, v. *T. Thistlewaite and Camb. alt.*
- Sisson, W. Burwell, v. with Walmgate, c. Goulsby, v. *M. Lister*.
- Skelton, R. Leavisham, r. *Mrs. Skelton*. Rosedale, c. *Rev. H. Philpotts*.
- Skinner, J. Camerton, r. *Mrs. Skinner*. Polshot, r. Shrewton, v. *Bp. of Sarum*.
- Skinner, M. Swanton Navers, r. with Woodnorton, All Saints, and St. Peters, r. *Oxon*.
- Chaplain to Lord Onslow.
- Skinner, W. Rushdon, v. Bradley, r. *Ch. of Lincoln*. Cuxwold, r. *H. Thorold*.
- Skipworth, T. Belton, All Saints, p.c. *City of Lincoln*. Pickworth, r. *Lord Beauchere*.
- Skirshire, T. Testerton, r. *P. Case*. Houghton-in-the-Hole, v. *Marq. Cholmondeley*.
- Skurray, F. Horningsham, p.c. *Dn. of Sarum*. Lullington, r. *Marq. of Bath*.

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- Skynner, M. Cocking, v. *Bp. of Chichester*. Eartham, v. *Prebendary*.
 Slade, J. Bolton-in-the-Moore, v. Tattenhall, r. *Bp. of Chester*.
 Slade, R. Thornbury, v. with Falfield, c. and Oldbury, c. *Oxon*.
 Slade, S. Staverton, c. *Chapeltry*. Hartfield, r. *Lord Whitworth*.
 Slade, T. Thurlaston, r. *Miss Trotters*. Winsford, v. *Camb*.
 Slaney, R. Penkridge, c. with Dunston, c. Coppenhall Hay, c. Stretton,
 c. Woodbaston, c. *Sir E. Lyttleton*. Sutton Madock, v. *P. Brough-*
ton.
 Slapp, T. P. Old Buckenham, c. *Feoffees*. Bracon Ash, r. *T. F. Burney*.
 Smear, C. Chillesford, r. *Incumbent*. Wangford, p.c. *Lord Rous*. Wen-
 haston, v. with Mells, c. *The King*.
 Smedley, E. Bovey, North, r. *Lord Courtenay*. Powderham, r. *H.*
Wrottesley. Bradford Abbas, v. *Earl Uxbridge*.
 Smelt, C. Aston Abbots, v. Wing, v. *Earl Chesterfield*.
 Smelt, M. Slindon, r. Binstead, v. *Incumbent*.
 Smith, A. J. Alkham, v. with Capel-le-Ferne, c. *Abp. of Cant*. Ewell,
 v. *Mr. Angel*. Carlton Castle, r. *J. Forster*.
 Smith, C. J. Norwich, St. Augustin, r.—St. Mary-in-Marisco, r. *Dn. and*
Ch. of Norwich.
 Smith, E. Egmannton, v. Tollerton, r. *P. Barry*.
 Smith, E. O. Salford, v. with Holcott, r. *Incumbent*.
 Smith, F. Eardisley, v. *Mrs. Smith*. Grendon, r. *Lady Bertie*.
 Smith, G. H. Deverell, p. Ottery, St. Mary, v. *The King*. Marlton,
 r. *Lord Borringdon*.
 Smith, G. Charlton, r. *J. Parker*. Norton Bavant, v. *The King*.
 Smith, J. Manchester, St. Peter, v. *Trustees*. Deane, r. *C. Smith*.
 Chart, v. Woodnesboro', v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester*.
 Smith, J. Ponsonby, c. *T. Ludley*. Newcastle, All Saints, v.—St. Ann,
 c.—St. Andrew, c.—St. Nicholas, v.—St. John, c. with Gosford, c.
Bp. of Carlisle. Pillerton, v. *C. Miles*.
 Smith, J. Hutton, r. *Executors of Mr. C. Brent*. Melksham, v. with
 Seend, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Sarum*.
 Smith, J. Holt, r. *His Wife*. Packington, v. with Snibston, c. *C. Hast-*
ings.
 Smith, M. S. Fladbury, r. with Wyre Piddle, c. Throckmorton, c. and
 Bradley, c. *Bp. of Worcester*.
 Smith, R. Edensor, d. Kingsley, r. *Duke Devonshire*. Westham, v. *Lord*
Cavendish. Sutton, r. *Earl Egremont*. Woldingham, c. *Mrs. Par-*
sons.
 Smith, S. Daventry, c. Dry Drayton, r. *Oxon*.
 Smith, S. Harden Huish, r. *J. Colborne*. Stanton, St. Quint. v. *Earl*
Rudnor. Ashill, v. *Prebendary*.
 Smith, T. Claycoton, r. *T. Belgrave*. Lilbourn, v. *The King*. Froding-
 ham, v. *Mr. Healey*. Willingham, r. *Parson Broadley*. Knath, p.c.
H. Dalton. Bobbingworth, r. *Mr. Smith*. Chishall, Little, r. *Sir*
P. Soame. Stevenson, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*.
 Smith, W. Bransby, r. *T. Smith*. Hinderwell, r. *Lady Boynton*. Pool,
 c. *Parson Robinson*. Burley, c. *Mr. Wilson*. Ainstable, v. *R.*
Ross. Badger, r. Abingdon, St. Nich. r. *The King*. Broome, South,
 r. *Marq. Cornwallis*. Elkington, Nerth, v. *Lord Glastonbury*.
 Meavy, r. *The King*.

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- Smithson, J. Headingly, c. *Parson Fawcett*. Heaton Kirk, r. *Duke of Northumberland*.
 Smyth, C. J. Catton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*. Great Fakenham, r. *Duke Grafton*.
 Smyth, R. Little Warley, r. *Lord Brownlow and Miss Tyrrell*. Stapleford Tawney, r. *Theydon Mount*, r. *Sir W. Smyth*.
 Smythe, W. Great Linford, r. *Lord Bagot*. Tyrringham, r. with Filgrave, r. Broughton, r. *W. Praed*.
 Smythies, Y. Bentley, Little, r. *H. Draper*. Colchester, St. Martin, r. *W. Smythies*.
 Sneyd, J. Bramshall, r. *Lord Willoughby de Broke*. Elford, r. *Lady Andover*. Keele, p.c. *R. Sneyd*.
 Sneyd, L. Headley, r. *Hon. G. Howard*. Woolstanton, p.c. *W. Sneyd*.
 Snow, T. L. Barcheston, r. *Incumbent*. Tidmington, c. *Chapeltry*.
 Sockett, T. Duncton, r. *Petworth*, r. *Earl Egremont*. Ombersley, v. *Lord Sandys*. Scarle, North, r. *T. Raddish*.
 Somerset, Hon. and Rev. George Henry, Llangattoch, r. with Llanelly, c. Stoke Gifford, r. *Duke Beaufort*.

This Hon. and Rev. Pluralist has just been promoted to a cathedral dignity. He is brother of the Duke of *Beaufort*, and his sister married a Pluralist. The Beaufort family, in its various branches, gets upwards of £48,000 a year in tithes and taxes. See *Somerset* in the *Key to the Lower House*.

- Southall, H. Kington, r. with Dormstone, c. *Mr. Phillips and his Wife*. Bishampton, v. *Bp. of Worcester*.
 Sparke, J. H. Cottenham, r. Littlebury, r. Streatham, r. with Thetford, St. George. c. *Bp. of Ely*.

Prebendary of Ely, and son of the Bishop of that Diocese. The Bishop had the good fortune to become tutor to the Duke of Rutland, and his advancement followed of course. From the Deanery of Bristol he was raised to the See of Chester; and, on the death of Dr. *Dampier*, removed to the valuable See of Ely. Besides an immense revenue and numerous cathedral appointments, he has one hundred and eight livings in his gift. For an account of the preferment the Rev. Prelate has heaped on his family see p. 223.

- Spencer, B. Aston, v. Castle Bromwich, c. *Sir C. Holt*.
 Spencer, T. Over, v. *Camb.* Wingfield, r. *J. Morris*.
 Spencer, W. Alvaston, c. with Bowiton, c. *Parishioners*. Dronfield, v. *The King*.
 Sperling, J. Lammars, r. *H. Sperling*. Mapplestead, v. *J. Judd*.
 Spofforth, R. Cowthorpe, r. *T. Starkie*. Howden, v. *The King*.
 Spooner, R. D. R. Anwick, v. with Branswell and Dunsby, r. *S. Hazlewood*. Worlaby, v. *E. Arrowsmith*.
 Spooner, W. Campden, v. *Sir G. N. Noel*. Elmdon, r. *Isaac Spooner*.
 Spranger, R. Tamerton, v. with Martinestow, c. *Lord Rolle*. Toynton, Low, r. *Lady Willoughby*. Creeton, r. *The King*.
 Sproule, J. R. Barfield, Great, v. Bradfield, v. *Sir C. Burrell*.
 Spry, J. H. Hanbury, v. Birmingham, Christ Church, r. *Bp. of Lichfield*.
 Spurgeon, C. Great Bircham, r. Harpley, r. *J. Spurgeon*.
 Spurgeon, J. G. Clopton, r. *J. Spurgeon*. Oulton, r. *Executors of J. Marston*.
 Spurway, W. Abington, r. *J. H. Thurshy*. Tiverton Clare Port, Pilton, d. *Parson Spurway*.

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Stabback, W. Exeter, Allhallows, r. St. Stephen, r. *Bp. of Exon.* Sanctread, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon.* Anstey, East, r. *Mayor and Corp. of Exon.*

Stafford, E. Chalcomb, v. *C. Fox.* Thexford, r. *The King.*

Stainbanck, J. Halton, r. *W. Bradshaw.* Kellet Over, c. *Bp. of Chester.*

Stanhope, Hon. and Rev. F. H. R. Catton, r. Wressell, v. *Earl Egremont.*

There is a Very Rev. and Hon. — Stanhope a Dean. They are sons of Lord Harrington.

Stanley, E. Alderley, r. *Sir J. Stanley.* Plumland, r. *J. C. Curwen, M.P.*

Stanley, F. Eastwick, r. *W. Plumer.* North Weld, v.

Starkie, M. Y. Darwen, c. *Dr. Whitaker.* Rushbury, r. *Bp. of Worcester.*

Staunton, J. Kilvington, r. *Incumbent.* Elton Sup. Mont, r. *F. Saunders.*

Steele, R. Trimmingham, r. Mundsley, r. *The King.*

Steer, C. Axminster, r. with Kilmington, c. and Membury, c. *J. Banks.*

Stephen, W. Bledlow, v. *Lord Carrington.* Stagsden, v. *Lord Hampden.*

Stephens, L. P. Clavering, v. with Langley, c. Ugley, v. *Christ Hosp.*

Stephens, M. P. Shenton, r. *J. Stephens.* Willey, r. *C. Forester.*

Stevens, J. Swalcliffe, v. with Epwell, c. Shutford, c. *Oxon.* Ludgvan, r. *Lord Bolton.*

Stevenson, J. Great Wilbraham, v. *Thomas W. Ward.* Coppenhall, Ch. r. *Bp. of Lichfield.*

Stewart, Hon. and Rev. C. Orton Longville with Botolphbridge, r. *Bp. of Lincoln.*

Still, J. Cricklade, St. Mary, r. *H. Edgell.* Fonthill Gifford, r. *W. Beckford.*

Stillington, H. A. Hope Sollers, r. How Capel, r. *Mrs. Gregory.*

Stockdale, J. Kingerby, v. *Camb.* Calcethorpe, r. *Bp. of Lincoln.* Tetford, r. *Miss Harrison.*

Stockdale, W. Ashby Meris, v. *Sir J. Langham.* Hundon, v. *Bp. of Gloucester.*

Stocking, W. Normanton, r. *Lord Bristol.* Tuddenham, St. Mary, r. *W. Fonnereau.* Wrestlingworth, r. *The King.*

Stockwell, T. Stratford Toney, r. *Oxon.* Burcombe, d. *St. John's Hospital, Sarum.*

Stopford, J. Marden, North, v. *T. P. Phipps.* Hayling, South, v.—North, c. *Lord Albemarle.*

Stopford, Hon. and Rev. R. B. Barton Seagrave, r. *Duke Buccleugh and his Wife.* Nuneaton, v. *The King.*

Prebendary of Hereford, Canon of Windsor, and King's Chaplain. The Hon. and Rev. Pluralist is brother of *Lord Courtown*, who is Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, of which band *William Giffard*, the Editor of the Quarterly Review, is Pay-master. The *Courtown family*, in Church and State, gets £9,800 a year.

Stoughton, J. Foxley, r. Sparham, r. *Sir J. Lambe.*

Strahan, G. Islington, v. *J. Wilson.* Kingsdown, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester.*

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Strangways, Hon. and Rev. Ch. Kilmington, r. Maiden Newton, r. *Lord Ilchester*.

Uncle of *Lord Ilchester*, who is cousin of *Sir T. Acland*, and nephew-in-law of the *Duke of Athol*.

Strangways, H. Grimsted, West, r. *Lord Ilchester*. Moreton, r. *James Frampton*.

Strong, G. Disserth, p.c. Llansannan, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Strong, T. Clist, St. Mary, r. *Mr. Strohg*. Theberton, r. *The King*.

Strong, W. Billingham, v. with Walcot, c. *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Bolingbroke, r. *Dr. J. and Mrs. Warren*.

Stuart, H. East Donyland, r. *Parson Hewitt*. Bumstead Steeple, v. *The King*.

Stuart, J. F. Market Weston, r. *W. Hill*. Whitney, r. *T. Dew*.

Stubbin, N. J. Higham, r. Somersham, r. Oifton, r. *Trustees*.

Suckling, B. Matlack, r. Plumstead, r. *The King*.

Surtees, J. Banham, r. *The King*. Taverham, r. *Bp. of Norwich and Mrs. Braithwayte*.

Surtees, M. Cerney, North, r. *Oxon*. Swindon, v. *The King*.

Both these *Surtees* are brothers-in-law of *Lord Eblon*. *J. Surtees* is Prebendary of Bristol. *M. Surtees* is Prebendary of Canterbury. Another *M. V. Surtees*, brother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor, is provided for as Commissioner of Bankrupts, and has a reversion of the Office of Register of Affidavits.

Sutton, C. Alburgh, r. *Sir R. Hill*. Holme, v. Thornham Bishops, v. *Bp. of Norwich*. Norwich, St. George, Tombland, r. *Bp. of Ely*.

Sutton, E. L. High Halden, r. Owre, c. Preston, v. St. Peter's, v. *Abp. of Cant.*

Sutton, J. L. Weekley, r. Oakley, Little, r. *Duke Buccleugh*.

Sutton, R. Fulford, c. *Mr. Key*. York, St. Michael, r. *The King*.

Sutton, T. Sheffield, v.—St. Peter, c. *P. Gell for this turn*.

Sutton, T. M. Chart, Great, r. Chatham, r. *Abp. of Cant.*

There are several *Suttons* with lucrative preferments in cathedrals. Most of them, but we cannot discover how many, are nearly related to the Most Reverend Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, *Charles Manners Sutton*. The Archbishop is supposed to be the son of Lord *George Sutton*, and, like many other noble persons, was indebted for his education to the Charter-House, which opulent foundation was originally intended only for the "maintenance and education of POORE CHILDREN," and "the relief of poore, fatherless, decrepit, aged, sick, infirm, and impotent persons." On entering holy orders His Grace obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, and soon after, by his affinity to the Rutland family, was raised to the See of Norwich, with which dignity he was permitted to hold the Deanery of Windsor. On the death of Archbishop Moore, in 1804, his Lordship, by the special favour of the late King, was elevated to his present high station. It is observable that a short time before the following panegyric on his Grace appeared in the "*Pursuits of Literature*," a work ascribed to Mr. *Mathias*, late Privy Clerk to her Majesty:—"He is a prelate whose amiable demeanour, useful learning, and conciliating habits of life, particularly recommend his episcopal character. No man appears to me so peculiarly marked out for the highest dignity of the Church, *sede vacante*, as Dr. SUTTON." This puff direct, and the writer, availing himself of these favourable opportunities which his situation afforded, is supposed to have materially contributed to the sudden exaltation of the Archbishop. His Grace married the daughter of *Thomas Thoroton*, Esq. who has brought him thirteen children, eleven of whom are females. One of his sons is Speaker of the Lower House; the other is Colonel in the Guards. His Grace's patronage, exclusive of his immense income, is one hundred thirty-one livings, an

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archdeaconry, and three prebends. Out of this fund his Grace has been able to provide handsome portions for his daughters, most of whom have married Clergymen. The Rutland and Manners families get upwards of £88,000 a year from Church and State. For an account of the various sources from which this immense revenue is derived, and of the numerous preferments conferred by the Archbishop on the members of his own family, see pages 175 and 224.

Swan, F. Winteringham, v. *Parson Savile*. Lincoln, St. Peter, r.—St. Peter at Goats, c. *Prebendary*. Kirton, v. with Brothertoft, c. *Mer-cers' Company*, London.

Swann, C. Edmondthorpe, r. *The King*. Ridlington, r. *Sir G. N. Noel*. Marlow, Great, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester*.

Swanston, S. W. Ashby with Haylagston, r. *Bp. of Norwich*.

Swanton, F. W. Hillington, p.c. *Rev. Sir C. Rich*. Stratton, r. *Oxon*.

Swayne, G. Westerleigh, c. with Pucklechurch, v. with Abston, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Wells*. Hockley, v. *Oxon*. Langridge, r. *Mrs. Blaithwaite*.

Syer, B. B. Keddington, r. *Mr. Syer*. Little Waldingfield, v. *Dr. Syer*.

Syer, T. B. Wrattling, Great,—Little, r. *Dr. Syer*.

Sykes, C. Hilston, r. Ross, r. *Incumbent*.

Symons, J. Feocke, St. v. *Bp. of Exon*. Gennis, St. r. *Sir W. Molesworth*.

Talbot, C. Wimborne, All Saints with St. Giles, r. *Lord Shaftesbury*.

Talbot, J. Halling, r. Howling, *W. Wyndham*.

Talbot, T. S. Norwich, St. Mary Coslany, r. *Lord Townsend*. Troston, r. Carlton, St. Peter, r. *The King*.

There is an *A. C. Talbot* is Dean of Salisbury. An *Hon. and Rev. J. C. Talbot* is Rector of Ingestry. One of the Talbots is brother-in-law of the *Duke of St. Alban's*; two more are related to *Lord Talbot*, whose family connexions, in England and Ireland, hold preferments to the amount of £48,000 a year. Messrs. Cartwright, M.P. Goulburn, M.P. and Chetwynd, M.P. are relations.

Tanner, R. Chulmleigh, r. *Parson Hole*. King's Nympton, r. *Parson Southcombe*.

Tanqueray, E. Tempsford, r. *The King*. Tingrith, r. *Mr. Trevu*. Ridgemont, v. *Sequest*.

Tate, J. Downholm, p.c. Marsk, r. *J. Hutton*.

Tatham, R. Addingham, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle*. Colkirk, r. *Mr. Ainge*.

Tatham, R. Stibbard, r. *W. Ainge*. Bishopston, r. *Merbourn Hosp.*

Tattersall, W. D. Wooton-under-Edge, v. *Ch. Church, Oxon*. Westbourne, r. *Parson Hull*.

Magistrate of the county of Gloucester, and a respectable man. The Pluralist had the good sense to treat with silent contempt a fanatical attack made upon him by the *Rev. Rowland Hill*, for suffering a company of comedians to perform in his parish.

Taylor, E. Hayes, r. *T. and J. Graham*. Luston, r. *T. Tatum*.

Taylor, H. Spridlington, r. *Mrs. Mead*. West Oghwell, r. *P. J. Taylor*. Liddington, v. *Rev. R. Taylor*.

Taylor, J. Stourbridge, c. *Chapelry*. Snitterfield, v. *Bp. of Worcester*. Coppull, c. *Parson Perryn*.

Taylor, M. D. Langton, Great, r. *The King*. Moreton Corbett, r. *Sir A. Corbett*.

- Taylor, R. East Grinstead, v. *Lord Whitworth*. Liddington, r. *The King*.
- Taylor, R. King's Somborne, v. with Stockbridge, c. Little Somborne, c. *Sir Rd. Taylor*.
- Templar, J. Paigton, v. *Mr. Templar*. Teigngrace, r. *Sir J. W. Pole*. Collumpton, v. *Rev. W. Grey*.
- Templar, G. H. Shapwick, v. with Ashcott, c. *Incumbent*. Thornford, r. *Mrs. Sampson*.
- Tennyson, G. Benningworth, r. *R. Ainslie*. Grimsby, v. *G. R. Heneage*. Somersby, r. *R. Burton*.
- Terry, M. Dummer, r. — *Terry*. Weild, p.c. *Lord Portsmouth*.
- Thackeray, J. R. Wiggshall, St. Mary Magd. v. *Mrs. Garforth*. Downham-Market, r. *Miss Franks*.
- Thistlethwayte, A. Broughton, r. with Bossington, c. Titherley, West, r. *R. Thistlethwayte*.
- Thomas, E. Vaynor, r. Britton Ferry, c. *The King*. Sheffington, r. Aberavon, v. with Bagland, c. *Lord Vernon*.
- Thomas, E. Billesdon, v. with Goadby, c. and Rolleston, c. *Parson Green*. Llangwym, v. *Prebendary*.
- Thomas, J. Bolton-in-the-Sands, v. *Bp. of Chester*. Lancaster, St. John, c. Wyersdale, c. *Vic. of Lancaster*. Clarbston, c. *Lord Milford*. Haverford West, St. Mary, v. *Corp. of Haverford*. Llanfihangel, near Uske, r. *Sir S. B. Fludyer*. Kemnys Com, p.c. *Mr. Gore*. Walton, East, c. *Lord Milford*.
- Thomas, J. G. Bodiam, v. Wartling, v. *Sir G. Webster*.
- Thomas, J. Kennarth, v. with Newcastle-in-Emblyn, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Elmswell, r. *E. Warner*.
- Thomas, R. Collwinston, v. *D. Thomas*. Itton, r. *W. Curre*.
- Thomas, T. Kingswood, c. *Inhabitants*. Colford, p.c. *Bp. of Gloucester*. Tiddenham, v. Dulace, c. Ewys Harrold, p.c. St. Hilary, v. Isham Up, r. *Bp. of St. David's*.
- Thomas, T. S. J. Begelley, r. with Williamston, c. and Reynoldstown, c. *Lord Milford*.
- Thomas, V. Stoneleigh, v. *The King*. Duntsbourn Rouse, r. *Oxon*. Yarnton, v. *Sir H. Dashwood*.
- Thompson, G. Bramley, v. Milford, v. with Hordle, c. *Oxon*.
- Thompson, H. Mistley, r. with Manningtree, c. *F. H. Rigby*. Preston, Long, v. *Oxon*.
- Thompson, J. Frampsfield, v. *Earl Thanet*. Meopham, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Heanor, v. *The King*.
- Thompson, J. Newton, c. with Nunthorpe, c. *T. Simpson*. Easton, v. John, St. c. *Prebendary*. Lullingstone, r. *Sir T. Dyke*. Warden, v. with Haydon, c. *Mrs. Hopkins*.
- Thompson, J. Langtoft, v. *Prebendary*. Rufforth, v. *Mrs. Thompson*. York, St. Martin Micklegate, r. *G. Earle*. Cotham, c. *Preb. of Langtoft*.
- Thompson, J. Lanchester, v. with Satley, c. and Ash, c. *Bp. of Durham*.
- Thompson, J. B. Shropham, v. *Corp. of Norwich*. Thompson, c. *M. Hethersett*. Luddesdon, r. *Rev. T. Thompson*.
- Thompson, R. S. Askam Richard, v.—Bryan, c. *Mr. Thompson*. Myton, v. *Abp. of York*.

The Church.

- Thompson, W. Billesby, v. *R. R. Pennington*. Farnworth, c. *Rev. T. Driffield*.
 Thornes, W. Alberbury, v. with Crupton, c. *Oxon*. Cardeston, r. *Sir R. Leighton*.
 Thornhill, B. Ashford, p.c. *Parson Hodgson*. Winstre, c. *Frecholders*.
 Thornhill, J. Staindrop, p.c. Cockfield, r. *Lord Darlington*.
 Thornton, R. Cold Ashby, r. *Mrs. Thornton*. Weeden Beck, v. *Executors of M. Thornton*.
 Thorold, G. Rauceby, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Marston, r. with Hougham, r. *Sir J. Thorold*.
 Thorold, M. Haydon, with Kelby, v. with Calverthorpe, c. *Prebendary. Aunsby, r. M. Newton*.
 Thoroton, C. Roos, Screveton, r. *Mr. Thoroton*. Llansantfraed yn Mechian, r. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.
 Thoroton, L. E. Bridgeford West, r. Colwick, r. *J. Musters*.
 Thorpe, T. Burton Overy, r. *Rev. W. Lee*. Carlton Curliu, r. with Ilton, c. *Sir J. Palmer*. Wilford, r. *J. Thorpe*.
 Thorpe, W. Stetchworth, v. *R. Eaton*. Sandford, v. *J. Taylor*.
 Threlkeld, P. Milburn, c. *Earl Thanet*. Sutton Veny, r. *Mr. Thring*.
 Thurlow, E. Haskby, r. Lound, v. *Parson Anguish*.
 Thurlow, E. S. Eastwn, r. *The King*. Houghton-le-Spring, r. with Penshaw, c. *Bp. of Durham*. Stamfordham, v. with Riall, c. *The King*.
 Thurlow, J. Chelmondiston, r. *The King*. Gosfield, v. *E. Nugent*.

E. S. Thurlow is Prebendary of Norwich. The Pluralists are brothers of *Lord Thurlow*, and the sons of the late *Dr. Thomas Thurlow*, Bishop of Durham, brother of the *Lord Chancellor Thurlow*. The Bishop's wife was a woman of low extraction, and when he married her had not received the least education. As the Chancellor, who was himself the son of a Norfolk parson, had no legitimate issue, he procured a settlement of his title on the sons of the Bishop; he also loaded these sons with preferments in Church and State. The present Lord Thurlow is Law Clerk of the Presentations in the Petty Bag-Office, Patentee of the Bankrupts' Office, Clerk of the Custody of Lunatics, one of the Clerks of the Hanaper, and one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Chancery in reversion. The total value of these sinecures is not less than £6000 a-year. Yet, what are the *public services* of the Noble Lord? We never heard of any performances entitled to public remuneration, unless it were some bad poetry, and still worse translations, which his Lordship was so ill-advised as to publish. The Noble Lord received his education at the Charter-House Charity. In 1814, he married Miss Bolton, an actress at Covent-Garden Theatre, and the daughter of an attorney in Long-Acre.

- Thursby, G. A. Abington, r. Penover, v. *J. H. Thursby*.
 Tickell, J. A. Castle Acre, v. *T. W. Coke*. Hempstead, v. Wighton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.
 Tiffin, W. Hayton, v. Mattersey, v. Heydon, c. *Abp. of York*.
 Till, J. Hayes, r. Orpington, r. *Abp. of Cant.*
 Tilney, H. Hockwold, r. with Wilton, v. *Camb.*
 Timbrell, J. Beckford, v. with Ashton Underhill, c. *T. Timbrell*. Bretforten, v. *Incumbent*.
 Tinsley, W. C. Bolsover, v. *Duke Portland*. Scarcliffe, v. *Duke Devonshire*.
 Tireman, T. Acomb, v. — *Waller*. York, Micklegate, c. *Dn. and Ch.*
 Toogood, J. J. Milston, r. *Parson Bowles*. Broad Hinton, v. *St. Nic. Hosp. Sarum*.

The Church.

- Topping, T. Iwerne Minster, v. with Handley, c. Hargrove, c. Hinton, St. Mary, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor.*
- Torr, N. Aldbrough, v. Rise, r. *The King.*
- Torr, J. Catwick, r. *The King.* Leigh, West, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon.*
- Tottie, H. Etchingham, r. *Mrs. Lade.* Wyken, p.c. *Lord Craven.*
- Totton, W. J. Debden, r. *R. M. Chiswell.* Meldreth, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely.*
- Tournay, W. Denton, r. *Oxon.* Eastbridge, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Hope, All Saints, r. *The King.* Hougham, v. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Towne, L. Utterby, v. *Incumbent.* Brampton, v. Liddington, v. with Caldecot, c. *Prebendary.*
- Townley, G. S. Totham, v. *Mr. Fenn.* London, St. Stephen Walbrook, r.—St. Benet Sheerhog, r. *The King and Grocers' Comp. alt.*
- Townley, J. Gaywood, r. Stradset, v. *W. Bagg.*
- Townley, W. Orpington, St. Peter, v. with Cray, St. Mary, c. and Downe, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Townsend, C. Bromwich, West, r. Calstone, r. *Marq. Lansdowne.* Durs-ton, c. *Chapelry.*
- Townsend, H. Hmington, r. *Mr. Townsend.* Loxley, v. *The King.*
- Townsend, J. C. Alkerton, r. *Incumbent.* Ickford, r. *R. Townsend.* Wroxton, c. with Balscot, v. *Lord Guildford.*
- Townsend, R. L. Bishop's Cleeve, r. with Stoke Orchard, c. *Incumbent.*
- Townsend, T. Aisthorpe, r. with West Thorpe, v. *Mrs. Mangles.*
- Townshend, E. Bray, v. *Bp. of Oxon.* Henley, r. *Mrs. Cornwallis.*
- Townshend, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Fred. Stiffkey, r. Morston, r. *Marq. Townshend.*
- Uncle of Lord Townshend, whose family get about £10,000 of the public money. H. Hudson, M.P. is brother-in-law of the Marquis.
- Treadway, L. Gayton, v. *Bp. of Norwich.* Westwick, r. *John B. Peke.*
- Trebeck, T. Wath, All Saints, v. with Brampton-Bierlow, c. Adwick, c. *Oxon.*
- Tredcroft, E. Itchingfield, v. *N. Tredcroft.* Pudborough, r. *Lord Egremont.*
- Tredcroft, R. Combes, r. Shipley, c. *Lord Egremont.*
- Trefusis, J. St. Columb Major, r. *H. Hoare.* Southill, r. *Lord Clinton.*
- Tremayne, W. Hereford, All Saints, and St. Mart. v. with Bullingham, c. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor.*
- Tremenhere, W. St. Madron, v. with Morvah, c. and Penzance, c. *H. Penneck.*
- Chaplain in the Navy.
- Trevelyan, G. Treborough, r. Nettlecombe, r. Huish Cham, r. *Sir J. Trevelyan.* Stogumber, v. with Bickneller, *Dn. and Ch. of Wells.*
- Trevelyan, W. Henbury, v. with Northwick, c. Aust, c. *Lord Middleton.*
- George Trevelyan* is Archdeacon of Taunton; *W. Trevelyan* is Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
- Trevenon, J. Creed, St. r. with Grampound, c. *R. Johns.*
- Trevethan, R. Shebbeare, v. Sheepwash, c. *The King.*
- Trevor, T. Trevor, Eastham, v. West Kirby, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chester.*
- Treweke, G. St. Menver, v. *W. Sandys.* Manselgamage, v. *Sir J. G. Cotterell.*

The Church.

Tripp, J. Barnham, v. *Bp. of Chichester*. Waltham, r. *Lord Egremont*.
 Tripp, R. Kentisbeare, r. Rewe, r. *Hon. P. C. Wyndham*.

Trivett, W. Arlington, with Willingdon, v. *Rev. C. Coldcall*. Ashburnham, v. with Penhurst, v. *Lord Ashburnham*.

Trollope, T. D. Frome Vaugh-Church, with Batcombe, r. Hartford, v. *The King*.

A *Rev. A. W. Trollope* is Rector of Coln Engain, and Head Master of Christ's Hospital. The rectory is in the gift of the Hospital. Another *H. Trollope* is Rector of Harrington, in the patronage of Mrs. Buckworth.

Trotman, E. Radway, v. Ratley, v. *The King*. Chesterton, c. *Lord Willoughby de Broke*.

Troyte, E. Huntsham, r. *W. Troyte*. Puckington, r. *Bp. of Bath by lapse*.

Tucker, A. Catherston Lewston, r. *W. Drewe*. Wooton Fitzpaine, c. *Parson Fox*.

Tucker, J. Kingsdown, r. *Mr. Tucker*. Widworthy, r. *J. T. Marwood*. Wooton, North, c. *Lord Digby*.

Tucker, M. Harpford, v. *Lord Rolle*. Sheldon, d. *W. Drewe*.

Tucker, S. Borden, v. *J. Musgrove*. Markshall, r. *F. Honeywood*.

Tuffnell, S. J. Hunston, v. North Mundham, v. *W. Brereton*.

Tunstall, M. Belper, r. Turnditch, c. *Parson Barber*.

Turberville, G. Hanley Castle, v. *E. Lechmere*. Bromsberrow, r. *Lord Beauchamp*.

Turmine, H. Minster, d. Sheerness, c. *Mrs. Eyre*.

Turner, E. Noke, r. *Duke Marlbro'*. Evedon, r. *Mrs. Nesbett*.

Turner, G. Monewdon, r. *C. Achdeckne*. Kettleborough, r. *R. Sparrow*.

Turner, G. Spelsbury, v. Hook Norton, c. *Camb.* Wragby, with Torrington, East, v. *E. Turner*.

Turner, J. Hagley, r. with Frankley, c. *St. Kenelm*, c. *Lord Littleton*. Chelwood, r. *Bp. of Bath and Wells*. Lockington, r. *Incumbent*.

Turner, J. Sudbourn, r. with Offord, c. *The King*. Sherston, Great, r. with Alderton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Gloucester*.

Turner, R. Yarmouth, p.c. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*. Ormesby, St. Marg. and St. Mich. v. *Sweffling*, r. *Scroteby*, c. *Incumbent*.

Turner, S. Atyenborough, v. with Bramcote, c. *F. Foljambe*. Torrington, West, v. *Bp. of Lincoln*. Rothwell, r. *Lord Middleton*. Tealby, v. *G. Tennyson*.

Turnor, G. Panton, r. Milton Earnest, v. *E. Turnor*.

Tutte, F. Shering, r. *Oxon*. Henham-on-the-Hill, v. *Mr. and Mrs. Couse*.

Tweed, J. Capel, St. Mary, r. *R. Powell*. Hintlesham, r. *W. Deane*. Wenham, Lit. r. *R. Powell*.

Twisleton, T. J. Blackesley, v. *Mrs. Wight*. Woodford, r. *Lord St. John*.

Chaplain to the *Earl of Guildford*, and Archdeacon of Colombia, in the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies! The Pluralist is brother of *Lord Say and Sele*, and obtained his India appointment by means of *T. Gisborn*, his son-in-law's father, who holds a civil office in Ceylon. How the Hon. and Rev. Pluralist manages to discharge his spiritual duties at places so distant it is impossible to imagine. He is the author, however, of a sermon on *Self-Sufficiency*; but of course it is no proof of this quality in a poor mortal having the care of souls at two places 10,000 miles asunder.

Uhthoff, H. Aldham, r. *Sir J. Fanneck*. Cookley, r. with Huntingfield, r. *Lord Huntingfield*.

The Church.

Umpleby, J. Armin, c. Yarborough, r. *H. Yarburgh.*

Underwood, T. Pipe, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford.* Wolhope, v. Ross, r. and v. *Bp. of Hereford.*

Upton, J. Beercrocombe, r. with Copeland, c. *Lord Egremont.* Stocklinch Magdalen, r. *R. Dent.*

Urquhart, D. Broadmayne, r. Knighton, r. *Mr. Browne.*

Valpy, E. Swardeston, v. *J. Stewart.* Thwaite, All Saints, r. Walsham St. Mary, v. *Bp. of Norwich.*

Master of the Grammar-School at Norwich, and brother of *Dr. R. Valpy*, rector of Stradishall, and Master of the Grammar-School at Reading. The son of this last was lately Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and is now conductor of an extensive printing concern in London.

Vane, R. M. Lowick, r. Islip, r. *Duke of Dorset.*

Vansittart, W. Waltham Abbas, v. with Shottesbrook, r. *Mr. Vansittart.*

Relation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Ex-Chancellor's grandfather-in-law was a parson, the late *Rev. Sir James Stonehouse.*

Vardy, E. Yelvertoft, r. *Lord Craven.* Market-Harborough, c. *Oxon.*

Vaughan, E. T. Foston, r. *T. H. Lamb.* Leicester, St. Martin, v. *The King.*

Chaplain to *Lord St. John.* He is the son of a Barrister of Leicester, and is an *Evangelical Divine.*

Vaughan, P. Osiley, High, v. *Prebendary.* Oxford, St. John Baptist, c. *Merton College.*

Vause, J. Liverpool, Ch. Ch. c. *J. Houghton.* Garston, c. *R. Watt.*

Vaux, W. Critchell Long, r. *H. C. Sturt.* Moor, r. *Sir G. Napier.* Sutton-Waldron, r. *H. C. Sturt.*

Venables, R. Clyro, v. with Llanbadarn y Gareth, c. *Bp. of St. David's.* Lezgate and Wicken Ash, r. *Bp. of St. David's.* Llausafraed, v. *Mrs. Temple.*

Verelst, A. C. Withycomb, r. and v. *T. Hutton.* Wadworth, v. *Improp. of Wadworth.*

Vernon, L. V. Rothbury, r. Kirkby-in-Clevel, r. *Abp. of York.*

Vernon, W. Venables, Bishop's Thorpe, v. Etton, r. *Abp. of York.*

Four more *Vernons* with valuable preferments. They belong to the family of the Archbishop of York, *Edward Venables Vernon.* *L. V. Vernon* is Chancellor and Prebendary of York. The *Venables* are also relations of the Archbishop. The Right Rev. Prelate is the younger son of *Lord Vernon* by his third wife, the sister of the first *Lord Harcourt.* He married a sister of the *Marquis of Stafford*, by whom he has several children, all well provided in Church and State. The first preferment of the Bishop was a Canonry in Christchurch; he was next advanced to the Bishopric of Carlisle on the removal of Douglas to Salisbury; and, in 1807, he succeeded Markham in the See of York. His patronage is 80 livings, 50 prebends, besides precentorships and sub-deaneries. He has opposed the Catholic Petitions, considering them as a claim to political power, which he very probably thinks has nothing to do with religion; though the worthy Prelate cannot see the mote in his own eye and that of his brethren, who not unfrequently blend religion with secular affairs, and make it subservient to spiritual ambition.

Vevers, R. Saxby, r. *Lord Harbro'.* Stoke Albany, r. Wilbarstom, v. *Lord Sondes.*

Vickers, J. Swanington, r. Wood Dalling, v. *Oxon.*

Vickers, W. Chetton, r. with Deuxhill, r. and Glazely, c. *V. Vickers, sen.*

The Church.

Vince, S. Kirkby Bedon, r. and — Mary's, v. *Sir J. Berney*. Creake, S. v. *Lord Townshend*.

Son of the Rev. S. Vince, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Professor of Astronomy in Cambridge.

Vincent, E. Rowde, v. *R. Vincent*. Bromfield, v. *Bp. of Carlisle*.

Vincent, W. St. Andrew, London, Allhallows, Great, r. ——— Less, c. *Abp. of Cant.*

Son of the late Dr. Vincent, who was Head Master of Westminster School, Dean of Westminster, King's Chaplain, and Rector of Allhallows. The son has apparently succeeded to most of his father's preferments. The Doctor was a *protégé* of Lord Sidmouth, from whom he received a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Westminster. He preached and published several *Loyal Sermons*, which were carefully distributed by the Association for the "Protection of Property," at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

Vivian, J. W. London, St. Austin, Watling-street, r. with St. Faith, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's*.

Voorst, H. Van Steeple, v. with Stangate, v. *Sir R. E. Bridges*.

Waddilove, Very Rev. Robert Darley, Rippon Deanery, Burton Cherry, r. *R. Moron*. Topcliffe, v. with Dishforth, c. *Dn. and Ch. of York*.

Dean of Ripon and Prebendary of York.

Waddilove, W. J. D. Kirkhampton, c. *Rev. R. D. Waddilove*. Cawood, c. *Preb. of Wistow*. Wistow, v. *E. Palmer*.

Waddington, G. Northwold, r. *Bp. of Ely*. Blaby, r. Countesthorpe, c. *The King*.

Wade, W. Corley, v. Stivichall, c. *F. Gregory*.

Wade, W. Lilley, r. *Camb.* Impington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*.

Wagstaff, J. S. Barkston, v. Plungar, v. *Duke of Rutland*.

Wait, G. D. Shirehampton, c. with Westbury on Trim, p.c. *Mr. Edward and Rev. J. Baker alt.* Blagdon, r. *G. Thorne*.

Wait, W. P. Chew Stoke, r. Norton Malreward, r. *Incumbent*.

Wake, H. Mere, v. *Dn. of Sarum*. Over Wallop, r. *Lord Portsmouth*.

Wakeham, H. Culford, r. with Ingham, r. *Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry*. Westow, r. *Marg. Cornwallis*.

Walford, E. Gibbs, Shotswell, v. Elsfeld, v. *Lord Guildford*.

Walford, W. Stratton, r. *Camb.* Bucklesham, r. *Mr. Walford*. Runwell, St. r. *C. Rous*. Norwich, St. Clem. r. *Camb.* Colch. St. Rumbald, r. *C. Round*.

Walker, A. J. Bishopstone, r. Yazer, v. *U. Price*.

Walker, J. Cottered, r. *Misses Jones*. Withersfield, v. *Camb.*

Walker, R. Galby, r. Norton, by Galby, v. with Little Stratton, c. *Rev. H. Greene*.

Walker, R. Eaton, v. *The King*. Dunton, v. *Lord Spencer*. Swindale, c. *Lord Lonsdale*.

Walker, T. Standon, v. *His Wife* Wolverhampton, St. Peter, p.c. *Dn. of Windsor*.

Walker, W. Chichester, St. Pancras, r. *Parson Bliss*. Wyke Rumbold, v. *Dn. of Chichester*. Wymondley, Lit. c. *Camb.*

Walker, W. Sturston, r. *Marg. Cornwallis*. Layham, r. *Camb.* Bas-singham, r. *Lord Anson*. Ilketshall, St. John, v. *The King*. Monk Silver, r. *Dn. and Cns. of Windsor*.

The Church.

- Wall J. Hales, p.c. Heckingham, c. with Mundham, c. Norton Sub-course, c. Raveningham, c. *T. Smith.*
 Wallace, J. M. Great Braxted, r. *Camb.* Sandon, v. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's.*
 Waller, H. Farmington, r. *E. Waller.* Hazleton, r. Emworth, c. Yanworth, c. *The King.*
 Waller, J. Sulhampstead Abbey, r. *Choral, Sarum's Cath.* — Bannister, r. *Oxon.*
 Walleth, G. Berrow, p.c. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester.* Charlton-Abbotts, c. *F. Pyson.*
 Wallis, R. Blanchland, c. *Bp. Crew's Trust.* Shield's, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham.*
 Walls, J. Kirby, East, v. *T. Thornhill.* Gayton Lewold, r. *The King.*
 Walmsley, T. T. London, St. Mic. Le Querne, r. St. Vedast, r. *Abp. of Cant. and Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's; Abp. this turn.* Hanwell, r. *Bp. of London.*
 Walond, R. Weston under Penyard, r. Dilwyn, v. *Bp. of Hereford.*
 Walpole, R. Mannington, r. Tivetshall, r. Iteringham, r. *Lord Orford.*

Related to *Lord Orford*, the Patron.

- Walter, W. Abbotsham, v. *The King.* Biddeford, r. *J. J. Fortescue.*
 Walters, M. Crasswell, c. *Parson Rogers.* Vaynor, r. *The King.*
 Walwyn, R. Holm Lacy, v. Bolston, c. *Duke Norfolk.*
 Ward, H. Thurrock, Lit. r. *J. Unwin.* Havering Bow, c. *J. Heaton.*
 Ward, J. Occold, r. *W. Whincopp.* Stoke Ash, r. *Mr. Cole.*
 Ward, M. Lapley, v. Aston Wheaton, c. *J. Swinton.*
 Ward, R. R. Derby, St. Pet. v. Sutton-on-the-Hill, v. *The King.*
 Ward, T. Neston, v. Handley, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chester.* Weston-under-Wetherley, v. *W. Heapy.*

Prebendary of Chester. See Ward, M.P.

- Ward, T. W. Sharnbrook, v. *The King.* Felmersham, v. with Pavenham, v. *Camb.*
 Ward, W. Alphamstone, r. *The King.* Horskesley, Great, r. *Lady Grey.*
 Waring, W. Southampton Jesus, p.c. *A Free Chapel.* — St. Mary, r. *Mr. and Mrs. Silvestre.*
 Warnford, S. W. Liddiard, r. Bourton-on-the-Hill, r. with Moreton-in-Marsh, c. and Slaughter, Lower, c. *S. W. Warnford.*
 Warner, J. Lee, Walsingham, c. — St. Peter, c. — Little, d. Houghton, v. *D. H. Lee Warner.*
 Warren, Dawson, Edmonton, v. with Southgate, c. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's.*

This is the gentleman noticed in p. 148 of the *Black Book*, as having a child on the charitable foundation of Christ's Hospital, while he had a living worth £1200 a-year. Owing to the discussion which this circumstance created in the Common Council, the child was dismissed.

- Warren, H. Ashington, r. *Mrs. Williams.* Farnham, v. *Archd. of Surrey.*
 Warren, J. Coppenford, r. with Upton, c. *Lord Beaulieu.*
 Warren, J. Fundenhall, c. *Mr. Berney.* Taconelston, r. *Rev. T. Warren.*
 Wroot, v. *The King.*
 Warren, W. H. Great Budworth, v. *Oxon.* Greenstead, r. *Bp. of London.*

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- Warrington, G. Eastwyn, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph*. Pleasley, r. *B. Thornhill*.
- Warry, T. Berwick, r. *J. Newman*. Glasbury, v. *Bp. of Gloucester*.
- Wartnaby, T. Knoston, r. *Jas. Massot, Surgeon*. Irby-in-the-Marsh, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.
- Waterhouse, J. Stewkley, Little, r. *M. Taylor*. Coton, r. *Camb*.
- Waters, W. T. Sempringham, v. with Pointon, c. and Birthorpe, c. *The King*.
- Watkin, J. B. Little Brickhill, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Cruxeaston, r. *J. Smith, M.D. Marshfield*, v. *Oxon*.
- Watkins, G. N. Long Sutton, p.c. with Sutton St. Edm. c. and St. Jam. c. *R. Pottenger*. Tisted, East, r. *Rev. C. H. Watkins*.
- Watkins, H. Barnburgh, r. *Southwell College*. Conisbrough, v. *Abp. of York*.
- Watkins, H. G. London, St. Mary Bothaw, r. St. Swithin's, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant. and W. Sharpe alt. ; Sharpe this turn.*
- Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. The Pluralist is the son of an auctioneer in Holborn, and was originally intended for the same profession, but preferring the ecclesiastical pulpit he was sent to Oxford, where he took his degrees. He is the author of a Thanksgiving Sermon on the occasion of the "glorious Jubilee," for "old George."
- Watkins, J. Clifton Campville, r. with Harleston, c. and Chilcot, *J. Severne*.
- Watkins, J. Durham, St. Giles, c. *J. Tempest*. Norham, v. Cornhill, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham*.
- Watkins, W. Brynlllys, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Rackton, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester*.
- Watson, C. G. Melton, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Ely*. Salcot Verley, r. *Bp. of London*.
- Watson, Hon. and Rev. H. Carlton, r. with Oakley, Gt. c. *Sir I. H. Palmer*.
- Watson, J. Coley, c. *Chapelry*. Radwinter, r. *J. Bullock*.
- Watson, Ven. J. James, Digswell, r. *Incumbent*. Hackney, St. John, v. *Mr. Tyssen*.

These *Watsons* are *relicts* of the late Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, Archdeacon of Ely, Rector of Knoptoft, Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, with the Rectory of Somersham, in Huntingdonshire, annexed. The Bishop had been tutor to the late Duke of Rutland, who gave him the rectory of Knoptoft, and next exerted his influence for his advancement to the bishopric of Landaff. Here the Prelate became stationary : his politics did not exactly accord with the Toryism of the late reign, and the doctrines advanced by him in the American war and during the French Revolution prevented his translation to a richer see. Neither his ambition nor his rapacity, however, were less than that of his brethren. In his *Posthumous Memoirs* he complains bitterly that his "*public services*" had not been sufficiently rewarded, though possessed of the numerous preferments we have mentioned. He also declaims lustily against the statesmen of his time, declaring that they "*sacrificed their public principles to private ends, and their honour to their ambition,*" and that their "*patriotism was merely a selfish struggle for power.*" In the latter opinions all men now coincide, unless those blinded by prejudice or personal attachment.

- Watson, R. Barlavington, r. *Lord Egremont*. Pentriche, v. *Duke Devonshire*. Undy, v. *Archd. of Landaff*.

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- Watson, R. Egdean, r. *Lord Egremont*. Hardham, r. *Bp. of Chichester*.
 Bradon, S. r. *Lord Egremont*. Bristol Ch. with St. Owen, c. *Corp. of Bristol*.
 Watson, T. Edenhall, v. with Langwathby, c. Cossy, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle*.
 Watson, T. Bilton, c. *R. Thompson*. Martfleet, c. *W. Carleile*. Thorne Gumbold, c. *Chapeltry*.
 Watts, E. Bolnhurst, r. Colmworth, r. *W. M. Millett*.
 Watts, J. Weston Baggard, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Hereford*. Ledbury, v. *Incumbent*.
 Watts, J. Easton Mawdit, v. *Oxon*. Pattishall, v. *The King and the Rev. T. C. Welsh alt.*
 Way, W. Denham, r. Hedgerley, r. *B. Way*.
 Wayett, T. H. Maltby-in-Marisco, r. *Rev. J. Allott*. Sutterby, r. *The King*.
 Wayland, D. S. Kelsey, North, r. *Prebendary*. Kirton Lindsey, v. *Sub-dean of Lincoln*.
 Weatherhead, W. Sherbourne, v. *Bp. of Ely*. Woolverton, r. *H. Henley*.
 Webb, J. Tretyre, r. with St. Mich. Church, c. *Guy's Hospital*.
 Webb, R.^o Kensworth, v. London, St. Greg. r.—St. Mary Mag. r. *Dn. and Gn. of St. Paul's*.

We have for the most part abstained from *personal* detail relative to the clergy. First, because to enter into the private history of the clergy would far exceed our limits. Secondly, because we had not materials for so doing, unless we chose to rely on reports and statements which we had no means of verifying. Lastly, and this is our principal reason, the best authenticated private details serve only to expose individuals, not the system; whereas our object has constantly been to expose the system, not the individuals composing it. The case, however, of the Rev. Mr. Webb is of a different character: it is recent, and rests on good authority: he is not an obscure hedge-parson, but a London Rector, King's Chaplain, Minor Canon, in short, fills almost every spiritual office in the Church. We shall take our account of him from the *Police Report* of the Morning Chronicle, March 29.

GUILDHALL.—Several respectable inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, and St. Gregory by St. Paul, attended before Sir C. Flower, the Sitting Alderman, on Thursday, upon summonses obtained against them by Mr. Holland, the sequestrator of the living, to show cause why they refused to pay the rate assessed upon them under the statute commonly called "The Fire Act," for the support and maintenance of their rector, the Rev. RICHARD WEBB.

No objection, it appeared, was made by the inhabitants either to the form or amount of the rate; their resistance to the payment resting solely on the ground that the clerical duties of the parishes were not performed, and Mr. Godwin, of Paul's Chain, whose case was first called on, stated at some length the details of their complaints against the conduct of their Rector. For the last five years, with the exception of about three months, the Church, he said, had been almost *constantly closed on Sunday afternoons*. The inhabitants in vestry had twice within that period elected an afternoon lecturer, who was to be paid by their voluntary contributions; but although in each instance the Reverend Gentleman elected was a highly respectable clergyman of the Church of England, and eminently qualified for the duties of the sacred office, the Rector had, without deigning to assign the slightest reason for objecting to either of them, refused the use of his pulpit, and *forbid their performing any kind of duty in his Church*; and as he did not attend himself, nor send any one to officiate for him, the parishioners were thus deprived of all religious instruction and consolation on Sunday afternoons. Nor were their spiritual concerns much better attended to in the forenoon. At one time, the Rector, upon his own authority, and to suit his own engagements,

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altered the hour for commencing divine service from a quarter before 11 o'clock to a quarter before 12, to the great inconvenience of the poorer classes of the inhabitants; and at another they were left wholly to the care of strangers, the Rev. Gentleman having transferred himself to the *King's Bench*, to take the benefit of the *Insolvent Act*; though, in addition to his income derived from their parishes, he was in the receipt of profits from several other situations, being one of the *Minor Canons of St. Paul's*, a *Minor Canon of Westminster*, one of the *Priests in Ordinary to the Chapels Royal at St. James's and Windsor*, *Evening Reader at the Foundling Hospital*, and holding also a living in *Hertfordshire*. As to visiting the sick, and other important duties not connected with the performance of divine worship, they were almost wholly neglected. Mr. Godwin was proceeding to animadvert upon the private life and conduct of the Rector, but was interrupted by

The Alderman, who observed, he could take no cognizance whatever of the conduct of the Reverend Gentleman. If he neglected his clerical duties, the inhabitants had their remedy against him elsewhere, and could not urge such negligence as a legal plea for non-payment of the rate authorized by the Statute.

Mr. Holland.—I am not here to defend the character of Mr. Webb; his living is sequestrated, and I am under bond to the Bishop of London to collect the rate assigned for his support, £80 per annum of which I pay over to him, and the remainder I must account for to the Ordinary of the diocese.

Mr. Godwin.—We have no unwillingness to support our clergyman if he performs his duty, but we do object to pay rates that Mr. Webb may spend them in —

The Magistrate here again interfered, to prevent *personal accusations*, with which he had nothing to do, and intimated to the defendants that they must pay the rate demanded.

Some objections at first arose to the payment of the expense of the summonses and hearing; but on Mr. Payne, the Magistrate's clerk, explaining that the amount went to the City Chamber, they submitted very willingly, several voices exclaiming "we don't care where it goes so that Mr. Webb don't get it."

One of the defendants, Mrs. Hobden, a milkwoman, took objection to the payment upon a different ground. She was summoned there, she said, for the non-payment of 17s. 6d. a rate for the support of the Rector, and at the time he took the benefit of the *Insolvent Act*, he owed her upwards of £8 for milk, furnished for the nourishment and support of his children. She was a *widow with three children of her own to support*, and thought she had contributed her full share for the maintenance of the Rector and his family, and ought not to be compelled to contribute further by the payment of this demand.

Mr. Holland said, as the sequestrator, he had no authority to allow the debts of Mr. Webb as a set-off against the payment of the rate. It was, however, observed, that Mr. Webb himself was, in fact, the complainant, and against his personal demand this debt was, in equity at least, a fair set-off. The circumstances of this case, the Magistrate observed, were peculiarly hard, and he therefore recommended the parties to take it into their consideration, and with that view he declined making any order thereon.

Here is a Borough Church Parson and Royal Priest for you—living in the King's Bench—taking the benefit of the *Insolvent Act*—and not even paying his *milk-scores*! There are many cases like Mr. Webb's, we dare say, but one is sufficient to show the sort of persons the present system of the Church admits and patronizes within its bosom!

Webber, C. Boxgrove, v. *Duke Richmond*. Felpham, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester*. Tangmere, r. *Duke Richmond*.

Webber, E. Bathealton, r. *Bp. of Bath*. Runnington, r. *The King*.

Webber, S. Fonthill Bps. r. *Bp. of Winton*. St. Teath, v. *Bp. of Exon*.

Webster, J. Mappersall, r. *Camb.* Thrimby, c. *Parson Monkhouse*.

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- Webster, S. Claxton, v. *Sir C. Rich.* Norwich, All Saints, with St. Julian, r. *S. Thoruton.*
- Webster, W. Blackmanstone, r. *Abp. of Cant.* Dymchurch, v. *The King.*
- Welby, J. Earle, Harston, r. *The King.* West Allington, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Exon.* Haceby, r. *W. S. Welby.* Stroxtan, r. *Sir J. E. Welby.*
- Welby, Montague, Earle, Bennington, Long, r. *The King.* Newton, r. *Sir W. E. Welby.* Foston, c. *Chapeltry.*
- Welch, T. C. Pattishall, v. *The King and Parson Welch alt.* Slapton, r. *Oxon.*
- Welfitt, W. Elmstead, v. *Hastingley, r. Abp. of Cant.* Ticehurst, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Cant.*
- Weller, J. Clandon, East, r. *Lord King.* Guildford, St. Mary with St. Trinity, r. *The King.*
- Welles, T. Prestbury, v. with Shuttington, c. *J. B. De la Bere.*
- Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. Ger. Valerian, Chelsea, r.
- Canon of St. Paul's, King's Chaplain, and Preacher at the Royal Chapel, Hampton-Court. Brother of the Duke of Wellington, and brother-in-law of Lord Cadogan. The Wellington family are estimated to get £99,000 a-year from Church and State.
- Wells, G. Billingham, v. *Sir H. Goring.* Wiston, r. *C. Goring.*
- Wells, T. Badgworth, r. *P. Timbrell.* Shuttington, c. *Chapeltry.*
- Wells, W. Allington, East, r. *Miss Bury.* Lisse, p.c. *Lady C. T. Long.*
- West, E. M. Clifton Maybank, r. *E. Walter.* Haydon, v. *Lord Digby.*
- Three more *Wests* with one living each. Four of them are relatives of Lord Delawar, whose family get £11,200 a-year.
- West, H. Berwick, r. *Jer. Smith.* Laughton, v. *Lord Chichester.*
- Westcomb, T. Piddletrenthide, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Winton.* Winton, St. Pet. Stoke, r. with Winton, St. John, r. *The King.*
- Westcott, T. St. Nicholas, v. *The King by lapse.* Brent, v. *W. Pack.* Stoke in Tein Head, r. *Bp. of Exon.*
- Western, S. Hemingstone, r. *Bp. of Norwich.* Rivenhall, r. *C. P. Western.*
- Westmoreland, T. Buttermere, c. *The Inhabitants.* Sandal, Gt. v. with Chadelthorpe, c. *Clitheroe Free School.*
- Weston, C. F. Somerby, r. *The King.* Melton Ross, c. *Prebendary.* Ruckland, r. with Farforth and Mardenwell, c. *Lord Yarbro'.*
- Weston, S. R. Therfield, r. *Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's.* Kelshall, r. *Bp. of Ely.* Hempston, Lit. r. *The King.*
- Wetherell, H. Kingston, v. *Dn. of Hereford.* Kentchurch, r. *The King.*
- Wetherell, J. Leonhales, v. *Bp. of Hereford.* Thruxton, v. *Dn. of Hereford.*
- Wetherell, J. Patcham, v. *The King.* Fishboarn, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Chichester.* Streatley, v. *Bp. of Sarum.*
- Wetherell, J. L. Rushton, St. Aust. and St. Peters, r. *Lord Cullen.*
- Wetherell, R. Notgrove, r. *The King.* Westbury, v. *Custos and Vics. of Hereford.*
- Wetherell, R. Newton Longville, r. *Winton College.* Stanford-in-the-Vale, v. with Goosey, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster.*

Another *Wetherell* is Rector of Byfield, and one of the Pluralists is Prebendary of

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Hereford. They are relations of *C. Wetherell*, M.P. for Oxford, who is brother-in-law of *Wilberforce*, M.P. See the *Key*.

Whalley, R. T. Yeovilton, r. Corston, v. *Bp. of Bath*.

Several more *Whalleys* with one living each. One of them, the Rector of Hagworthingham, possessed considerable property at Mendip, in Somersetshire, but many years ago he sold his estate, and is now living in France!

Wharton, W. Gilling, v. Stanwick, St. James, v. *J. Wharton*, M.P.

Whatley, C. Aston Ingham, r. *F. Lawson*. Lea, c. Lower Guiting, v. Farmcote, c. *Bp. of Gloucester*.

Wheelwright, C. A. Bytham, r. Tansor, r. *Bp. of Lichfield and Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln alt.*

Whichcote, F. Aswarby, v. Deeping, E. v. Swarby, v. *Sir T. Whichcote*.

Whicher, J. Cobb, Stopham, r. *W. Smith*. Babcarey, r. *Lord Stamwell*.

Whish, R. M. Bedminster, v. with Leigh-Abbotts, c. Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe, v.—St. Thomas, c. *Preb. of Sarum*.

Whistler, W. W. Hastings, All Saints, r. and St. Clements, v. *Sir G. Webster*. Newtimber, r. *N. Newnham*.

Whitaker, J. Alston Fields, v. with Warslow, c. and Longnor, c. *Sir H. Crewe*. Elkstone, c. *Trustees*.

Whitaker, T. Weybread, v. *Parson Edge*. Mendham, v. *Mrs. Whitaker*. Sileham, v. *Miss Barry*. Stanford Dingley, r. *Dr. Valpy*.

Whitaker, T. Blackburn, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Whalley, v. *Abp. of York*.

Whitcomb, F. Ferring, v. *Prebendary*. Lodsworth, c. *S. W. Pointz*. Standlake, r. *Oxon*.

White, C. Tewkesbury, v. *The King*. Hexton, v. *W. Young*.

White, H. Chebsey, v. Redware Pipe, c. Dillhorn, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lichfield*

White, J. Hardwick, r. *Oxon*. Hargrave, r. Chevington, r. *Incumbent*. Landford, v. *D. Eyre*.

White, S. Maidforth, r. *T. Barker*. Conington, r. *J. Heathcote*.

White, S. Hampstead, c. Brightwell Baldwyn, r. *W. White*.

White, W. Telfont Ewias, r. *T. Mayne*. Lidlinton, v. *Earl Upper Ossory*.

Whitehead, C. Eastham, r. with Hanley Child, c. and — William, r. and Orleton, c. *Incumbent*.

Whitehead, J. Kemping, v. Seal, c. *Earl Whitworth*.

Whitehurst, R. K. Westoning, v. *Sir J. Everett*. Newton, r. *Camb*.

Whitley, E. Stowey, v. *Bp. of Bath*. Drelincourt, p.c. *Bp. of St. Asaph*.

Whitmore, C. B. C. Stockton, r. Bonninghall, c. *Sir T. B. Whitmore*.

Whittaker, T. D. Holme, c. *Incumbent*. Accrington, Old, c. *Chapelry*.

Whitter, T. Holcombe Rogus, v. *P. Bluett*. Nympton, St. Geo. r. *Sir T. D. Acland*, M.P.

Whittingham, P. Sedgford, v. Martham, v. Norwich, St. Saviour, r. *Dn. and Ch. of Norwich*.

Whorwood, T. H. Headington, r. *T. M. Whorwood*. Marston, v. *H. Whorwood*.

Wickham, T. Newington, North, v. Chute, v. with Knoyle, Lit. c. Yatton, v. Kenn, c. *Prebendary*.

Wiggett, J. Crudwell, r. *Lord Hardwicke*. Hankerton, v. *Incumbent*.

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- Wigglesworth, H. Slaidburn, r.—St. Pet. c. *J. Wigglesworth*.
- Wightman, J. Saltford, r. *Duke Buckingham*. Shrewsbury, St. Alkm. v. *The King*.
- Wigsell, A. W. Saunderstead, r. Warlingham, v. Chelsham, c. *Incumbent*.
- Wilcock, J. Brawdy, v. with Hayscastle, v. *Bp. of St. David's*. Castle Hays, c. *W. Scourfield*. Twinells, v. *Ch. of St. David's*.
- Wilcocks, W. W. Barney, v. *Sir J. H. Astley*. Norton Podding, r. *T. Wright*.
- Wilgress, J. T. Chalk, v. *The King*. Guinear, v. *Bp. of Exon*.
- Wilkins, G. Lowdham, v. Nottingham, St. Mary, v. *Earl Manvers*.
- Wilkins, T. Charlecomb, r. *Mayor and Corp. of Bath*. Weston, v. *The King*.
- Wilkinson, F. Bardsey, v. *Jas. Fox*. Paxton, Great, v. and Little, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln*.
- Wilkinson, J. Bubwith, v. *The King*. Kirk Ella, v. *N. Sykes*. Little Coldon, r. *The King*. Gatehelmsley, v. Ellerton, c. *Prebendary*.
- Wilkinson, J. Wretham, East, r.—West, r. *Right Hon. T. Wallace*, M.P. Hutton Bonville, c. *A. Hammond*.
- Wilkinson, R. Darton, v. *G. Wentworth*. Rastrich, c. *Parson Knight*.
- Wilkinson, M. W. Nowton, v. *Sir C. Doras*. Redgrave, r. with Botesdale, c. *G. Wilson*.
- Wilkinson, T. Hallam Kirk, v. *F. Newdigate*. Armthorpe, r. *The King*.
- Wilkinson, T. C. Stamford, All Saints, with St. Peter's, v. *The King and Marq. Exon alt. ; Marq. this turn*.
- Wilkinson, W. South Croxton, r. Sproxtton, v. with Saltby, v. *Duke Rutland*.
- Wilkinson, W. F. Harleigh, E. r. *J. Steward*. Walsham, North, v. *Bp. of Norwich*.
- Wilkinson, W. Norwich, St. Laur. r.—St. Benedict, c. *The King*.
- Wilkinson, W. H. Grasby, v. *Mr. Wilkinson*. Kirmington, v. *Lord Yarbro'*.
- Will, G. F. Churstow, v. with Kingsbridge, v. *The King*.
- Willan, E. M. Queenborough, c. *Corp.* Kirkburton, v. Oving, r. *The King*.
- Willan, T. Corby, v. Irnham, r. with Bulby, c. and Hawthorpe, c. *Rev. F. Burton*.
- Willaume, C. D. Brown Candover, r. with Woodmancot, c. Chilton Candover, r. *Lord Carteret*.
- Willes, W. Preston Bisset, r. *Mrs. Coke*. Kings Sutton, v. *Mr. Elwes and Sir T. Willes*.
- Williams, C. Barby, r. *Mrs. Gilbee*. Cubley, r. with Marston Montgomery, c. *Lord Chesterfield*.
- Williams, D. Romsey, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Winton*. Chilworth, p.c. *P. Serle*.
- Williams, D. Saham Toney, r. *Oxon*. Bridport, r. *Lord Ilchester*. Bleadon, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Kingston Seymour, r. *W. Pigott*. Litton, r. *Prebendary*. Llangybi, c. *Impropiator*. Llanvair Cludogie, c. Strata Florida, c. Tallylyn, c. *Bp. of St. David's*. Wendy, v. with Shengay, c. *Hon. T. Windsor*. Alconbury, West, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Westminster*. Tilside, v. *The King*. Waldich, c. with Hamborough, c. *Mr. Larder*.

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- Williams, E. Chelsfield, r. *Oxon.* Aberarth, r. *Bp. of St. David's.* Battlefield, c. Uffington, p.c. *J. Corbett.*
- Williams, E. Filey, c. *H. Osbaldeston.* Llangeffin, r. with Trefgarone, c. Rhoscolyn, r. with Llanfaer in Kewbwl, c. and Llanfihangel Towyn, c. *Bp. of Bangor.*
- Williams, H. Marlesford, r. Wantisden, c. *Mr. and Mrs. Williams.* Clocaenog, r. Diddington, v. Eglwysylaud, v. with Llanvabon, c. and Martin, c. *Bp. of Bangor.* Maldon, v. with Chesingdon, c. *Oxon.*
- Williams, H. Goodrich, v. *Bp. of Hereford.* Stanton Lacey, r. *Lord Craven.*
- Williams, H. Clynnog Vawr, v. *Bp. of Bangor.* Rossilles, r. *The King.*
- Williams, J. Wiveton, r. *G. Wyndham.* Minivear, c. Slebech, c. *N. Knox.*
- Williams, J. Marston Magna, v. *Mrs. Williams.* South Stoke, v. with Woodcote, c. *Preb. of Grantham.*
- Author of an Assize Sermon at Dorchester.
- Williams, J. Ashby, All Saints, r. with Fenby, r. *The King.* Kilpeck, p.c. *Bp. of Gloucester.*
- Williams, J. Llanbeder, r. Ashington, r. *Bp. of St. David's.* Bettwys, p.c. Devereux, St. r. Eglwysfair Lloyd, r. Llanellw, r. Llanmihangle, r. Llanishen, c. *Mrs. Williams.* Llanpeter, r. Llaugharne, v. Marlos, v. Trelleck Grange, c. Trevethen, c. *Bp. of St. David's.*
- Williams, J. Llandefriog, v. with Llanvair ys Cwnammyd, c. Llansadurn, r. with Llanwnda, c. Llanoverly, v. with Mamhilad, c. Llanddew-sant, r. with Llanpabo, c. and Llanvair Ingh, c. Nantmell, v. with Llanfihangel Religion, c. and Llanyre, c. Lowes, v. with Llanddewy Vachion, c. *Bp. of St. David's.* Tisted East, r. *Rev. C. H. Watkins.*
- Master of Ystradmeirig School, and author of a Dissertation on the Pelagian Heresy!
- Williams, J. H. Fleet Marston, r. *Lord Lichfield.* Wellesbourn and Walton, v. *The King.*
- Williams, J. H. W. Fornham, All Saints, r. with Westley, r. *Camb.*
- Williams, P. Llanbedrog, r. Llanberis, r. Llangian, c. Llanfihangel Bachaelleth, c. Kirvether, c. *Bp. of Bangor.* Gosburton, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln.*
- Prebendary of Bangor, and author of "A Short Vindication of the Established Church."
- Williams, P. Llanrug, r. Llanrhayador, v. *Bp. of Bangor.*
- Williams, P. Houghton, r. Compton, r. *Bp. of Winton.*
- Williams, R. Houghton, Great, r. Marros, c. Nantmellan, v. Pennarth, v. *Rev. R. Wilkinson.* Pile and Cwnfig, v. *The King.*
- Williams, R. Diseworth, v. *Haberdashers' Company.* Claxby Pluckacre, r. *Bp. of Lincoln.*
- Williams, R. Markfield, r. *Marq. Hastings.* Puddington, v. *R. Orlebar.*
- Williams, R. Llandidno, p.c. Llangar, r. *Bp. of Bangor.*
- Williams, R. Llandegvan, r. with Beaumaris, c. Llanvewgan, c. *Lord Bulkeley.*
- Williams, R. Meylltyrne, r. with Bottwnog, c. Llandyfrydog, r. with Treffibard, c. *Bp. of Bangor.*

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- Williams, R. Halkin, r. with Tryddyn, c. Meifod, v. *Bp. of St. Asaph.*
 Williams, T. Alfriston, v. *The King.* Bishopstone, r. *Bp. of Chichester.*
 Williams, T. Beer Regis, v. with Winterbourn Kingston, c. *Oxon.* Brimpton, r. Whatley, r. Cloford, v. *T. Horner.* Cameley, r. Llanrythian, v. Llandelow, v. with Llandewl, c. Llanvayes, v. Llanvenarth, v. Llanywern, c. Maner Nawen, c. Merther, r. *Sir J. C. Hippiisley.* Maesmyniss, r. Voclas, p.c. Llangaddock, v. with Llandeveyson, c. and Gwynvey, c. *Bp. of St. David's.*
 Williams, T. Llangamarsh, v. with Llanfihangel Aberglaessin, c. Llanwrtyd, c. and Rhayader, c. *Bp. of St. David's.*
 Williams, W. Medbourne, r. with Holt, c. Mouseley, c. Nether Avon, v. *Camb.* Flyford Flavel, r. Bishton, c. Eglwysnewdd, c. Cadoxton, near Neath, v. Caerwys, r. *The King.* Kegidock, r. Kelligarn, r. Llangoven, c. Llantillio Cressney, v. with Penrhos, Mager, v. with Redwick, c. Nandee, c. Pendoylonn, v. Pen y Clawd, c. *Sir J. Aubrey.* Rouslench, r. Trallong, c. Trawsfydd, r. Llanaelhaiarn, r. Llannor, v. with Denio, c. *Sir C. W. Broughton.*
 Williamson, E. Campton, r. with Shefford, c. *Sir G. Osborne.*
 Williamson, T. Stoke Damerel, r. with Plymouth Dock, c. *Sir J. Aubyn.*
 Williamson, T. P. Kirkby Stephen, v. *Incumbent.* Guisbrough, c. with Upletham, c. *Abp. of York.*
 Willins, J. Norwich, St. Michael, r. Melton Magna, All Saints, St. Mary, r. *Camb.*
 Willis, E. Huish Episcopacy, v. and Langport, v. *Prebendary.*
 Willis, T. Upper Clatford, r. Ellisfield, r. *R. Willis.*
 Willis, T. London, St. George, Bloomsbury, r. *The King.* Wateringbury, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Rochester.*
 Willis, W. Kirkby in Cleveland, v. with Broughton, c. *Abp. of York.*
 Wilson, E. Dalham, r. *Sir G. A. Affleck.* Moulton, r. *Camb.*
 Wilson, E. Allerton Chapel, c. *Parson Fawcett.* St. John's, c. *Vic. of Leeds.*
 Wilson, G. Corbridge, v. with Halton Diddlington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Carlisle.* Eccles, St. Mary, r. *Rev. C. Miller.*
 Wilson, H. Bedwin, Great, v. *Lord Aylesbury.* Allxton, r. *R. Wilson.*
 Wilson, H. Ashwell Thorpe, r. with Great Wreningham, r. and Little Wreningham, c. Kirkby Cain, r. *R. Wilson.*
 Wilson, H. B. London, St. Mary Aldermay, c.—St. Thomas Apostle, r. *Abp. of Cant. and Dn. and Ch. of St. Paul's alt.*

One of the Masters in Merchant Tailors' School.

- Wilson, J. Atwick, v. *The King.* Nunkeeling, c. *Mrs. Dixon.*
 Wilson, J. Wykenham and Caudwell, c. Wartnaby, c. *Mr. Babington.* Aukborough, v. *Bp. of Lincoln.* Empingham, v. *Prebendary.* Mitton, v. *Incumbent.* Screddington, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Lincoln.* Surfleet, v. *Mr. Pickworth.* Welton, St. Mary, v. *Five Prebends in Cath. of Lincoln.* Leighton Buzzard, v. with Stanbridge, c. Billington, c. Eggenton, c. and Heath, c. *Prebendary.*
 Wilson, I. Caister, v. with Clixby, c. Holton-le-Moor, c. *Prebendary.*
 Wilson, L. Holy Island, v. with Tweedmouth, c. and Lowick, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Durham.*
 Wilson, P. Blackwell, v. *Duke Devonshire.* Pinxton, r. *D. P. Coke.*
 Wilson, T. Linsted, v. *Archd. of Cant.* Wilburton, p.c. *Archd. of Ely.*

The Church.

- Wilson, T. Cleck Heaton, c. *Miss Currer*. Silsden, c. *Lord Thanet*.
 Wilson, W. Wolingham, r. *Bp. of Durham*. Harrington, r. *Lord Dy-*
sart. Moreton, r. *Camb.*
 Wilson, W. Corbett, Bozeate, v. with Strixton, r. *Lord Spencer*.
 Wilson, W. C. Priors Hardwick, v. with Priors Marston, c. Shuckburgh,
 c. *Lord Spencer*.
 Windsor, Hon. and Rev. A. Radye, v. *Lord Plymouth*. Rochford, r.
W. T. L. P. Wellesley.
 Wing, W. Thornhaugh, r. with Wansford, c. *Duke Bedford*.
 Wingfield, J. Bromsgrove, v. with Kings Norton, c. *Dn. and Ch. of Wor-*
cester. Issey, St. v. *Sir F. Buller*.
 Wingfield, T. Stapleford, v. *Lord Harbro'*. Tickencote, r. *J. Wing-*
field. Teigh, r. *Lord Harbro'*.
 Winnington, F. Sapey, Upper, r. Wolferlow, v. *Sir T. E. Winnington*.
 Winpenny, R. C. Weighton, v. Shipton, c. *The Prebendary*.
 Winslowe, R. Minster and Fornberry, r. Cherington, East and West, c.
The King, by lunacy.
 Winstanley, G. Glenfield, r. with Braunston, c. and Kirby Muxloe, c.
Mr. Fosbrooke.
 Winstanley, T. Rochester, St. Clem. and St. Nich. v. Frinsbury, v. *Bp.*
of Rochester.
 Winter, W. Lees, c. *Chapelry*. Oldham, St. Pet. c. *Rev. J. Lyon*.
 Wintle, R. Culham, v. *Bp. of Oxford*. Compton Beauchamp, r. *Mr.*
Wright.
 Wise, H. Charlwood, r. *Incumbent*. Offchurch, v. *Mr. Knightley*.
 Wise, J. Lillington, v. Leamington Priors, v. *H. C. Wise*. Marton, v.
Mr. Knightley.
 Withnell, R. Burnsall, r. with Conistone, c. and Kilstone, c. *Lord Craven*.
 Witts, F. E. Slaughter, Upper, r. *P. Timbrell*. Stanway, v. *Viscountess*
Hereford.
 Wix, S. London, St. Bartholomew the Less, v. *St. Barth. Hosp.* Inworth,
 r. *T. Poynder*.
 Wodehouse, Hon. and Rev. A. Barnhambroom, r. Kimberley, v. East
 Lexham, r. Bixton, r. Lexham, West, r. Litcham, r. *Lord Wode-*
house.
 Wodehouse, C. N. Morningthorpe, r. *The King*. Golderstone, r.
 Wodehouse, Very Rev. J. C. Tatenhill, r. with Whichnor, c. *Annexed*
to Deanery. Stoke-on-Trent, r. with Norton, c. Bucknall, c. *Rev.*
S. Madan.
 Wodehouse, T. Stourmouth, r. Norton, r. *Bp. of Rochester*.
 Wodehouse, Hon. and Rev. W. Carleton Forehoe, r. Hingham, r. *Lord*
Wodehouse.

The Hon. and Rev. A. Wodehouse, who has five rectories and a vicarage, is the son of Lord Wodehouse, the patron, and cousin of E. Wodehouse, M.P. for Norfolk. W. Wodehouse is another son of the noble lord. C. N. Wodehouse is a prebendary of Norwich. The Very Rev. J. C. Wodehouse is Dean of Lichfield, and nephew of the Peer. A J. Wodehouse is Canon Residentiary of Bath and Wells. There is also a James Wodehouse Rector of New Radnor. Several more of the family are well provided in the Army, Navy, and Public Offices, but a notice of them does not belong to our present subject. The sum annually received from tithes and taxes by the Wodehouses is upwards of £12,000, and forms a nice example of the working of the system in Church and State. See Wodehouse, in the *Key to the Lower House*.

Wodley, W. Soulbury, p.c. *Sir J. Lovett*. Swanbourne, v. *The King*.

The Church.

- Wollaston, C. H. Hoo, c. Dereham, v. *Rev. F. J. H. Wollaston*.
 Wollaston, F. J. H. (*Archdeacon*), East Dereham, r. *Incumbent*. South Weald, r. *The King*.
 Wollen, W. Bridgewater, v. Chilton Trinity, r. Kilton, v. *The King*.
 Wolley, G. Hutton Bushel, v. *Lord Fitzwilliam*. Hawnby, r. *Lords F. and J. Cavendish*.
 Wood, G. Canons, St. Rumbold, r. Whitcombe, c. Shaftesbury, St. Rumbold, r. *Lord Shaftesbury*.
 Wood, J. Herne, v. *Abp. of Cant.* Brenzet, v. *T. D. Brockman*. Newton, St. Loe, r. *J. Langton*. Pentrich, v. *Duke Devonshire*.
 Wood, P. Broadwater, r. Ruser, r. *Mr. Wood*.
 Wood, Very Rev. P. S. Middleton, v. *Mr. T. Wood*. Middleham Deanery, Littleton, r. *The King*.
 Wood, W. Fulham, r. and v. *Bp. of London*. Lawford, r. *Camb*.
 Woodall, W. Braunston, r. Waltham, r. *Duke Rutland*.
 Woodcock, H. Barkby, v. *W. Pochin*. Cawthorpe, Little, v. *Sequestered*.
 Woodcock, H. Michelmersh, r. *Bp. of Winchester*. Middleton, r. *Mrs. Woodcock and Mr. Munro*. Caythorpe, r. *W. Pochin*.
 Woodd, B. Drayton Beauchamp, r. *Hon. Mrs. Manners*. Thorpe Basset, r. *Abp. of York*.
 Proprietor of Bentinck Chapel, Lisson-green, and Afternoon Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill. The Pluralist is the son of a silk-mercier, and had the good fortune to obtain a bequest of £10,000 from a gentleman to whom he was no way related, as a trilling mark of his friendship, and the estimation in which he held his character as a minister.
- Woodford, F. Almsford, r. *J. Woodford*. Barrow, S. c. *Dn. and Ch. of Wells*.
 Woodman, T. Dailsford, r. *Hon. W. Hastings*. Brackley, v.—St. James, c. *Marq. Stafford*.
 Woodward, G. Fletching, v. *Lord Sheffield*. Maresfield, r. *Lord Gage*. Wiggentholt, r. with Greetham, r. *Rev. R. Turner*.
 Woodward, W. P. Plumpton, r. *Mrs. Woodward*. West Grinstead, r. *Mr. Woodward*.
 Woolcombe, H. Highampton, r. *J. M. Woolcombe*. Ashbury, r. *The King*. Pillaton, r. *W. Helgar*.
 Woolley, H. R. Middleton, c. *Lord Middleton*. Shillingston, r. *Mr. Thompson*.
 Wordsworth, C. Buxted, r. with Uckfield, c. *Abp. of Cant.*
- Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This man was recommended to the patronage of the Archbishop by a publication on the uses of the Greek article. One or two more *Wordsworths* are in the Church, and there is a *W. Wordsworth*, Distributor of Stamps, and what is called a *Lake Poet*.
- Wormington, W. Norton, v. and Lenchwick, v. *Dn. and Ch. of Worcester*.
 Worsley, H. Gatcombe, r. *Mr. Campbell*. St. Lawrence, r. *Hon. C. A. Pelham*. Woolverton, r. *Messrs. R. and I. Clarke*.
 Wrangham, F. Hunnanby, v. with Fordon, c. Muston, v. *H. Osbaldeston*.
 Wray, B. Temple Inp. c. Tawstock, r. *Sir B. Wray*.
 Wren, P. Tanworth, v. *Coherecses of Lord Archer*. Ipsley, r. *P. Wren*.
 Wright, J. C. Walkern, r. Rawreth, r. *Camb*.
 Wright, P. Baddiley, r. *Sir H. Mainwaring*. Tey Marks, v. *Olon*.

The Church.

- Wright, R. Itchen Abbots, r. *J. Wright*. Ovington, r. *Bp. of Winton*. Barton Steeple, v. *Mr. and Mrs. Master*.
- Wright, T. Market Bosworth, r. with Carlton, St. Mary, c. Shenton, c. and Barlestone, c. *The King*.
- Wright, T. Thetford, St. Mary, c. *Duke Norfolk*. Claydon, East, and Claydon, Mid. r. *Mr. Vacknell*. Greetham, r. *Bp. of Lincoln*.
- Wright, W. H. Newnham Murren, c. with North Stoke, v. Ipsdon, v. *Camb.*
- Wrightson, A. B. Campsall, v. *Mr. Yarburgh*. Edlington, r. *W. Wrightson*.
- Wrigley, M. Manchester, St. Mich. c. *Mrs. Owen*. Great Chishall, v. *Mr. Wilkes*.
- Wroth, W. B. Eddlesborough, v. Totternhoe, v. *Lord Bridgewater*.
- Wrottesley, C. Romney, New, r. *Oxon*. Tettenhall, c. *Sir J. Wrottesley*.
- Wyat, M. Ashley, r. *The King*. Wraxall, N. r. *Mrs. Heneage*.
- Wyld, G. S. Cheveley, v. with Leckhampstead, c. Oar, c. and Winterbourne, c. *T. Wyld*.
- Wylde, C. Barnby Willows, v. *Southwell College*. Nottingham, St. Nicholas, r. *The King*.
- Wyndham, J. H. D.D. Corton Dinham, r. Staple Fitzpayne, r. *E. B. Portman*.
- Wyndham, T. Melcomb, r. with Radipole, c. *W. Wyndham*. Hasilbere, v. *Prebendary*.
- Wyndham, T. Hinton Admiral, p.c. *G. J. Topps*. Pimperne, r. *Lord Rivers*.
- Wynne, M. Bangor, r. with Acton Round, c. *Mr. Fletcher*. Overton, c. *Lord Grosvenor*. Wenlock, v. Benthall and Barrow, c. *Sir W. W. Wynne*.
- See *Wynne*, in the *Key to the Lower House*, and at p. 129 of the *Supplement*.
- Wynniatt, R. Stanton, r. with Snowhill, c. *Incumbent*.
- Wythe, T. Eye, v. *Marq. Cornwallis*. Bradley; Great, r. *Abp. of Dublin, &c.*
- Yalden, J. Bucknell, r. *Oxon*. Weston-on-the-Green, v. *Lord Abingdon*.
- Yates, R. Ashen, r. *The King*. Chelsea Hospital, c. *The Govs. of Hosp.*
- Alternate Preacher at the Philanthropic Chapel, St. George's Fields, and Treasurer of the *Literary Fund*.
- Yeomans, J. Horley and Hornton, v. *The King*. Whichford, r. *Mrs. Horne*.
- Yeomans, J. L. Tawnton Bishops, v. with Lankey, c. *Dn. of Exon*.
- Yerburgh, R. D.D. Sleaford, New and Old, v. *Lord Bristol*. Tothill, r. *Lord Willoughby de Broke*.
- Yonge, D. St. Anthony, v. *R. P. Carewe*. Willoughton, v. *Camb.* Cornwood, v. *Bp. of Eton*. Sheviock, r. *Right Hon. R. P. Carewe*.
- Several more of this name are in the Church. A *W. Yonge* is Vicar of Swaffham and Chancellor of Norwich. They are related to *Earl Nelson*, who is Prebendary of Norwich, and has pensions to the amount of £5000, beside the interest of an immense sum granted by Parliament to purchase an estate.
- Youle, A. Grove, r. *A. H. Eyre*. Retford, W. r. *Corporation*.
- Young, J. Akeley, r. *Oxon*. Thorpe Malsor, r. *T. C. Mansell*.
- Young, R. Braybrook, r. *Luke Young*. Creaton, Great, r. *Mrs. Davenport*.

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Young, T. Dodbrook, r. *Rev. S. Webber*. Muckton, r. *M. B. Lister*.
 Young, T. East Gilling, r. *Abp. of York*. Necton, r. *Incumbent*.
 Young, W. Layston, v. with Buntingford, c. *W. Butt*. Holmhale, r.
Rev. T. P. Young.

* * * *The case of JOHN JONES, at page 283, who holds thirty-four livings, besides dignities and offices, is so extraordinary that it seems entitled to more particular development. The following tabular exposition shows at one view not only the patrons but the population, and year of institution to each benefice, held by this great Ecclesiastical Monopolist.*

LIVINGS HELD BY JOHN JONES.

PARISH.	Rector or Vicar.	Popu- lation.	COUNTY.	Year of In- stitu- tion.	PATRON.
Aberiskien	R.	133	Brecon	1795	Viscount Ashbrook.
Belford	P.C.	1471	Northumberland ..	1804	Hon. A. Onslow.
Cardiff: St. Mary ..	V. }	2457	Glamorgan	1798	{ Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
cum St. John	C. }				
Caron	V.	250	Cardigan	1820	Bishop of St. David's.
Foy	V.	342	Hereford	1817	Mrs. Jones.
Gwddelwern	V.	1211	Merioneth	1809	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Holywell	V.	6394	Flint	1807	Henry Leo, Esq.
Johnston	R.	163	{ Pembroke	1783	The King.
cum Stainton	V.	1961			
Kidlington	V.	946	Oxford	—	Exeter College.
Llambadug	R.	—	Carmarthen	1800	Bishop of St. David's.
Llanarmon	R.	225	Denbigh	1819	— St. Asaph.
Llanbeder	R.	477	Do.	Do.	— Bangor.
Llandadwalleder ...	C.	163	Do.	1808	D. and C. of St. Asaph.
Llandegla	V.	321	Radnor	1800	Bishop of St. David's.
Llanfairisgaer	P.C.	275	Carnarvon	1815	— Bangor.
Llanganhavel	R.	—	Denbigh	1817	Do. do.
Llangunnor	V.	929	Carmarthen	1816	Bishop of St. David's.
Llangynog	R.	382	Montgomery	1813	— St. Asaph.
Llangynllo	R.	506	Cardigan	1801	Parish Freeholders.
Llanllfyni	R.	1128	Carnarvon	1819	Bishop of Bangor.
Llanycan	R.	108	Denbigh	1814	Do. do.
Llanspyddyd	V.	448	{ Brecon	1800	Marquis Camden.
cum Pennybont ..	C.	—			
Llanwnnog	V.	1250	Montgomery	1786	Bishop of Bangor.
Liverpool: St. An- }	C.	—	Lancashire	1815	John Gladstone.
drew's					
London: St. Mary }	R.	357	{ — — — —	1776	{ Bishop of Hereford and Rev. Dr. Barrat.
Mounthaw .. }					
cum St. Mary So- }	R.	289			
merset					
Monkswood	P.C.	132	Monmouth	1758	Duke of Beaufort.
Newport	R.	1433	Cardigan	1817	Mrs. Lloyd.
Rhudlan	V.	1083	Flint	1819	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Shipston-on-Stour ..	R.	1377	Worcester	1795	D. and C. of Worcester.
Tregaron	V.	1153	Cardigan	1820	Bishop of St. David's.

THE

IRISH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

FOR an example of the government that is said to "*work well*," we should look to Ireland—her degraded population, her tithe system, and administration of justice, form a practical illustration of the good-working government. In England, it is true, there are grievous abuses in the packing of juries, the game laws, partial taxation, and many other oppressions; but these sink into insignificance when contrasted with the sufferings of Ireland. There the natural order of society is inverted, and government exists not for the benefit of the people, but the people exist solely for the benefit of government.

Among the various forms under which oppression is disguised, the most conspicuous is the Church Establishment; one is at a loss to conceive for whose benefit this institution exists in Ireland. Is it for the benefit of the Clergy, the People, or the State? If by the former is meant those who minister religious instruction, it can hardly be said to be of advantage to them. The teachers of religion in Ireland are nearly all Catholics, a vast majority of the people are of the same persuasion, and what religion there is the expense is defrayed by voluntary contributions. Neither the Clergy, therefore, nor the People benefit by the Church Establishment. With respect to the State, the advantage appears not less equivocal. The alliance betwixt *Church* and *State* is founded on reciprocal benefits—that, on the one hand, the State shall give its civil protection to the Church, and, on the other, the Church shall aid in sustaining the State by its influence over the

People:—this is the basis of the compact; and it follows, when the Church loses its influence, when it loses the majority, when it is no longer able to sustain the State, the compact is dissolved; it has no claim for protection, and its alliance becomes a source of weakness instead of power.

Such is the actual condition of the Irish Church, such the advantages it confers on the government; it adds nothing to its authority, affords no aid to the civil magistrate, neither the law nor its ministers are rendered more sacred by its influence—quite the reverse. Authority is degraded and abhorred in Ireland solely on account of the Ecclesiastical Establishment: it is the colossal grievance of the country, the source of all its discontents, rebellions, burnings, and desolation. Why then, it may be asked, is the establishment maintained? Why is it not reformed? On what principle or pretext is it justified? The godly cannot defend it from piety, the politician from reasons of State, nor the patriot for the blessings it confers on the community. Whose interest, then, is identified with the odious system? This is, indeed, a mystery; for who could believe that a country should be plundered, her population exasperated almost to madness, and five millions of people withheld from their civil rights; that a few score of families, to whom chance and intrigue had given undeserved elevation, might monopolize its wealth and honours? Who could believe that a government, said to be the wisest and freest in the world, would sanction such monstrous robbery and injustice?—such, however, appears to be the actual state of Ireland, and the policy to which she has been subjected. She has long been the prey of a *favoured caste*, a selfish and bigoted faction, who have divided her as a spoil; and such has been the wretched system of administration, that it has not been ashamed to avail itself of the folly and cupidity of such instruments to preserve a precarious sovereignty—when, too, its frown would have made the same creatures, who were ready at any time to sacrifice their country for a pension or a place, instrumental to her prosperity and happiness.

Let us, however, come to our subject—the exposition of the Irish Church Establishment. The points most deserving attention are these:—*First*, the revenues of the Protestant Establishment; *Secondly*, the number of individuals among whom this revenue is divided; *Thirdly*, the condition of the people from whom these revenues are abstracted; *Lastly*, the conduct adopted towards Ireland by the Collected Wisdom of the nation. The last will, probably, be the most interesting part of the inquiry; indeed it seems clear, after witnessing the treatment of Ireland, and seeing all her wrongs pass unredressed, that no case can arise, whatever its injustice or cruelty,

Irish Protestant Church.

which will receive the least amelioration when opposed to the real or imaginary interest of that illustrious body.

To come to our first topic, the *Irish Church Revenue*. On this point our information is still far from complete: a few general facts, however, will throw a tolerable light on the subject. Ireland contains eighteen millions of English acres of land, of which 900,000 pay nothing to the Church; four millions pay from endowments about one-third of their tithes, and the remaining thirteen millions and upwards are liable to pay full tithes. The whole rental of the kingdom is estimated, by Mr. Wakefield, to amount to £14,110,601 a-year, or about fifteen shillings per English acre. In England, it appears, from some very extensive returns to the inquiries of the Board of Agriculture, that land, on an average, yields *five rents*, or, in other words, the value of the produce is five times the rental. It appeared, also, from the same returns, that the tithe *actually paid* amounted to one-fourth of the rent, or one-twentieth of the total produce of land, labour, and capital. Applying these proportions to Ireland, the result is, that the annual value of her produce, at five rents, is £70,553,005, the tithe of which is £7,055,300. If we take the tithe *actually paid* at the same rate as in England, namely, one-fourth the rent, it amounts to £3,502,650.

Less than this latter sum the tithe can hardly be in Ireland—indeed, we are persuaded, it amounts to a great deal more. The system under which it is collected differs widely from that in England. The odious office of collecting the fruits of other men's labour is delegated to others, whose exactions are not limited by a regard to character or the respect of the parishioners, but solely by the fatal figure of *one-tenth*, the limit of spiritual extortion. Hence it happens that the tithe frequently exceeds the rental: in some districts we know the land would not let for a guinea an acre, when the farmer has been charged 30s. for tithe. We may conclude, therefore, that one-fourth of the rent is far short of the amount of tithe actually paid.

The real property of the Church is also immense, and bears no proportion to the same kind of property in England. It is calculated, by Wakefield, that *two-elevenths* of the soil of Ireland is in the hands of the Bishops and Clergy; and if we calculate its value at the average rent of the kingdom, the landed revenues of the Church amount to £2,565,563 a-year.

Thus it appears, from this short and general statement, that the revenues of the Irish Church, from estates and tithes, is not less than £6,068,213 a-year.

Irish Protestant Church.

Next let us inquire the Number of Clergy among whom this revenue is divided. On this point there is no difficulty, and the number of Ecclesiastics may be correctly stated as follows :—

Archbishops and Bishops	22
Deans	38
Archdeacons, Precentors, Chancellors, and Treasurers	108
Prebendaries	178
Rural Deans	107
Vicars Choral.....	52
Choristers	20
Canons and Minor Canons	8
Librarians	7
Choir Readers and Stipendiaries	12
Diocesan Schoolmasters	30
Consistorial Courts.....	175
Parochial Incumbents	1,270

In all 2,027

Among this small corps of individuals, then, the whole ecclesiastical revenue of Ireland, amounting to £6,068,213 a-year, is divided. It is this sacred band of 2,027 that claims *two-elevenths* of the soil, and *one-tenth* of the produce of Ireland. Such a religious establishment as this was never heard of before. No country, however superstitious, abandoned one-fourth of its property for the maintenance of the priesthood; it never gave up one-fourth of its produce for the maintenance of a three-thousandth part of its population. Six millions of revenue, among 2,000 persons, averages £3,000 a-year, even for the schoolmasters and singing-boys!

Really the proportion betwixt the numbers and revenue of the Irish Church is incredible. There are, however, facts, which have recently transpired, that confirm the general statement of the subject. These facts we will now lay before the reader.

In 1819, various inquiries were directed by Parliament into the state of the Irish Church; among other things the Bishops were directed to ascertain the number and denomination of the benefices in each diocese; how many parishes were comprehended in each benefice; were the parishes contiguous or distant from each other; and what was the estimated extent in acres of each benefice. It is from the returns to these inquiries the LIST OF PLURALISTS has been compiled. In many respects the returns are incomplete, but sufficient is elicited to show the enormous incomes of the Parochial Clergy.

Irish Protestant Church.

A few of their incomes are here selected, to confirm the general statement of revenue. For a more detailed account it will be necessary to turn to the *List*, where all the particulars are annexed to each name.

IRISH PLURALISTS, whose Incomes are not less than £10,000 a-year.

Name.	Diocese.	Income.
Austen, Robert	<i>Cloyne</i>	£14,672
Blood, Frederick	<i>Killala</i>	41,256
Daly, James	<i>Tuam</i>	68,560
Dennis, John	<i>Tuam</i>	24,234
French, John (Dean)	{ <i>Cloyne</i> <i>Dublin</i> <i>Elphin</i> }	17,274
Grove, William	<i>Killala</i>	11,214
Hackett, Thomas	<i>Elphin</i>	15,881
Hamilton, Hans	<i>Ossory</i>	13,253
Hart, George	{ <i>Limerick</i> <i>Tuam</i> }	21,251
Hamilton, Sackville	<i>Cloyne</i>	16,005
Johnson, Burton	<i>Cloyne</i>	15,812
Kemmis, Thomas	{ <i>Meath</i> <i>Ossory</i> }	15,863
Kenney, A. H.	<i>Killala</i>	10,098
Kenney, James	<i>Killaloe</i>	13,010
L'Estrange, Thomas	<i>Killaloe</i>	11,168
Mahon, Thomas	<i>Tuam</i>	13,157
Maxwell Henry	<i>Tuam</i>	10,856
Meara, James	<i>Ossory</i>	13,080
Miller, William	<i>Killaloe</i>	58,107
O'Rarke, John	<i>Killala</i>	10,280
Orr, John	{ <i>Ossory</i> <i>Tuam</i> }	32,892
Poe, James	<i>Leighlin</i>	10,732
Robinson, Christopher	<i>Tuam</i>	20,391
Saurin, James (Dean)	<i>Derry</i>	21,375
Scarlett, Robert	<i>Killaloe</i>	79,266
Stock, Edwin	<i>Killala</i>	19,471
Trench, Charles Le Poer ..	{ <i>Clonfert</i> <i>Tuam</i> }	17,326
Tucker, Thomas	<i>Dublin</i>	12,690

Irish Protestant Church.

Name.	Diocese.	Income.
Verschoyle, James, jun. ..	<i>Killala</i>	£10,394
Verschoyle, Joseph	<i>Killala</i>	11,339
Waring, Lucas	<i>Down</i>	15,092
Whitby, Irwine	{ <i>Cashell</i>	} 46,796
	{ <i>Killaloe</i>	
Wynne, Richard	{ <i>Elphin</i>	} 15,340
	{ <i>Kilmore</i>	

These enormous incomes are drawn from tithes and glebes, and do not include the revenue derived from other sources. Most offices and sinecures in cathedrals, hospitals, and other public institutions, are filled by the Parochial Clergy; some are Archdeacons, Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, &c., from all of which they have income. They have also houses, gardens, and other demesnes annexed to their preferments, the value of which is omitted in the above statement. Let us come to the higher order of Clergy.

We have not the same data for estimating the revenues of the Bishops and Dignitaries as the Parochial Clergy; no doubt, however, exists as to the immense wealth of the Protestant hierarchy. The incomes of the Bishops are derived partly from tithe, but generally from land. Formerly the Bishops let their lands on annual fines, so that such fines operated as a kind of rent, which the Bishop stored up for the benefit of his family. But now the practice is to refuse renewals to the tenants,—insure their lives for the value of the fines, and wait the fall of the leases, which are re-let at a nominal rent, probably to the Bishop's relations. The consequence of this system is, that the Bishops have become excellent scientific gamblers, and a great part of the revenues of Church lands are actually paid to insurance companies. The annual value of the sees, if let like other property, is immense. The annual incomes of Derry, Kilmore, Waterford, and Clogher, if out of lease, it is computed, would be, upon an average, £100,000 each. The Primacy, the Archbishopric of Armagh, is supposed to be worth £140,000 a-year. The great endowments of the sees may be inferred from the immense wealth the Bishops leave behind them. A former Bishop of Clogher (the predecessor of the soldier-bishop), who had been Cambridge tutor to Lord Westmoreland, went over to Ireland without a shilling, and continued in his bishopric for eight years, and, at the end of that time, died worth between 3 and £400,000. It was stated, by Sir John Newport (*Morning Chronicle*, April 12), that three bishops, in the last fifteen years, had left the enormous sum of £700,000 to their families.

Irish Protestant Church.

These facts appear quite enough to establish our estimate of six millions as the revenue of the Irish Church. Let us next inquire the duties of this richly endowed corporation.

It is a curious fact that, during the sway of the Catholic Church, no man was permitted to hold a benefice who did not perform the duties of it upon the spot, and it was left for the Reformation, which is said to have established religion in its purity, to entitle a man to a large income for the cure of souls in a district which he never visited. A large proportion of the Irish Bishops, Dignitaries, and Incumbents, are *absentees*; many of them whiling away their time on the Continent, and others dissipating their large revenues in the fashionable circles of Brighton, Cheltenham, and London. The families of some prelates reside constantly in England, and the only duty performed by the bishop is to cross the water in the summer-months, take a peep at the "*palace*," and then return to spend the remainder of the year in this country. The late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, resided twenty years abroad, and during that time received the revenue of his rich diocese, amounting to £240,000. This Right Rev. Prelate was the intimate associate of Lady Hamilton, the kept-mistress of Lord Nelson. The bishop lived in Italy, spending his princely income, wrung from the soil and labour of Ireland, among the fiddlers and prostitutes of that debauched country. The great Primate Rokeby resided at Bath, and never visited Ireland. The Parochial Clergy are not more exemplary. One-third of the whole number of Incumbents do not reside on any of their benefices. Some of them, with incomes of £10,000 or £15,000 a-year, are living in France, with their wives and families. Others live at Bath, on *account of the gout*. Most of them never see their parishes, deriving their incomes through the medium of tithe-farmers, and engaging a curate at some £50 or £60 a-year to attend *once* on each Sunday to read prayers; often, perhaps, only to the parish clerk. The following statement, from No. 75 of the *Edinburgh Review*, shows the number of residents and non-residents in each diocese.

Parishes or Union of Parishes.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER,

Diocese of ARMAGH	78
Clogher.....	44
Derry	54
Down and	} 79
Connor	
Dromore	23
Kilmore.....	33
Meath	101

Irish Protestant Church.

Parishes or Union of Parishes.

Raphoe	31
Andagh, attached to Archbishop of Tuam	} 25

443 with 351 incumbents resident, or

near enough to do the duty.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER,

Diocese of DUBLIN	87
Kildare	43
Ossory	59
Leighlin and Ferns	} 92

281 with 189 resident incumbents, or

near enough to do duty.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER,

Diocese of CASHEL.....	57
Waterford and Lismore	} 52
Cloyne	77
Cork and Ross ..	77
Limerick and Ardfert	} 105
Killaloe and Kilfenora	} 51

419 281 resident incumbents, or near

enough to do the duty.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT,

Diocese of Tuam	24
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh ..	} 14
Elphin	37
Killala and Achonry	} 20

95 with 65 resident incumbents, or near

enough to do the duty.

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One great excuse for the neglect of duty by the Protestant Clergy is that they have scarcely any duty to perform. Notwithstanding all the inducements offered by the established religion, notwithstanding its monopoly of tithes, honours, power, and emoluments, it has scarcely any followers. A Protestant is as rare to be met with in Ireland as a Jew in England. Out of a population of seven millions there are only from four to 500,000 disciples of the State religion. The consequence is, that the Church Establishment is little better than an enormous sinecure, A PRODIGIOUS JOB, carried on for the benefit of a few score individuals, to the impoverishment, disunion, and degradation of all the rest of the nation. The Irish Church has been aptly compared to some Irish regiment, in which there was the whole train of officers, from the colonel downwards, but only *one private*. Just so with the Ecclesiastical Establishment; there is the whole apparatus of Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Canons, Rectors, and Vicars; there are all these still, and, what is better, there are all the tithes, houses, gardens, glebe lands, cathedrals, and palaces: all these remain; but the PEOPLE—those for whose benefit they were created, they have long since fled to another communion. Why then should not the revenues and Church lands follow them—the OWNERS, for whose benefit they were first appropriated? Why keep up twenty-two bishops where there are scarcely any parsons? or why maintain these parsons, with large endowments, when they have lost their flocks? There are scores, aye, hundreds of pastors, where there is not even a church! and yet have large revenues appended for religious service. That such an ecclesiastical system should be defended almost exceeds belief; but we shall see it is not only defended, but its monstrous abuses augmented and perpetuated.

Having thus given an outline of the revenues, numbers, and duties of the Established Church, let us next advert to the condition of the people, by whom it is supported.

It has latterly become as essential a part of the system to conceal the number of followers of the Irish Protestant Church, as the amount of its revenues. When the late census was taken, it had been easy to ascertain the respective proportions of Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians, and other Dissenters; but Government, for obvious reasons, declined making any such classification. It appears, however, from the opinions of those who have travelled a good deal in Ireland, and who had the best information on the subject, that the following estimate is correct:—The census made the population amount to 6,800,000; if divided into fourteenths, it was

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estimated one-fourteenth belonged to the Established Church, or 490,000 souls; Presbyterian, or other dissenters, formed another fourteenth; so that there remained 5,820,000 Catholics. It is a most extraordinary fact, that for the last half century the proportion of Protestants in Ireland has rapidly declined. In 1766, the Protestants formed nearly *one-half* the population; in 1822, they formed only *one-seventh*; while the Catholics had more than quadrupled from 1766 to 1822, the Protestant had scarcely doubled. This striking fact will be more evident from the following statement, drawn up partly from Parliamentary returns, and partly from the estimate of Dr. Beaufort, and other well-informed individuals.

	Year 1766.	Year 1792.	Year 1822.
Protestants	544,865	522,023	980,000
Catholics.	1,326,960	3,261,303	5,820,000
Total ..	1,871,725	3,783,326	6,800,000

The increase of Protestants, from 1792 to 1822, is chiefly ascribed to the exertions of the Methodists. Here then we have a striking illustration of the efficacy of tithes, and large ecclesiastical endowments, in promoting religion; for it is clear, from the above, that the State religion has declined, in spite of its enormous emoluments. We wonder what Mr. Wilberforce, or any other stickler for Church Establishments, can say to this statement? Those who are zealous for the promotion of the Reformed Religion, ought not to defend either the Irish or English Established Church, for under both Protestantism has relatively declined. Pure Christianity, indeed, can never be allied to wealth and power; its precepts and origin are in perfect contrast to the titles, poms, and vanities of this world. It has no connection with bishops, nor courts, nor palaces; it was cradled in indigence; it flourished from persecution, it denounced the cant of hypocrites, and never allied itself with the Scribes and Pharisees of authority. They may, indeed, baptize state religions under the name of Christianity, but it has nothing to do with them; they are mere heathen institutions, and their followers more the disciples of Mahomet than of Christ.

Not, however, to digress from our subject. Only one-fourteenth of the population of Ireland belong to the State religion, and yet the mere teachers of this fraction of the community claim *one-tenth* of the produce that feeds the whole SEVEN MILLIONS! Surely if Church property was intended for religion, it was intended for the religion of the PEOPLE, not for an insignificant minority of them. But this is far from the extent of the

injustice practised towards the Irish. A vast majority of the community are not only compelled to support an obnoxious creed, but are kept in the most opprobrious civil degradation.

First, with respect to their teachers. The Catholic Clergy are in number about 2,000, constantly residing among their flocks, and ministering to their spiritual comforts. This deserving body of men the law pursues with the utmost vindictiveness. If, from inadvertency, or misinformation, they marry two Protestants, or a Protestant and a Catholic, they are liable by law to suffer DEATH. The Act passed for the relief of the Catholics, in 1793, expressly continues this dreadful penalty in force, and, in a recent decision of the Lord-Chief-Justice of Ireland, it was declared to be the law of the land. The Clergy are liable to imprisonment for not disclosing the secrets of auricular confession. This law is in admirable accordance with the late decision of the Collective Wisdom in the case of Sir Abraham Bradley King, the court favourite; by which decision the secrets and symbols of *Orange Societies* are virtually acknowledged sacred and inviolate. They are bound, by their vows of ordination, to a life of celibacy, and are therefore subject to the Modern Tax, called the Bachelor's Tax. No recompense is given them for the performance of their religious functions; no personal endowment of any Catholic chapel, school-house, or other pious or charitable foundation is valid. Hence, from the absence of all permanent provision for their maintenance, and the general poverty of their followers, they live in indigence and misery. A Catholic priest has seldom the means of comfortable subsistence, is often without a decent place for religious worship, is overpowered by calls for religious exertion, lives in misery, and dies at last without ever tasting these emoluments which formerly belonged to his Church, and which are now showered on the Jocelyn's, Knox's, Saurin's, Plunket's, Beresford's, Daly's, and Trench's of the Establishment.

The Catholic laity live under a similar system of proscription, or rather persecution. The law, and the administration of the law, making them almost aliens in their native land; and the only reason assigned for it is, they worship God after the manner of their ancestors. All Catholics are excluded from seats in Parliament, consequently of the lucrative prospects which that privilege carries along with it. They are denied the exercise of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, except on condition of taking certain oaths, and making certain declarations, which are, generally, both expensive and inconvenient. They are excluded from all MUNICIPAL OFFICES: it is calculated that, by various statutes, the Catholics are excluded from about 2,548 principal, and about 1,200 secondary offices in corporations. The consequence of this is

extremely harassing, oppressive, and ruinous; they are not only plundered by martial imposts and heavier tolls, but are aggrieved by the undue preferences and greater accommodations granted to their privileged neighbours. They are virtually denied the freedom of all cities and towns, and thus liable to the tolls and duties to which non-freemen are subject. It is true no express law prohibits Catholics from becoming freemen of cities and towns; yet the privileged class, having an immense majority of votes, can always command what depends upon votes; and when the Catholics have acquired by birth, services, or otherwise, a legal right to freedom, can withhold it from them by adjourning the consideration of their claim *sine die*. This is termed *cushioning* a petition, and is incessantly practised. They are excluded from various offices in the profession and administration of the law, to the amount of near 1,500, many of which are extremely lucrative. Something has been done to open the NAVY and ARMY to the Catholics, but it is more in theory than in reality. Of the thousands and tens of thousands of Catholic sailors and soldiers, scarcely one has obtained the lowest promotion. There is no public provision for their religious instruction; and they are still liable to the penalties inflicted by the Articles of War, for not attending the Divine Service established by law. It appeared in Parliament, in 1813, that a meritorious private, for refusing (which he did in the most respectful manner) to attend the religious service of the regiment, was confined nine days in a dungeon upon bread and water.

There are various other offices and immunities interdicted to Catholics, but the above is sufficient to show the ignominious punishment inflicted on a vast majority of the community. Let us next advert to their condition in another respect.

The whole of the execrable tithe system resolves itself into the levy of a vexatious and partial impost from the POOR, for the sole benefit of the RICH. By a base and selfish law of the Irish Parliament, the aristocracy and gentry are comparatively exempted from tithes, and the burthen falls exclusively on the cotter tenants. It is from the food and labour of a half-starved peasantry that the fat pluralists and reverend bishops draw their princely revenues. The vexatious and rapacious manner of levying this impost is almost beyond description. The tithes are leased out to a tithe-farmer, at a fixed rent, like a farm, while the latter not unfrequently re-lets them to another. Sometimes the tithe is set out on the premises, and sold by public auction. Nothing escapes the vigilance of the spiritual locust or his agent. No bog, however deep—no mountain, however high—nor heath, nor rock, whatever industry may have reclaimed, or capital fertilized,

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nothing escapes the spiritual locust; and the full penalty of being made available for the uses of man. The curse of barrenness, annual blight, or mildew, would be more tolerable to Ireland than her ecclesiastical establishment. We are, however, afraid to trust ourselves with the details of the horrid system, and shall hasten to the last division of our subject.

A brief notice of the proceedings of this Session of Parliament, relative to the Irish Church, will shew the little chance there is of improvement from that quarter. We shall merely state facts, without comment.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the Irish Church Establishment. After a very able speech, replete with information, on the enormous abuses in the Irish Church, he concluded with moving four resolutions, the substance of which was,—1st. That Church property is public property, and at the disposal of the Legislature. 2. That the revenues of the Irish Church are vastly disproportioned to the numbers and services of the Clergy. 3. That the interests of Ireland would be best promoted by a general commutation of tithes; and, lastly, That a select committee be appointed to consider the best mode of carrying the objects stated in these allegations into effect. The principles of these resolutions were all incontrovertible; but it is hardly necessary to state they were all negatived.

On the 11th of April, Sir John Newport introduced the subject of the *First Fruits Fund*. The nature of this fund, and the decision of the House respecting it, is more illustrative of Collective Wisdom than the preceding. The First Fruits, as is well known, are the whole first year's income of each ecclesiastical benefice, and were formerly payable in Ireland, as in other countries, to the Pope. In the reign of Henry VIII., when the papal rights were extinguished, this revenue, together with the twentieth, or yearly twelve pence in the pound, payable also to the Pope, was seized by the Crown, and remained annexed to the Crown till the year 1710. In that year Queen Anne (a great admirer of Mother Church), on the advice of the Duke of Ormond, remitted the twentieths to the Clergy, and gave the First Fruits to form a fund for building churches, purchasing glebes, and glebe-houses, augmenting poor livings, and other ecclesiastical uses.

The management of this fund was given to trustees, who were, for the most part, the higher dignitaries of the Church, with power to levy the revenue, and “to search out the just and true value” of the benefices of which they were to levy the first year's income from each incumbent who came into possession. The valuation, under which this revenue was levied at the time when it was given to this fund, was made in the time of Henry VIII.

and Elizabeth, and was not only of course very low, but did not embrace more than *two-thirds* of the benefices of Ireland. It was, of course, the duty of the trustees to promote the objects of the fund, to have remedied the inaccuracies, and supplied the defects of this valuation; but this has never been done, and, up to this day, the First Fruits are levied according to that defective valuation; so that this revenue, which should properly be a whole year's income of all the livings which become vacant in each year in Ireland, has only produced, on the average of the last ten years, £290 *a-year*. What was the consequence?—why the Collective Wisdom has annually voted large sums out of the pockets of the people for the very objects for which the fund had been appointed. Within the eleven years, ending in 1818, nearly half a million had been voted out of the taxes for purchasing glebes and houses for the Clergy. The exact sum was £498,000, or an average of near £45,000 *a-year*. Instead of doing this, the commissioners ought to have been compelled to do what the law not only authorised but required them to do. Why the commissioners had not done their duty, and made a fair valuation, was manifest enough; they were also the holders and expectants of large preferments, and a just valuation would be a tax upon *THEMSELVES*. Ought, however, “the Guardians of the Public Purse” to have sanctioned this selfish breach of trust? Ought they, whose business it is to watch over the interests of the people, yearly to have voted away the public money, for objects for which there was already a legal and adequate provision? This, however, is what they have done; and, as appears from their decision on the motion of Sir John Newport, what they are determined to continue to do. There were, in fact, only **EIGHTY-SEVEN** honourable members present, and forty-eight voted for the previous question, and thirty-nine against it.

It is estimated that, at a fair valuation of Irish benefices, omitting those under £150 *a-year*, the First Fruits would produce £40,000 *a-year*. It is owing to the deficiencies of this fund, and the consequent non-residence of the Clergy, that the decay of Protestantism is ascribed. Here, one would think, then, was the strongest reasons for the Collective Wisdom to interfere. No innovation, nothing new was attempted; all that was required was, that they should enforce the law of the land, for which, on other occasions, they profess such profound veneration. This they neglected to do; so that, to save the richest Church in the world from contributing to its own necessities, the public will continue to be burthened with a yearly charge for purchasing glebes and houses for Irish parsons, many of whom have already half a dozen houses, and upwards of 2,000 acres of glebe.

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The grant in aid of the First Fruits Fund, or, in other words, to the rich established Church of Ireland, passed the next day. A sum of £17,000 was also voted for the exclusive benefit of *Protestant* schools in Ireland. To conclude, a bill has been introduced for the *commutation* of tithes. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of this extraordinary bill to state all its provisions. It seems a FIXED MONEY PAYMENT is to be substituted in lieu of tithes, formed on the average value of grain for the LAST SEVEN YEARS. A more desirable measure for the Clergy cannot be conceived. Its direct tendency is to augment and perpetuate the revenues of the Church, which every one must acknowledge is the best of all panaceas for the discontents and miseries of the sister kingdom.

We shall only make one or two more observations. It seems clear to us that the reform of any abuse, however great, is perfectly hopeless under the present system of representation. A case of greater oppression and injustice can never arise than that of Ireland: the diminutive numbers of the established Clergy, their enormous revenues, the wretchedness of these classes from whom those revenues are extorted, and the political proscription to which they are subjected, are evils which call loudly for redress, yet no attempt is made at their alleviation; instead of which they have been virtually aggravated. Can we hope, then, that the packing of juries, unequal taxation, or minor abuses, will be redressed?—we say no. The treatment of Ireland is a test of the wisdom, justice, and humanity of the House of Commons, and decisively proves that no abuse will be reformed which is in the smallest degree favourable to its interests and power.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

IRISH PLURALISTS,

Showing the Number of Livings held by each; the Title of the Incumbent, whether he be Resident or Non-resident, the Acres of Glebe, and Quantity of Tithe in each Benefice; with the Incumbent's total Yearly Income.

EXPLANATIONS.

THE *first* column contains the name of the Pluralist. In the *second* the figures express the number of livings in each benefice; R is for Rector, V for Vicar, C for Curate; *r* is for resident, *a* for absent. The *third* column contains the extent in acres of each benefice; the *fourth* the quantity of glebe; the *fifth* the name of the diocese in which the benefice is situate, and the average value of land in that diocese; the *sixth*, and last column, the yearly value of tithe and glebe. By a *living* is meant a single parish. A *benefice* is one or more parishes, having a rector or vicar. An *union* is two or more parishes, or benefices, united into one benefice. There are, in Ireland, 2,259 parishes, 1,270 benefices, and 453 unions. It is partly to the unions that the decay of Protestantism is ascribed. Some unions are thirty-six miles long, so that many Protestants never see a clergyman in their lives. We have heard of one union of six rectories, and six vicarages, of which a survey had been taken in 1751; it then contained 64 Protestants and 1,630 Catholics: in 1818 the Protestants had decreased to *five*, and the Catholics increased to 2,400. The unions are created either by the Bishop or the Privy Council—if by the former, they are only for life; if by the latter, for perpetuity.

The List has been compiled from the Returns of the Irish Bishops to certain queries of the House of Commons, in 1819, and which Returns were ordered to be printed on the 26th May, 1820. The Returns are, in many instances, very incomplete: in some the quantity of tithe is omitted, in others the glebe, and sometimes there is no return of either tithe or glebe. We have only computed the value of these benefices, of which, *at least*, the acres of tithe is returned. It has frequently happened a Pluralist has held several benefices, and, from his imperfect return, we have only been able to compute the value of one of them. Indeed our estimate of income is very incomplete. The Clergy in Ireland, like the Clergy in England, are great monopolists, and

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hold many offices; besides being rectors, and vicars, and curates, they are also bishops, deans, prebends, precentors, chancellors, librarians, schoolmasters, &c. from all which dignities, offices, and sinecures, they derive large emoluments, of which we have no means of estimating the annual worth. They have also gardens, houses, and demesnes, which we have also been obliged to omit for want of information.

In the Parliamentary Returns, those only are considered Pluralists who hold more than *one benefice*; we, however, have considered all Pluralists who hold more than *one living*, or parish. We might have called these *Unionists*, but it is an awkward word, and not so well understood as Pluralist. A sort of *digest* of the Returns will be placed at the end.

The value of tithe and glebe is computed from the average value of land in the counties of each diocese, as given by Mr. Wakefield. The value of glebe is considered equal to the rent; the value of tithe equal to one-fourth of the rent. Tithe and rent always bear to each other the same proportion. If rent rises tithe rises, and the contrary. In England tithe is equal to one-fourth of the rent, and we have adopted the same proportion for Ireland. The proportion of tithe to rent is taken from a very authentic and valuable document, founded on Returns made to the Board of Agriculture, of the expense of cultivating 100 acres of land, in various parts of the Kingdom, at three distinct periods. As this document has been the basis of our calculation, and as it may be useful for reference, it is here inserted.

EXPENSE of cultivating 100 Acres of Arable Land, in England, at three distinct periods, calculated on an Average of the Returns made to Circular Letters from the Board of Agriculture, to Farmers in different parts of the Kingdom.

	1790.			1803.			1815.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent	88	6	3½	121	2	7½	161	12	7¾
Tithe	20	14	1¾	26	8	0¼	38	17	3¾
Rates	17	13	10	31	7	7¾	38	19	2¾
Wear and Tear ..	15	13	5½	22	11	10¾	31	2	10¾
Labour	85	5	4¾	118	0	4	161	12	11¾
Seed	46	4	10½	49	2	7	98	17	10
Manure	48	3	0	68	6	2	37	7	0½
Teams	67	4	10	80	8	0¼	134	19	8½
Interest	22	11	11½	30	3	8¾	50	5	6
Taxes	—			—			18	1	4
Total..	411	15	11¾	547	10	11½	771	16	4¼

We see, from this, that tithe rose and fell with the rent, and always kept the proportion of *one-fourth*. It appears also that the produce was equal to *five rents*, and the tithe being one-fourth of the rent, was, of course, equal to one-twentieth of the

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produce. Owing to the less capital laid out on land in Ireland, it probably does not yield more than *four or three* rents. If it yield four rents, the tithe, at one-fourth the rent, is equal to one-sixteenth of the produce; if three rents, one-twelfth of the produce. A difference in the proportion between rent and produce does not alter the proportion between rent and tithe, which, as before observed, is invariable.

In adopting the proportion of one-fourth, we are convinced our estimate of the value of tithe is greatly below the truth. But we did not wish to be accused of exaggerating the incomes of the Clergy, and we have only exhibited the value of a few benefices, of which the returns were tolerably complete, at the lowest possible scale; they may, and doubtless are, worth a great deal more, but they cannot possibly be worth less.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Agar, Hon. James*	1 Ra	no return	20	<i>Dublin</i>	33s.
—	1 Vr	no return	590	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Alcock, George	2 Rr	4,584	30	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 £ 1,759
Alcock, Mason	2 Va	11,520	56	<i>Cork</i>	25 3,570
Alcock, Alexander	1 Va	no return	2	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
—	2 Ra	3,200	none	<i>Ossory</i>	29 1,160
Allott, Rev. Deant†	1 D	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
—	6 Ra	80,640	279	<i>Raphoe</i>	7 7,080
Anderson, J.	2 Rr	2,486	2	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 841
Arbutnot, Alexander (Dean of Cloyne)	1 Ra	6,400	24	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 1,530
—	3 - a	no return	28	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Archdall, William	3 Cr	10,000	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 3,375
Archdall, Henry	2 Vr	no return	14	<i>Waterford</i>	37
—	1 Va	no return	none	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Armstrong, William	3 Va	7,895	19	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,482
Armstrong, W. J.	3 Rr	3,435	20	<i>Armagh</i>	24 1,055
Armstrong, R. C.	4 Rr	5,863	20	<i>Cashell</i>	45
—	1 Va	3,840	none	<i>Ossory</i>	29 4,722
Armstrong, Marcus	4 - r	no return	12	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Armstrong, John‡	3 Rr	34,000	19½	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 9,370
Alexander, Robert§	2 Ra	1,413	none	<i>Cashell</i>	45

* Archdeacon of Kilmore.

† Of two parishes the Rev. Dean has made no return; nor of two of the largest glebes.

‡ It is probable W. J. and William Armstrong are the same individual. John Armstrong, it seems, has three parishes, containing 34,000 acres: only think of one man, and a spiritual one too, already filled with the holy ghost, devouring a tenth of all the potatoes, the corn, hay, pigs, and poultry on 34,000 acres of land. Can any one be surprised at famines in Ireland? Even Egypt, fertilized by the Nile, or Canaan, flowing with milk and honey, would be insufficient to satisfy such monstrous rapacity. The value of land in Galway, the site of this large benefice, is estimated by Wakefield at 22s. per acre; so that the value of tithe, at only *one-fourth* the rent, is £9,350 a-year. The total number of acres from which the four Armstrongs, exclusive of the fifth, who has made no return, levy tithes, is 57,033.

§ This is, doubtless, Old Robert, the Archdeacon of Down, or his son. The Archdeacon

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Alexander, Robert	 2 Va	1,920	none	<i>Ossory</i>	29s.
—	 1 Ra	160	none	<i>Ossory</i>	29
—	 1 Rr	11,391	252	<i>Down</i>	28 £5,887
Annesley, William	 1 Rr	no return	none	<i>Clogher</i>	23
—	 1 Cr	3,930	none	<i>Down</i>	28 1,370
Athill, William	 1 Ra	no return	400	<i>Clogher</i>	23
—	 1 Rr	no return	no return	<i>Clogher</i>	23
Atterbury, Francis	 4 Ra	11,520	10	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
—	 2 Rr	6,400	18	—	25 5,622
Austen, Robert	 5 Ra	46,800	46	—	25 14,672
Austin, Gilbert	 5 Va	20,480	16	<i>Ossory</i>	29 7,447
—	 1 Vr	no return	6	<i>Dublin</i>	33
Bagwell, Richard*	 3 Ra	8,217	9	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,637
—	 1 Rr	no return	500	<i>Clogher</i>	23
Baldwin, G. S.	 1 Rr	no return	32	<i>Cork</i>	25
—	 1 Ra	no return	242	<i>Cork</i>	25
Baker, Thomas	 3 Vr	6,400	5½	<i>Dublin</i>	33 2,673
Ball, Stearne	 4 Ra	7,680	20	<i>Ossory</i>	29 2,813
Barry, Thomas†	 2 Rr	6,400	27	<i>Cork</i>	25 2,033
Barton, Thomas	 2 - a	6,347	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 2,783
Barry, Philip	 3 Rr	5,278	10	<i>Meath</i>	31 2,060
Barton, Edward	 2 Rr	9,000	13	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 3,054
Bayly, H. L.	 6 Rr	13,440	¼	<i>Dublin</i>	33 5,044
Bayly, John	 1 Va	no return	18	<i>Dublin</i>	33
—	 4 Ra	no return	22	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
—	 1 Va	no return	—	<i>Do.</i>	33
—	 1 Va	no return	—	<i>Do.</i>	33
Bayly, Henry‡	 2 Rr	89,600	18	<i>Do.</i>	33 3,989
Beatty, Robert	 1 - a	no return	none	<i>Limerick</i>	41
—	 2 - a	9,600	11	—	41 £4,920

is cousin of the Bishop of Down, and of Lord *Caledon*, formerly Governor of the Cape. Another cousin is M. P. for Old Sarum and one of the *Treasury phalanx*. There is a *Charles Alexander*, with a living in Armagh; a *James Alexander*, with a living in Down; and a *John Alexander*, with a living in Meath. Taking the tithe of the six livings of the Pluralist at only one-fourth the rent, his yearly income, from tithe and glebe, is £5,887, exclusive of his archdeaconry.

* Dean of Clogher. The Pluralist has rectorial and vicarial tithes of two parishes, containing 8,217 acres, as *Chantor of Cashell*, with nine acres of glebe and a house. He has also besides 500 acres of glebe, and a deanery house, as Dean of Clogher. His brother, *William Bagwell*, a sinecurist, M. P. for Tipperary, is one of the *Treasury phalanx*.

† The *Barry's* are related by marriage to the *Earl of Carrick*. *Philip Barry* is a chaplain at the castle.

‡ *John Bayly* is treasurer of Kilmore, dean of Killaloe, vicar choral of the two cathedrals of Christ church and St. Patrick's, Dublin. *Henry Bayly* is probably the son of the dean, and appears a very industrious youth. He is entered as curate to John Bayly's vicarage, and said to perform the duties without any specific salary. He is resident curate for parson *Bourne*, at Rothangan. He performs the duties of three other rectories, for an absent prebendary and parson *Tisdale* (whose residence the bishop returns as unknown), who also holds the prebendal sinecure of Maynooth, Dublin. Lastly, he officiates for the rectory of Feighicullen.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Beaufort, W. L.	3 Ra	2,820	21	<i>Cork</i>	25s.
—	2 Rr	7,680	39	—	25 £3,281
Benson, Hill	2 Rr	10,240	37	<i>Dublin</i>	33
Beresford, Charles	1 Rr	no return	4,000	<i>Armagh</i>	24
—	1 Ra	no return	130	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Beresford, G. de la Poer	2 Rr	26,880	49	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 8,461
—	1 - a	no return	708	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Beresford, Hon. Wm.* ..	6 - r	30,720	43	<i>Tuam</i>	21 7,619
—	1 - a	no return	523	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Berwick, Edward C. M.	5 Vr	7,680	28	<i>Dublin</i>	33 3,206
Bishop, Dr. Warburton†	5 Ba	19,200	114	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 6,142
Bishop's Mensals	1 Ba	no return	none	—	25
—	1 Ba	no return	no return	—	25
—	1 Ba	no return	no return	—	25
Blakeley, Thomas	5 Ra	19,466	none	<i>Downe</i>	28 6,813
Blakeney, Thomas	3 - r	15,788	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 6,411
Blake, Edward	2 Vr	9,535	20	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 3,244
Blood, Frederick‡	5 Rr	97,920	26	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 41,256
Blundell, Dr.	3 - r	13,805	14	<i>Elphin</i>	35 6,063
Bond, Winsley	4 Rr	7,900	16	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,656
—	4 - a	11,485	1	<i>Elphin</i>	35 4,938
Borrowes, Joseph	3 - r	44,800	13	<i>Killala</i>	18 9,868
Bourne Wm.	1 Va	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
—	1 Rr	no return	29	<i>Kildare</i>	36

* The Beresford's had lately three bishoprics in Ireland: they have now two. To enter minutely into all the offices, dignities, and sinecures of the family would require a volume. It is supposed they and their connections fill *one-fourth* of all the places in Ireland. They have valuable sinecures as *wine-tasters*, *store-keepers*, and *purse-bearers*. One of them is the Archbishop of Dublin, another Bishop of Kilmore. The value of these sees is immense; that of Kilmore is stated by Mr. Wakefield at £100,000 a-year. The archbishop has three sons in the church with rich benefices. It is impossible to estimate the incomes of the Pluralists, as none of the returns are complete. The value of the glebe only must be immense. Of the 4,000 acres of glebe in the first benefice of *Charles Beresford*, 477 are in an improved state; the 5,300 acres of glebe in both livings are worth £6,750 a-year, at the *average* rent of land in Armagh and Kilmore; what then must be the value of tithe? The livings of *George de la Poer Beresford* are not less valuable—the two of which there are returns is £8,461 a-year, and that of which only the glebe is returned is probably worth as much. The livings of *William Beresford* seem still more extensive. The average income of each pluralist cannot be taken at less than £20,000 a-year.

† Mr. Wakefield states that the livings in gift of the Bishop of Cloyne are worth £50,000 a-year. One living, he says, is worth £3,000 a-year, another £2,000, and three worth £1,500 a-year each. The late bishop, Dr. Bennet, had five rectories and vicarages united, upon which no church, till lately, was built. The present Bishop, Warburton, it seems, holds four benefices; that of five parishes is held in *commendam* with the see of Cloyne. It extends over 19,200 acres, and has only one church and one curate to the whole district.

‡ The pluralist has only one curate for all the five parishes. In four parishes, containing 78,080 acres, there is only one church. The diocese of Killaloe, the site of the benefice, is included in the counties of Clare, Tipperary, and King's County, where the average rent of land is 33s. per acre. If instead of a *fourth* of the rent, the pluralist carries off a tenth of the produce, his income must be enormous: supposing land in Killaloe to yield five rents, as in England, the tithe of the produce is £80,784 a-year.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Bourke, Hon. James	3 Ra	no return	35	<i>Waterford</i>	37s.
Bourke, George	3 Ra	2,748	20	—	37 £1,446
—	1 Ra	no return	none	—	37
Bourke, Joseph (Dean)* . . .	1 Ra	51,840	250	<i>Ossory</i>	29 20,154
—	1 Rr	1,440	20	—	29 551
Boyd, Wm.	3 Vr	7,519	30	<i>Down</i>	28 2,906
Boyd, Hannington	2 Rr	no return	20	<i>Dromore</i>	25
Boyd, Ralph	2 Rr	4,300	18	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,473
Brandon, Lord Wm.	4 Ra	37,000	27	<i>Limerick</i>	41 1,951
Brabazon, George	1 Va	no return	none	<i>Meath</i>	31
—	2 Vr	6,588	40	—	31 2,605
Brilliane, George	3 - r	7,177	13	<i>Elphin</i>	35 3,151
Brinkley, Dr.	4 - a	10,410	none	—	35 4,559
Browne, P. (Dean)†	1 - r	5,457	25	<i>Ferns</i>	35 1,929
—	4 Ra	10,000	20	—	27 3,900
Browne, Chaworth	8 Va	18,398	31	<i>Meath</i>	31 7,171
—	4 Va	no return	12	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Brooke, Thomas	3 Ra	3,040	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,026
Burke, John	11 Vr	16,000	26	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 4,428
Burnet, John	3 Ra	no return	6	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
Burrows, James	2 - r	17,920	33	<i>Killala</i>	18 4,063
Burdett, John	1 Ra	no return	2	<i>Meath</i>	31
—	2 Rr	6,398	233	—	31 2,838
Burgh, John	2 Ra	2,000	5	—	31
—	1 Cr	no return	20	—	31 1,231
Bushe, Wm.	2 Rr	no return	309	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Butler, James	2 Rr	5,484	40	<i>Cashell</i>	45 3,022
Butler, Wm.	2 Ra	19,200	2	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 6,002
Butler, John	5 Vr	15,360	20	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 6,369
Butler, Richard‡	5 Rr	9,861	185	<i>Meath</i>	31 4,005
—	8 Rr	doubtful	20	<i>Ossory</i>	29
Butson, John S.	3 Rr	11,000	40	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 3,067
—	2 Ra	12,000	95	—	22 3,404
Carey, Oliver§	7 - a	17,373	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 7,596
—	1 - a	1,891	none	—	724
Cassan, Joseph|| . . . . .	1 Rr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
—	4 Ra	10,000	none	—	27 3,375

* The pluralists are brothers of *Earl Mayo*, the Irish peer. Another brother is *Bishop of Waterford*, and Dr. Fowler, *Bishop of Ossory*, is a relation. The dean has a son in the army, and a sister married an admiral. Supposing the dean takes a tenth of the produce, his income is immense. A tenth of the produce of 53,280 acres in Ossory, at five rents, is £38,628 a-year.

† Cousin of the Marquis of Sligo. His uncle, *Dennis Browne*, is a Commissioner for the issue of money in Ireland. The *Browne's* on the Irish establishment are very numerous.

‡ Several of the *Butler's*, but we cannot ascertain the number, belong to the families of the *Earl of Carrick* and *Marquis of Ormond*.

§ There is only one church in the eight parishes of which the pluralist performs the duties, receiving £8,320 yearly for his trouble—perhaps twice as much.

|| In the second benefice of four parishes there is no church, and the rector absent.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Cassidy, Mark	3 Ra	6,400	18	<i>Killaloe</i>	33s. £2,669
—	1 Cr	no return	20½	<i>Down</i>	28
Chartres, Mark	3 Rr	12,000	50	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 4,050
Chester, John	2 Vr	no return	67	<i>Cloyne</i>	18
Chichester, Edward	1 Ra	no return	no return	<i>Derry</i>	
—	1 Rr	no return			
Cleaver, Wm.	3 Rr	12,800	3	<i>Dublin</i>	33 5,285
Cobbe, Wm.	2 - r	9,600	34	<i>Tuam</i>	21 2,555
Cooke, John	5 Rr	15,116	10	<i>Waterford</i>	37 7,007
Collis, T. C.	2 Rr	7,680	no return	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 2,396
Cox, Richard	3 Vr	5,586	9	<i>Cashell</i>	45 3,159
Cox, Wm.	3 Ra	2,647	none	<i>Elphin</i>	36 1,195
Coddington, Latham	2 Ca	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
—	11 Vr	6,720	12	—	33 2,790
Cotter, George	4 Ra	22,400	23	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 7,027
Connor, George	3 Vr	9,600	19	<i>Dublin</i>	33 3,989
Conolly, John	2 Vr	7,680	13	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 3,198
Conyngnam, Wm.	5 - a	10,216	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 4,469
Conyngnam, Lancelot	5 Vr	8,754	6	<i>Meath</i>	31 3,396
Craddock, Thomas	2 Va	10,000	630	<i>Kilmore</i>	30 4,695
—	1 Cr	no return	20	<i>Dublin</i>	33
Crawford, James	3 - r	12,011	43	<i>Elphin</i>	35 5,375
Crampton, Jonah	2 Rr	6,400	2	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 2,643
Crofton, Hon. Henry	3 - r	7,644	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 3,343
Croker, Edward	2 Rr	5,000	13	<i>Limerick</i>	41 2,588
Croker, Richard	2 Rr	10,000	12	—	41 5,149
Cromie, John	2 - a	no return	10	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Cumine, Ralph	2 Vr	1,020		<i>Leighlin</i>	27 343
Cupples, Edward	3 Vr	no return	½	<i>Down</i>	28
Curry, David R.	2 - r	7,680	37	<i>Tuam</i>	21 1,953
Davey, Joshua	2 Rr	4,807	18	<i>Kildare</i>	36 2,192
Daly, James*	8 - r	261,120	16	<i>Tuam</i>	21 68,560
Davoren, Andrew	2 Vr	no return	8	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
Davoren, William	2 Vr	5,760	9	—	33 2,390
Dawson, Richard	3 Vr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Dawson, Henry R.	3 Vr	2,900	22	<i>Ossory</i>	29 1,082
Dealtry, R. B.	3 Ra	15,360	40	<i>Dublin</i>	33 6,400
—	1 Ra	no return	20	—	
Dean and Chapter	4 Cr	8,000	85	<i>Limerick</i>	41 4,274
Dean of Cork	1 Rr	no return		<i>Cork</i>	
—	2 Ra	no return	6	—	25
—	1 Ra	no return	16	—	41
De Courcy, Michael†	3 Rr	1,457	36	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,782

* It would be curious to ascertain the *real* income from this enormous plurality. The average rent in Tuam is 21s. per acre, and, supposing the produce equals five rents, the tithe amounts to £137,083 a-year. What a stipend for a parish priest! We suppose the pluralist has been indebted for his good fortune to one of the Judges in the King's Bench, in Ireland, or to James Daly, M. P. for Galwayshire, and a staunch *Treasury* man.

† A relation of Lord Kingsale. It is stated, in the *Irish Peerage*, that King John granted

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
De Lacy, Thomas.....	4 Rr	8,900	882	<i>Meath</i>	31s. £4,811
.....	1 Ra	no return	22	—	31
Denny, Barry.....	3 Vr	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i>	28
.....	3 Ra	no return	20	—	—
Dennis, Meade.....	3 Rr	4,721	20	—	31 1,941
Dennis John.....	3 - r	92,160	40	<i>Tuam</i>	21 21,234
Devereux, John.....	3 Vr	8,320	2	<i>Waterford</i>	37 3,648
Dickson, Stephen.....	3 Ra	no return	105	<i>Down</i>	—
Dickson, Wm.	3 Rr	no return	—	—	—
Dickson, I. Lowry	2 Va	3,200	none	<i>Dublin</i>	28
.....	1 Vr	no return	312	<i>Kilmore</i>	33 1,319
Digby, Simon.....	3 Ra	4,960	none	<i>Kildare</i>	36 2,232
Dillon, Ralph.....	5 Ra	24,000	48	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 6,749
.....	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Kildare</i>	36
.....	1 Rr	no return	15	<i>Down</i>	28
Disney, Brabazon.....	1 Ra	no return	5	<i>Meath</i>	31
.....	5 Rr	6,989	58	—	31 2,750
Douglas, Archibald	3 Va	8,239	12½	<i>Kildare</i>	36 3,728
.....	1 Vr	no return	10	—	36
Downes, Abraham.....	2 Rr	19,200	29	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 7,963
Draffin, F.*.....	9 Rr	9,513	60	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 3,290
Duddell, John.....	2 Rr	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i>	—
Duncan, David.....	2 Rr	no return	20	<i>Down</i>	28
Dwyer, George.....	2 Rr	5,400	12	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 1,498
Eastwood, Wm.....	6 Rr	7,243	15	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,463
Elgee, John.....	9 Rr	7,193	8	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,436
.....	1 Ra	no return	no return	—	—
Eustace, Charles.....	2 Ra	2,932	—	<i>Kildare</i>	36 1,341
Eyre, Richard.....	7 Vr	12,400	3½	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 3,413
Falkiner, Dr.	2 Rr	4,619	3½	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,362
Falkiner, Richard.....	6 - r	144,000	none	<i>Tuam</i>	21 37,800
Fautlough, Thomas	2 Rr	2,015	43	<i>Meath</i>	31 846
Filgate, Townley.....	4 Rr	5,291	20	<i>Armagh</i>	24 1,612
Fitzgerald, Henry Vesey†	2 Ra	unknown	110	<i>Cashell</i>	45
.....	1 Ra	no return	350	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Fitzgerald, Patrick	2 Vr	1,354	8	<i>Cashell</i>	45 779
Fitzgerald, Michael	5 Vr	20,480	10	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 8,464
Fleury George.....	4 Rr	no return	none	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Fleury Richard.....	2 Va	3,850	6	—	37 1,791
Forde William.....	1 Rr	no return	60	<i>Dromore</i>	25
.....	1 Ra	no return	9	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Forde Roger.....	3 Ra	5,939	24	<i>Meath</i>	31 2,339

to the ancestors of this peer and his successors the unique privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. We believe Friend PENN obtained a similar privilege from King Charles; nay more, he was allowed to wear his hat while the King stood uncovered.

* Five churches in ruins in this plurality.

† Dean of Enly, and brother of *William V. Fitzgerald*, M. P. late Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland. The father of them is a Benchler, in King's Inn, Dublin. The other pluralists of this name are doubtless members of the family.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Tithe, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Forsayeth, Robert	3 Rr	3,322	19	<i>Clonfert</i>	45s. £1,908
Foster, Sir Thomas *	3 Rr	4,670	17	<i>Armagh</i>	24 1,421
.....	3 Ra	12,800	30	<i>Dublin</i>	33 5,329
Foster, James W.	2 Rr	4,030	none	<i>Cashell</i>	45 2,266
Foster, Wm.	3 Rr	no return	5	<i>Clonfert</i>	22
Foster, George	2 Rr	6,189	37	.....	45 3,563
Franklin, George	1 Cr	2,909	7	<i>Limerick</i>	41 1,504
.....	1 Ra	no return	6	.....	41
Frazer, Wm. †	3 Ra	no return	none	<i>Waterford</i>	37
French, John †	2 Ra	11,520	2	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 3,602
.....	3 Ra	23,040	9	<i>Dublin</i>	33 9,517
.....	2 - r	8,534	242	<i>Elphin</i>	35 4,155
Garstin, Norman	2 Rr	1,777	10	<i>Limerick</i>	41 920
Galbraith, John	4 Va	7,680	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33 3,167
Galway, Wm.	4 Ra	8,055	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,531
Gabbett, Robert	3 Vr	7,640	13	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 3,322
Gallagher, Owen	5 - r	12,300	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Elphin</i>	35 5,500
Garrett, John	5 - r	46,080	20	<i>Killala</i>	18 10,386
Gregory, James	1 Va	no return	10	<i>Kildare</i>	36
.....	1 Vr	no return	25	-----	36
Grogan, Edward	1 Rr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
.....	1 Ra	no return	none	-----	
Godfrey, Wm.	2 Rr	no return	20	<i>Limerick</i>	41
.....	1 Va	no return	none	-----	41
Goff, Thomas	3 Cr	16,000	16	<i>Dublin</i>	33 6,626
Gough, Thomas	1 Rr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
.....	3 Ra	7,162	13	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,077
Grace, Thomas	5 - r	256,000	28	<i>Tuam</i>	21 67,628
Grady, Standish	9 —	no return		<i>Killaloe</i>	33 2,346
Grady, Standish	3 Vr	no return	16	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Grady, Thomas	4 Rr	5,569	30	<i>Cashell</i>	
Graves, H. M.	4 Rr	9,937	20	<i>Cashell</i>	45 5,635
Greaves, Thomas	2 Rr	no return	3	<i>Cork</i>	25
Gregson, George L.	2 Rr	7,858	16	<i>Meath</i>	31 3,068
Greves, John	5 Vr	6,500	6	<i>Limerick</i>	41 3,343
Griffith, Val	3 Va	1,769	20	<i>Armagh</i>	24 554
Griffin, Michael	3 - a	6,722	18	<i>Elphin</i>	18 1,527
Grove William	2 - r	25,600	9	<i>Killala</i>	35 11,214
Goulsbury, J. H.	1 - a	9,193	20	<i>Elphin</i>	35 4,059
.....	1 - a	5,760	20	-----	35

† The pluralist has the mastership of Carysfort school, a perfect sinecure; altogether he appears well provided—17,470 acres of tithe, and 47 acres of glebe, and a house on each benefice. The other *Fosters* are, doubtless, near *a-kin*.

‡ There is neither parsonage-house nor church in this plurality.

|| This spiritual monopolist is also Dean of Elphin. He has seven livings, containing 43,094 acres of tithe, and 253 acres of glebe; which at only *one-fourth* of the rent is £17,374 a-year, exclusive of the deanery. What his real income is no one can tell. He is a relation of Lord *Clancarty*, late non-resident Postmaster-general, and ambassador to Holland, whose brother is Archbishop of *Tuam*.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Goodman, J.	1 Cr	no return	none	<i>Limerick</i>	41s.
.....	2 Va	no return	none	.....	41
Gordon, James	4 Vr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Gore, Thomas*	4 Rr	5,100	34	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 £1,767
.....	3 Ra	4,050	26	.....	27 1,400
Gouldsbury, Ponsonby .	5 Ra	5,478	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Meath</i>	31 2,123
.....	3 Ra	4,465	40	.....	31 1,742
.....	1 Cr	no return	5	.....	31
Gouldsbury, Robert	2 - r	5,120	16	<i>Tuam</i>	21 1,760
Glascott, Wm.	4 Rr	7,262	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,450
Graham, James†.....	1 Ra	no return	219	<i>Armagh</i>	24
.....	1 Rr	no return	218	.....	24
Guimes, Hosea	1 Cr	no return	unknown	<i>Dublin</i>	33
.....	3 Ra	1,920	none	.....	33 731
Gwynne, J.	1 Va	no return	none	<i>Down</i>	28
.....	5 Rr	no return	no return	.....	28
Hackett, Thomas†.....	5 - a	12,000	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35 5,250
.....	8 - r	21,855	40	.....	35 9,631
Hadlock, Wm.	2 Vr	3,840	12	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 1,602
Hales, John.	2 Ca	3,380	16	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,353
Hall, Bond.	3 Rr			<i>Meath</i>	
Hamilton, Richard.	3 Rr	3,264	21	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,296
Hamilton, Alexander.	3 Ra	560	303	<i>Ossory</i>	29 642
Hamilton, Hans†	8 Rr	36,400	40	.....	29 13,253
Hamilton, Abraham	1 Vr	no return	36	<i>Raphoe</i>	7
.....	1 Va	no return	47	<i>Cork</i>	25
Hamilton, James	4 Vr	12,800	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 4,000
Hamilton, Sackville	1 Ra	no return		.....	
.....	2 Vr	51,200	4	.....	25 16,005
Hamilton, Wm.	2 Vr	1,920	2	<i>Dublin</i>	33 795
Handcock, Thomas	2 Rr	4,828	12	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,644
Hardman, George	3 Rr	3,264	21	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,296

* In these seven parishes all the churches are in ruins, but the glebe-house is in repair.

† The pluralist has two houses, and has returned the glebe, but not the quantity of the benefices.

‡ This man has *thirteen* livings, worth, at only one-fourth of the rent, £14,881 a-year. The five parishes in the first benefice, annexed to the prebend of Kilmacallane, are an absolute sinecure, without any church, or any duties whatever. The whole diocese of Elphin is cut up into 37 benefices, containing 266,928 acres of actual returns of improved land (exclusive of 80,000 acres of unimproved land), which, calculating at 35s. per acre, (the value placed on the *whole* county, by Wakefield,) amounts to £467,124 rental; a fourth of which, divided among 31 incumbents, averages £3,767 each. Of these 31 incumbents 15 are absent, six are sinecurists, 19 are pluralists, nine of whom do not reside on any of their benefices. The duties of the *resident* incumbents it is not easy to ascertain. By the returns to the House of Lords, in 1766, there were 1,300 Protestants in the diocese; and by the return of Dr. Beaufort, in 1792, there were only 1,075. The result is, that, in the diocese of Elphin, there are 31 parsons, with an average salary of £3,687 a-year, for ministering religious rites to 24 persons. Supposing the Protestants are methodists the livings become perfect sinecures.

‡ These Hamilton's seem all very comfortable, with 16, 13, and £14,000 a-year each.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Hartigan, Edward	3 Rr	9,000	11	<i>Clonfert</i>	22s. £2,534
Hart, George*	1 Ra	2,192	2	<i>Limerick</i>	41 1,127
.....	6 - a	76,800	4	<i>Tuam</i>	21 20,114
Harvey, Wm.	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	
.....	1 Rr	no return	60	<i>Cork</i>	
Hawkey, Wm.	2 Va	no return	40	<i>Down</i>	
Hawkins, Thomas	4 Rr	11,520	87	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 4,893
Helsham, Paul	3 Rr	1,600	46	<i>Ossory</i>	37
Herbert, Presland	2 Vr	no return	217	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Herbert, Nicholas	2 Ra	no return	7	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Hewson, Robert.	1 Cr	no return	35	<i>Limerick</i>	
.....	1 Va	no return	none		
Hickey, Ambrose	1 Ra	no return	37	<i>Cork</i>	
.....	2 Ra	5,400	3½	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,826
Hickson, Robert.	1 Vr	no return		<i>Limerick</i>	41
.....	1 Ra	no return			41
Mill, Charles	2 Vr	no return	25	<i>Down</i>	28
Hingston, Dr. James	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
.....	1 Ra	no return	none		25
.....	1 Ra	no return	30		25
Hingston, James jun.	1 Rr	no return	37		25
.....	1 Ra	no return	none		25
Hoare, W. D.	1 Ra	1,160	none	<i>Limerick</i>	41 594
.....	1 Ra	no return	12		41
Hodges, John	2 Vr	no return	27	<i>Down</i>	28
Holland, Simon	2 Ra	5,120	26	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 2,154
Holmes, Rev. Dean	3 Rr	17,920	16	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 7,417
.....	1 Ra	no return	8	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Hughes, Wm.	2 Rr	4,506	7½	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,529
Hunter, Stephen	2 Vr	no return	23	<i>Down</i>	28
Hyde, Mathew	2 Vr	no return	46	<i>Limerick</i>	41
.....	1 - a	no return	400	<i>Tuam</i>	
Ingham, David	2 Vr	2,430	12	<i>Meath</i>	31 959
Ingram, H. I.	2 Rr	4,500	11	<i>Limerick</i>	41 2,328
Iverson, Robert.	5 Rr	14,351	4	<i>Meath</i>	31 5,566
Irvine, Wm. Henry	3 - r	4,330	63		31 1,775
Irvine, G. L.	2 Vr	4,463	23		31 1,764
Irwine, Crinus.	1 ..	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
.....	1 Va	no return			
.....	1 Va	no return	285	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Irwine, Blaney	1 Vr	no return	21	<i>Meath</i>	31
.....	1 Ca	no return	none		
Jessop, R. F.	3 - r	11,520	89	<i>Tuam</i>	21 3,117
Johnson, Burton	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
.....	2 Ra	51,000	none		25 15,812
Johnson, Henry	2 Va	9,600	12		25 2,015
.....	2 Rr	7,680	69		25 2,486

* In the first benefice no duty performed by any one; in the second benefice of six parishes, only one church and one curate: yet the annual income is £21,241.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Johnson, Mr.	2 Va	no return	none	<i>Down</i> 28s.	
Joly, H. E.	2 Ra	8,362	none	<i>Kildare</i> 36	£3,763
Jones, Christopher	4 Ra	9,000	12	<i>Clonfert</i> 22	2,488
Jones, Francis	2 Cr	no return	none	<i>Cloyne</i> 25	
.....	2 Ra	no return	unknown	<i>Limerick</i> 41	
Jones, Henry	2 Rr	no return	42	<i>Cork</i> 25	
Jones, Anthony	3 Vr	5,418	none	<i>Kildare</i> 36	2,438
Jones, John	1 Vr	no return	none	 36	
.....	1 Va	no return	none	.....	
.....	2 Rr	7,680	7	<i>Killaloe</i> 33	3,176
Kearnly, John	1 Ra	9,600	none	<i>Ossory</i> 29	3,480
.....	3 Rr	3,840	40	.....	
Kearnly, Thomas	4 Rr	doubtful	140	 29	1,450
Kemmis, Thomas	7 Vr	26,047	2,142	<i>Meath</i> 31	13,413
.....	7 Ra	9,600	54	<i>Ossory</i> 29	
Kennedy, Kennedy	2 Vr	7,680	7	<i>Killaloe</i> 33	3,738
Kenny, A. H.	2 - a	41,800	20	<i>Killala</i> 18	10,098
Kenny, James	5 Rr	31,360	45	<i>Killaloe</i> 33	13,010
Kerin, John.	1 Rr	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i> 41	
.....	1 Ra	no return	—	.....	
Killaloe Cathedral	6 Cr	no return	3	<i>Killaloe</i> 33	
King, Thomas.	2 Rr	no return	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	
Knox, Hon. Charles	2 Rr	no return	530	<i>Armagh</i>	
.....	4 Ra	9,600	24	<i>Dublin</i> 33	3,899
Knox, Spencer	1 Ra	no return	108	<i>Derry</i>	
.....	1 Ra	no return	320	.....	
Knox, William	1 Ra	no return	60	 18	
.....	1 Ra	no return	24	 18	
Knox, Hon. Edward* ..	{ 1 Ra }	20,035	no return	<i>Down</i> 28	£7,012
Knipe, Thomas G.	2 Rr	7,858	16	<i>Meath</i> 31	3,069
Langrishe, Hercules	2 Rr	6,400	6	<i>Killaloe</i> 33	2,649

* These are brothers of *Lord Northland*, peer of Ireland. Another brother, who has a son, captain in the navy, is bishop of Derry. Another brother is *Weigher* at Cork. Two Knoxes, *Thomas* and *Vessey*, are joint Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas in Ireland, with upwards in £10,000 a year. One son of Lord Northland is captain in the navy; another is a major of the army; a third, the eldest, is M. P. for Dungannon, and one of the *Treasury* team. This son married a daughter of the late *Archbishop of Armagh*, who is related to *Stuart Wortley*, M. P. for Yorkshire. The *Knoxes* are also linked with the Buckinghamshire and other families. Their emoluments, from CHURCH and STATE, must be immense; but there is no stating them correctly. The see of Derry is worth, according to Wakefield, £120,000 a-year. The *Hon. Charles Knox* has two livings, without any description whatever, with 529 acres of glebe and a house. He has also four parishes in Dublin, worth at the lowest £3,869 a-year. The Rev. *Spencer* and the Rev. *William Knox* have in like manner returned only the quantity of glebe, and not of tithe in their parishes. These two are absentees, living in France, with their wives and families, by permission of their relation, the Bishop of Derry. In the return

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Lambert, George	5 Ra	no return	12	<i>Armagh</i>	24s.
—	5 Rr	6,571	143	—	24
—	1 Ra	no return	40	<i>Meath</i>	£1,244
Leatry, John	3 Va	13,268	450	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Lee, Usher (Dean)	6 Ra	no return	393	<i>Waterford</i>	37
—	3 Va	9,600	6	—	37
Lefona, Peter	1 Ra	no return	40	<i>Cork</i>	—
—	1 Cr	no return	10	<i>Dublin</i>	—
L'Estrange, Thomas	4 Rr	26,880	49	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
Lewis, John	2 Va	—	—	<i>Dublin</i>	11,168
Lewis, William	1 Vr	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i>	41
—	1 Ra	no return	—	—	—
Lifford, Visc. (Dean)*	1 Ra	no return	297	<i>Armagh</i>	24
—	1 Rr	no return	388	<i>Clogher</i>	23
Liddiard, William	3 Rr	5,004	29	<i>Meath</i>	31
Lindsay, A.	3 Rr	2,032	12½	<i>Armagh</i>	24
—	1 Ra	no return	4	<i>Down</i>	—
Little, George	6 Rr	8,451	28	<i>Armagh</i>	24
Little, James	2 - a	4,740	none	<i>Elphin</i>	35
—	5 - r	35,200	48	<i>Killala</i>	18
Little, Simon	2 Ra	no return	14	<i>Leighlin</i>	—
Little, Charles†	6 Cr	8,690	14	—	33
—	1 Vr	no return	none	<i>Kildare</i>	36
—	1 Ra	no return	—	—	—
Locke, Thomas	2 Rr	7,524	90	<i>Limerick</i>	41
—	1 Ra	5,308	22	—	41
Lockwood, Thomas	1 Va	205	—	<i>Cashell</i>	45
—	1 Ca	870	—	—	—
Lombard, John	1 Ra	no return	4	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
—	1 Rr	no return	—	—	—
Longfield, Robert	1 Va	no return	10	—	—
—	3 Rr	3,980	44	<i>Meath</i>	31
Longfield, Mounteford	1 Vr	no return	73	<i>Cork</i>	25
—	2 Ra	no return	20	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Lord, Arthur	2 Ra	4,029	13	<i>Cashell</i>	45
Lodge, Francis	1 Ra	320	113	<i>Ossory</i>	29
—	1 Va	2,240	—	—	—
Lucas, Daniel	2 Ra	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i>	41

of the *Hon. Edmund Knox*, the quantity of glebe is omitted: the income of this man must be very great: the title of his five livings, at only *one-fourth* the rent, is £7,012 a year. He is also Dean of Down, and the Deanery, in 1810, let for £3,700 a-year. Another of the family, *John Russel Knox*, has a vicarage in Kilmore, without any return of tithe, with 541 acres of glebe, and a house. Several female Knoxes are on the Pension List.

* The noble pluralist is Dean of Armagh. His spiritual income must be very great, but having omitted the quantity of tithe, there is no conjecturing the amount.

† *C. Lindsay* is also Archdeacon and Prebendary in Kildare, of which diocese a *C. Lindsay* is bishop. Whether the archdeacon, prebendary, rector, vicar, and bishop, are the same person, or father and son, is uncertain. The bishop has a living in Dublin, and is Dean of Christchurch. He is brother of *Earl Balcarross*.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
McClintock, Alexander ..	1 Ra	no return	5	<i>Cork</i>	25s.
—	.. 1 Ra	no return	11	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
McCauley, Alexander ...	4 Ra	10,000	6	<i>Clonfert</i>	22
Macartny, George	3 Va	no return	—	<i>Down</i>	28
—	 1 Vr	no return	—	—	—
Macartny, Wm. George ..	2 Ra	no return	—	—	—
—	 1 Vr	no return	—	—	—
Mahon, James (Dean) ..	5 ..	no return	—	<i>Dromore</i>	25
Mahon, Arthur	2 - r	3,774	10	<i>Elphin</i>	35
Mahon, Edward	3 - r	7,590	10	—	35
Mahon, Henry	2 Rr	6,211	376	<i>Meath</i>	31
—	 1 Ra	no return	72	—	157
Mahon, Thomas	3 - r	49,920	51	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Madder, George	5 Rr	4,343	11	<i>Cashell</i>	45
Maude, Hon. Charles ..	3 Rr	10,240	41	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
Maude, Hon. Robert	3 Rr	15,360	75	—	33
Marsh, Robert	7 Rr	no return	19	<i>Clonfert</i>	22
Marsh, Jeremiah	2 Rr	3,900	—	<i>Leighlin</i>	29
McGuire, Arthur	1 Rr	no return	—	<i>Dublin</i>	33
—	 2 Ra	2,808	—	<i>Kildare</i>	36
Martin, James	3 Vr	7,680	12	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
—	 3 Ra	9,600	33	—	—
Marcus, Monk ...	3 Rr	4,800	268	<i>Ossory</i>	29
McGhie, James	4 Ra	10,254	—	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
McCullough, A.	2 Rr	no return	—	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Maunsell, William	2 Rr	no return	—	—	41
—	 3 Va	no return	—	—	41
Maunsell, Thomas	1 Ra	1,321	—	—	—
—	 1 Rr	320	16	<i>Ossory</i>	29
Maunsell, Richard	2 Rr	no return	—	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Magennis, William	3 Vr	19,800	20	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
—	 1 Va	no return	—	—	—
Maxwell, Henry*	2 - a	40,960	100	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Meade, Robert	1 Ra	no return	33	<i>Cork</i>	25
—	 1 Rr	no return	43	—	—
Meade, Pierse	1 Ra	no return	—	<i>Dromore</i>	25
—	 1 Ra	no return	125	—	25
Meara, William	1 Va	no return	357	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
—	 1 Rr	no return	339	—	—
Meara, James	3 Rr	35,840	61	<i>Ossory</i>	29
—	 1 Va	no return	—	<i>Cork</i>	25
Meara, John†	7 - r	40,960	20	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Miller, William‡	10 Vr	140,800	17	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
Moffatt, William	2 Rr	17,920	—	<i>Clogher</i>	23

* Eight glebes omitted in the return.

† In these seven parishes are one church, one parson, and one curate.

‡ One vicar, with one church in ten parishes; eight of which have *no chureh*: yet the tithe, at only *one-fourth* the rent, is upwards of £58,000 a-year.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Molony, Weldon	2 Vr	4,998	10	<i>Leighlin</i>	27s. £1,700
Moore, Olwell	6 Rr	6,968	—	—	27 2,351
Moore, Charles	1 Cr	no return	—	<i>Kildare</i>	36
.....	1 Ra	no return	—	—	
Montgomery, E.	2 Ra	4,680	—	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,562
Montgomery, Alex.	1 Rr	no return	210	<i>Raphoe</i>	7
.....	1 Ra	no return	500	—	
Morgan, Hamilton.....	1 Rr	3,000	15	<i>Down</i>	28 1,071
.....	3 Va	4,900	7	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,663
Morgan, Moore	2 Rr	17,680	20	<i>Dublin</i>	33 2,201
Morgan, James*	2 Vr	10,065	—	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 3,397
Monck, Thomas S.	2 Ra	no return	—	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Murphy, John	3 Rr	no return	19	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Newman, Horatio J.	2 Rr	no return	34	<i>Cork</i>	25
Newport, Francis	3 Va	9,600	3	<i>Ossory</i>	29 3,483
Newenham, Thomas	3 Va	19,200	12	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 6,015
Niligan, Frederick.....	2 Rr	577	4	<i>Cashell</i>	45 334
Nixon, Brinsley	1 Ra	no return	5	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
.....	2 Rr	3,837	23	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,522
O'Connor, George.....	2 Ra	4,203	24	—	31 1,665
Olway, Samuel†	2 Ra	no return	3	<i>Killaloe</i>	33
O'Rorke, John	5 - a	44,800	none	<i>Killala</i>	18 10,280
Orr, John	1 R	12,800	12	<i>Ossory</i>	29 4,657
.....	1 - r	107,520	11	<i>Tuam</i>	21 28,235
Ould, Fielding	3 Ra	no return	30	<i>Down</i>	28
.....	1 Cr	no return	—	—	
Owen, Roger	3 Ra	6,300	34	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,171
.....	1 Rr	no return	30	—	
Pakenham, Henry.....	6 Rr	7,828	37	<i>Meath</i>	31 3,092
Palmer, Joseph (Dean)..	2 Ra	no return	17	<i>Waterford</i>	37
.....	3 Ra	7,965	111	—	45 3,729
.....	omitted	12,288	—	<i>Cashell</i>	33 5,069
Palmer, Edwin	2 Rr	12,800	15	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 5,306
Palmer, Henry†	2 Vr	10,211	31	—	37 4,778
Parkinson, Thomas	2 Rr	no return	6	<i>Armagh</i>	24
Parker, John	3 Ra	12,800	8	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 5,293
Parke, Samuel	3 Vr	no return	1	<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Parsons, William	2 Ra	10,240	8	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 4,137
Pasley, William.....	2 Vr	no return	none	<i>Leighlin</i>	
Pasley, Henry	3 - a	20,400	—	<i>Tuam</i>	21 5,376
Peacocke, William	2 Rr	10,990	30	<i>Meath</i>	31 4,304
Pennefather, John	4 Rr	11,478	8	<i>Cashell</i>	45 6,474
Pigott, Thomas	4 Rr	11,582	503	<i>Kildare</i>	36 6,121
Poe, James	2 Rr	31,800	—	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 10,732

* The pluralist has five glebes, but has made no return.

† A sinecure; no church; curate's salary £5.

‡ The Palmer's, we suppose are all one family: Joseph is Dean of Cashell; his two pluralities are sinecures, without cure of souls.

Irish Phrivalists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Pomeroy, Hon. John	1 Vr	no return	—	<i>Dublin</i>	33s. £6,374
.....	1 Va	15,360	30	—	—
Ponsonby, R. (Dean) ..		no return	2	—	37 2,667
.....	2 Ra	5,760		<i>Waterford</i>	
Porter, John Grey.*	1 Va	no return	no return	<i>Clogher</i>	
.....	1 Ra	no return	1,115	—	23
Power, Wm.	2 Va	no return	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Preston, John	7 Vr	11,799	10	<i>Cashell</i>	45 6,658
Preston, Joseph	4 Rr	10,238	26	—	45 5,816
Preston, Arthur (Dean) ..	3 Ra	5,765	23	<i>Kildare</i>	36 2,644
.....	6 Rr	no return	37	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Pratt, Joseph	2 Rr	4,051	20	<i>Armagh</i>	24 1,239
Pratt, James	2 Rr	7,680	19	<i>Cork</i>	25 2,324
Price, Edward (Arch- deacon)	4 Rr	19,200	26	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 7,962
.....	3 Va	4,480	37	<i>Ossory</i>	29 1,679
Purcell, Matthew	1 Rr	no return	10	<i>Cloyne</i>	
.....	1 Rr	no return	12	—	25
Quin, Thomas	3 Ra	no return		<i>Limerick</i>	41
Radcliff, Thomas	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
.....	5 Cr	19,200	19	—	33 7,951
Radcliff, Richard	5 Ra	15,000	43	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 5,120
Radcliff, Stephen	6 Rr	6,928	24	<i>Meath</i>	31 2,722
.....	1 —				
Riall, Samuel	6 Rr	10,242	25	<i>Cashell</i>	45 5,817
Richardson, Richard	2 Rr	3,000	22	<i>Waterford</i>	37 1,428
Ridge, John B.	1 Rr	7,680	15	<i>Ossory</i>	29 2,806
.....	1 Ra	1,280	14	—	29 384
Robinson, Thomas	1 Vr	no return	1	<i>Meath</i>	31
.....	1 Ra	no return	20	—	
Robinson, Christopher ..	4 - r	76,800	220	<i>Tuam</i>	21 20,391
Roche, G. T.	2 Vr	no return	1	<i>Waterford</i>	37
Roe, Peter	1 Va	3,200	15	<i>Ossory</i>	29 1,182
.....	1 Cr	no return		—	29
Roper, Henry (Arch- deacon)	1 Ra	no return	46	<i>Clogher</i>	
.....	1 Rr	no return	970	—	
Ross, Alexander	2 Rr	17,280	68	<i>Derry</i>	
.....			400	—	18 4,309
Rowley, John	1 Rr	no return	none	<i>Dublin</i>	33
.....	2 Ra	no return	601	<i>Kilmore</i>	30
Russell, Francis	5 Vr	no return		<i>Limerick</i>	41
Russell, Charles†	10 - r	no return	40	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Rutledge, Francis	3 - r	12,800	8	<i>Tuam</i>	21 3,368
Ryan, Philip	3 Rr	no return	40	<i>Waterford</i>	37

* A relative of the late *Bishop Porter*. No return of either tithe or glebe in the first benefice; in the second, the tithe is omitted, but there is a large glebe of 1,115 acres.

† No church in these ten parishes, nor curate, and only one parson.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Sandes, Patrick	2 Vr	12,800	48	<i>Dublin</i>	33s. £4,359
.....	2 Ra	no return	22	<i>Kildare</i>	36
Sandys, Joseph	5 Rr	12,800	48	<i>Ossory</i>	29 4,709
St. Eloy, Henry	1 Ra	no return	3		
.....	2 Rr	3,000	20	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,039
St. George, George ...	2 - r	20,480	none	<i>Tuam</i>	21 5,376
.....	2 Rr	7,289	23	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,151
St. George, Arthur	3 Rr	3,135		<i>Leighlin</i>	27 1,057
St. George, Henry	4 Rr	2,840			27 958
St. Lawrence, Thomas ..	1 Ra	7,680	85	<i>Cork</i>	25 2,506
.....	1 Ra	no return	11		25
St. Lawrence, Edward ..	1 Va	no return	23	- —	25
.....	3 Ra	no return	8		
St. Leger, Hon. James*..	4 Ra	8,835	11	<i>Cashell</i>	45 4,993
.....	3 Ra	7,680	none	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 2,400
Sandiford, James	1 Ra	1,920		<i>Cloyne</i>	25 600
.....	1 Rr	no return			25
.....	Rr	no return			25
Sandiford, Henry	1 Va	no return	1		25
.....	4 Rr	69,120	7		25 21,612
.....	3 Ra	2,500	22	<i>Cork</i>	25 827
Saurin, James (Dean)†..	6 —	89,600	1,350	<i>Derry</i>	18 21,375
Scarlett, Robert	2 - r	192,000	40	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 79,266
Scott, John (Dean)	2 Ra	13,800		<i>Leighlin</i>	27 4,657
.....	1 Ra	7,215	498	<i>Waterford</i>	37 4,257
Seymour, John	6 Ra	8,721	5	<i>Cashell</i>	25 4,915
.....	1 Va	no return	35		45
Seymour, Joseph	3 - r	41,600	20	<i>Killala</i>	18 9,378
Shields, Wentworth	2 Va	3,250	10	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,274
Shields, Hugh	4 Rr	3,619	16		31 1,425
Simpson, Veatch	3 - a	25,600	3½	<i>Killala</i>	18 5,763
Slater, James	1 Vr	no return	33	<i>Kildare</i>	
.....	2 Va	565			36
Smith, Nathaniel	1 Rr	no return	245	<i>Armagh</i>	
.....	1 Ra	no return	150		24
Smith, Samuel	3 Vr	no return	50	<i>Down</i>	28
Smith, Percy	2 Vr	no return	10		
Smith, James	2 Vr	1,920	4	<i>Waterford</i>	37 892
.....	1 Ra	no return	none		
Stanley, Robert	4 Vr	9,101	31	<i>Meath</i>	31 3,574

* This honourable pluralist has seven rectories, containing 16,515 acres of tithe, worth at least £7,393 a-year. He keeps one curate, living himself at *Bath*, on account of the gout.

† This union of 89,600 acres is near the city of Londonderry, and was made by patent in the reign of James I. There are three glebes; one of 600 acres within a mile of the church, another of 600 within three miles of Londonderry church, and a third, of 150 acres, within a mile. We have estimated the value of glebe and tithe at £21,375, but it is probably worth more. There is a *Saurin* Bishop of Dromore; another was lately Attorney-general for Ireland.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Stanley, Thomas	4 Va	no return	2	<i>Waterford</i>	
-----	1 Cr	no return			
Staughton, Anthony*	10 Va	no return	$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Limerick</i>	41s.
Stawell, Francis	2 Rr	no return		<i>Cloyne</i>	25
Stevenson, George	6 Rr	19,200	32	<i>Ossory</i>	29 £7,006
Stevenson, A.	3 Ra	12,800	230	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 4,659
-----	4 Vr	11,000	72	<i>Leighlin</i>	72 3,809
Stewart, Henry	1 Rr	no return	40	<i>Armagh</i>	
-----	3 Va	19,200	2	<i>Waterford</i>	37 8,884
Stewart, James	4 Rr	6,400	5	<i>Cork</i>	25 1,006
Stock, Edwin	4 - r	86,400	35	<i>Killala</i>	18 19,471
Stopford, Francis	2 Rr	no return	31	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
Stopford, James	4 Rr	14,400	10	<i>Cork</i>	25 4,500
Stopford, Edward†	1 Ra	no return	10	-----	25
-----	1 Rr	no return	2,000	<i>Raphoe</i>	
Studdert, Richard	3 Va	9,600	15	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 3,984
Sutton, Thomas	2 Rr	1,625	28	<i>Meath</i>	31 669
Symes, Richard	2 Ra	no return		<i>Down</i>	
Symes, Henry	3 Rr	12,117		<i>Leighlin</i>	27 4,392
Thompson, William	6 Rr	no return		<i>Cork</i>	
-----	1 Ra	no return		-----	25
Thomas, Bartholomew	4 Rr	no return		<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Thomas, Edwin	7 Vr	no return	14	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Tighe, Thomas	2 Vr	no return	20	<i>Dromore</i>	25
Tisdall, Thomas	3 Ra	1,285	314	<i>Kildare</i>	36 584
Toler, John	3 Rr	2,882	9	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,130
Tonson, Hon. Ludlow	2 Rr	17,920		<i>Cloyne</i>	
-----	2 Ra	5,120		-----	25 7,200
Torrens, John	5 Vr	8,960		<i>Dublin</i>	33 3,695
-----	1 Va	no return	12	-----	33
Townsend, Horatio	1 Ra	no return	11	<i>Cork</i>	25
-----	6 Ra	26,880	15	-----	25 8,418
Trail, Anthony	1 Ra	no return	63	<i>Cork</i>	
-----	5 Ra	no return	no return	<i>Down</i>	28
Trail, William	6 Ra	no return		-----	28
Trench, Charles Le Poer	3 Rr	8,000	6	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 2,206
-----	1 - a	57,600		<i>Tuam</i>	21 15,120
Trench, Stewart‡	4 Vr	3,840	33	<i>Dublin</i>	33 1,639
Tuckey, Charles	2 Ra	no return	79	<i>Waterford</i>	37
-----	2 Vr	9,780	3	-----	37 4,528
Tucker, Thomas	2 Va	12,800	12	<i>Dublin</i>	
-----	2 Vr	17,920		-----	33 12,690
Turner, Joseph	5 Vr	15,899	40	<i>Meath</i>	31 5,222

* How defective the returns are is apparent from this: the Pluralist is absent from all his TEN livings; has made no return of tithe, but has put down *three-quarters* of an acre of glebe (in just we suppose).

† Two thousand acres of glebe; no church nor curate; and probably no hearers.

‡ The *Trenches* are brothers of the *Archbishop of Tuam* and of *Lord Clancarty*, non-resident Postmaster-general.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Living, Tithe, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Usher, Hemsworth.....	2 Rr	2,847	20	<i>Meath</i>	
.....	5 Va	18,376	205		31s. £8,572
Usher, Cornelius H.	1 Rr	no return	960	<i>Raphoe</i>	
.....	1 Ra	no return	434		7
Verschoyle, J. jun.	6 - r	46,080	29	<i>Killala</i>	18 10,394
Verschoyle, Joseph*	2 - r	30,720	29		
.....	2 - a	19,360	50		18 11,339
Vessey, Hon. Arthur	5 Ra	19,200	15	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 7,945
Vicars, Robert	2 Rr	9,999	26	<i>Kildare</i>	36 4,545
Vincent, R. B.	4 Ra	13,000	20	<i>Clonfert</i>	22 3,597
.....	5 Ra	12,331	47	<i>Meath</i>	31 4,851
Wallace, John	2 Vr	8,238	10½	<i>Waterford</i>	37 3,728
Wainwright, Mark.....	4 Ra	3,439	15	<i>Meath</i>	31 1,354
Wakeley, William.....	2 Rr	2,390		<i>Kildare</i>	36 1,075
Waller, William.....	1 Va	no return		<i>Cork</i>	25
.....	3 Rr	6,903	1	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,331
Wall, Garrett	3 Ra	2,076	31	<i>Cashell</i>	
.....	2 Rr	4,449	40		45 3,829
Wallis, Thomas	6 Vr	13,440	21	<i>Ossory</i>	29 4,902
Warren, Robert	2 Rr	25,600	55	<i>Cork</i>	25 7,068
Waring, Lucas	3 Rr	43,000	30	<i>Down</i>	28 15,092
Waring, Holt	—	no return	170	<i>Dromore</i>	
.....	—	no return	20		
Warburton, John	2 Rr	2,900	16	<i>Kildare</i>	36 1,333
.....	6 Ra	no return	none	<i>Limerick</i>	41
.....	1 Ra	no return	35		
Warburton, Charles	5 Rr	no return	47		41
.....	2 Va	no return	30		41
Ward, Daniel†	5 Cr	8,741	22	<i>Meath</i>	31 3,420
Walsh, John Rowell	2 Ca	3,200		<i>Dublin</i>	33 1,320
Walsh, Hunt	2 Vr	no return		<i>Leighlin</i>	27
Webb, Richard.....	1 Ra	no return		<i>Cork</i>	25 8,240
.....	1 Ra	no return			33 2,369
Westropp, John	4 Rr	22,400		<i>Killaloe</i>	
Westropp, Thomas.....	2 Vr	4,500	31	<i>Limerick</i>	41
Whitelow, Newcome ..	2 Ra	3,269		<i>Kildare</i>	36 1,471
Whitty, Irwine	4 Rr	7,000	20	<i>Cashell</i>	45 3,982
.....	5 Vr	128,000	9	<i>Killaloe</i>	33 42,814
Whitty, John	5 Rr	6,116	12	<i>Leighlin</i>	27 2,080
Wilson, Joseph	2 Rr	3,898		<i>Kildare</i>	36 1,754
Wilson, Andrew.....	3 - a	no return	8	<i>Tuam</i>	21
Wolseley, W.	2 Ra	no return	19	<i>Armagh</i>	24

* A. Verschoyle is Bishop of Killala. In the whole of the diocese there are *twenty* benefices, *fifteen* of which are pluralities, averaging 47,253 acres each, with 20 acres of glebe. The tithe, at only 3s. per acre, would yield an average of £7,087 a-year for each benefice. The Reverend Bishop seems in a fair way of securing all the benefices in this rich diocese in his own family.

† Relatives of Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne; removed from Limerick. No return of quantity in fourteen parishes.

Irish Pluralists.

Name.	Livings, Title, and Residence.	Acres in each Benefice.	Acres of Glebe.	Diocese & Value per Acre.	Yearly Value of Tithe and Glebe.
Woodward, Henry	6 Rr	10,987	22	<i>Cashell</i>	45s. £5,223
Woodward, Richard	4 Rr	15,360	6	<i>Cloyne</i>	25 4,809
Wright, Joseph	1 Ra	no return	none	<i>Armagh</i>	24
_____	1 Rr	no return	15	_____	
_____	3 Vr	16,000	70	<i>Cork</i>	25 5,079
Wybrants, Gustavus	1 Ra	no return	22	<i>Cloyne</i>	25
_____	2 Vr	3,000	17	<i>Limerick</i>	41 1,571
Wynne, Richard*	9 —	no return		<i>Dublin</i>	33
_____	5 - a	11,919	63	<i>Elphin</i>	35 5,323
_____	2 Va	20,000	549	<i>Kilmore</i>	35 9,711
_____	1 Rr	no return	400	_____	

* One of the chaplains at the Castle.

*Digest of Irish Benefices.**DIGEST of the IRISH BENEFICES, from the Diocesan Returns to Parliament, 1819.*

DIOCESES.	Benefices with Cure of Souls.	Number of Parishes constituting Benefices.	Churches	Benefices without Churches.	Unions.	Glebe Houses.	Benefices without Glebe Houses.	Benefices without Glebe Lands.	Incumbents resident.	Incumbents absent.
Armagh	78	103	81	1	11	74	4	4	67	11
Cashell and Emly	57	131	40	17	31	34	15	23	34	23
Clogher	44	46	51	4	2	31	13	3	25	19
Clonfert and Kilmacdugh	14	61	15	1	14	8	6	0	9	5
Cloyne	78	123	59	20	27	22	55	33	33	45
Cork and Ross	77	107	65	14	18	30	47	28	31	46
Derry	54	57	54	2	2	44	10	3	38	16
Down and Connor	79	123	81	5	26	45	34	28	54	25
Dromore	23	26	25	0	1	16	7	4	15	8
Dublin	87	151	83	11	28	41	46	38	49	38
Elphin	37	91	30	7	17	16	6	15	19	18
Kildare	43	72	28	19	19	12	31	20	18	25
Killala and Achoury	20	52	20	0	12	15	4	1	14	6
Killaloe and Kilfenora	51	129	50	5	36	39	12	9	36	15
Kilmore	33	41	36	0	6	23	10	0	20	13
Leighlin and Ferns	92	182	95	6	45	39	53	38	69	23
Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe	105	165	69	5	39	37	68	51	50	55
Meath	101	211	94	11	42	83	18	6	76	25
Ossory	59	135	47	13	22	35	24	13	33	26
Raphoe	26	31	32	0	1	23	8	2	20	6
Tuam and Ardagh	49	124	47	3	27	33	15	6	31	18
Waterford and Lismore	63	98	38	18	27	17	35	26	22	41
	1270	2259	1140	192	453	717	529	343	763	507

REMARKS ON THE DIGEST.

Armagh contains, according to Dr. Beaufort's map of Ireland, 470,000 acres; divided among 78 livings, it gives an average of 6,000 acres each, worth at least £3,000 a-year, exclusive of glebes and houses.

Cashell and Emly contains 131 parishes, but only 57 benefices. The resident parsons are 34, the absent 23. The benefices returned contain 272,391 acres, averaging 5,044 to each, besides houses and glebes: the value of land in the diocese makes the tithes of each benefice, at 5s. in the pound on the rental, amount to £2,837 a-year: the cost of administering church rites in this diocese, is about £110 a-year for each Protestant family.

Clogher has, out of 44 parsons, only 25 resident. As the late Bishop JOCELYN made no return of tithes in any benefice, there is no stating particulars.

Clonfert contains 710 Protestant families, 2,769 Catholic. The tithes, according to Wakefield's valuation, reckoned at only four rents, would amount to £88,000 per annum, or £6,300 for each incumbent. Five incumbents are absent, and nine resident. The Bishop says that the old division of tithes into FOUR PARTS is still retained in his diocese: we suppose, however, the Bishop and the Priest now divide the two parts formerly intended for the poor and the repairs of the church.

Cloyne has 78 parsons; 45 of whom are non-resident.

In *Cork* 11 parsons out of 20 are absent.

Derry, under Bishop Knox, exhibits a singular spectacle: the Dean (*Saurin*) has three glebes of 1,530 acres freehold, deanery-house, and the tithes of 89,600 acres. The whole diocese contains 16,347 acres of glebe, which gives an average of 320 acres for each parson, besides all tithes. A tenth-part of a district, containing 200,000 inhabitants, is thus shared among FIFTY-FOUR clergymen, besides an estate of 320 acres. For the Bishop's relations see Knox's in the *List*.

Dublin has only 49 resident parsons out of 78. There are thirty-one deaneries, chancellorships, prebendaries, &c. in the diocese, but no return of the glebe and estates annexed to these offices and sinecures.

Elphin: see French in the *List of Pluralists*.

Kildare has 25 absentees and only 18 residents. There are two appropriations in this diocese without any return; one belonging to the Bishop appears to be very extensive, and yields to him the tithes of TWENTY different townships or places—they probably contain 40,000 or 50,000 acres.

Killala and Achonry contains 52 parishes, compressed into 20 benefices, with 14 resident and 6 absent parsons, enjoying the tithes of 708,800 acres, to administer church rites to 562 Protestant families. The tithes only would yield £300 a-year for EACH PROTESTANT FAMILY, supposing land worth only twelve shillings per English acre. Notwithstanding this COSTLY management, it appears that, from 1766 to 1792, the Catholics increased from 6 to 1 to 60 to 1—that is in a *tenfold proportion*! Three of this Bishop's relations (the Verschoyles) hold ten parishes and 96,160 acres of tithe.

Killaloe. By the Return 28 benefices in this diocese yield 674,008 acres, averaging 24,071 acres to each benefice. The average rent, by Wakefield, is 33s. per acre. Taking the tithe at one-fourth the rent, these benefices would be worth £9,929 a-year each. Eight Sinecurists hold THIRTY-TWO parishes without even the cure of one soul.

Kilmore contains 30 benefices, the GLEBES alone of which amount to 11,026 acres, averaging 367 acres of freehold each, worth £540 a-year. Surely these freeholds are quite ample, without any tithe whatever, for reading the church service to A FIFTH

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of the population; but if, in addition to the £540 a-year, freehold, besides houses, demesnes, &c., each possess (like the pluralist Wynne) 30,000 acres of tithe—what a picture!

Leighlin. Forty-three parishes in this diocese are not returned, because the tithes are in the hands of Lay Impropriators.

Waterford contains 18 resident, 32 absent clergymen. The tithes of this diocese, according to Wakefield's calculation, are worth £394,200 a-year, and are appropriated to administer religious rites to 1,375 persons out of 108,625. The number of Catholics in 1792 were 108,625; Protestants 1,375. In 1766 the Catholic families were 76,519; Protestants 2,879. The Catholics, during that interval, therefore, increased from 6 to 1 to 80 to 1. So much for the efficacy of tithes in supporting the Reformed religion.

IRISH CHURCH PATRONAGE.

DIOCESES.	Protestant Families, 1766.	Catholic Families, 1766.	Patronage of Bishops.	Patronage of Crown.	Others.		Impropriate without Churches or Incumbents.
					Lay.	Universit.	
Armagh	8,020	9,736	60	13	22	5	
Cashell and Emly..	1,037	9,795					
Clogher	10,546	13,519	34	1	2	4	
Clonfert and Kil- macduagh }	426	5,958	43	3	14		
Cloyne	1,534	12,971	107	10	9		11
Cork and Ross	4,814	23,039	94	8			
Derry	13,286	9,586	33	3	9	3	
Down and Connor..	21,629	6,504	53	12	36		10
Dromore	6,093	3,900	23		2		
Dublin	9,619	8,823	144	15	16		
Elphin	1,300	13,263	72	2	1		
Kildare	4,240	14,393	30	27	24		
Killala and Achonry	1,987	12,481	43	4			
Killaloe & Kilfenora	905	8,583	131	10	36		17
Kilmore	4,546	21,433	33	3	2	1	
Leighlin and Ferns..	3,340	15,049	171	18	19	1	13
Limerick, Ardfert, } and Aghadoe.. }	1,491	9,777	34	27	65		
Meath	1,283	12,249	69	81	37		35
Ossory	1,168	9,638	76	26	30		
Raphoe	6,596	7,700	15	6	3	7	
Tuam and Ardagh..	2,234	20,521	79		10		
Waterford & Lismore	2,879	16,519	43	24	30		9
	108,973	265,392	1,392	293	367	21	95
			Patronage of Bishops				1,392
			Ditto Crown				293
			Ditto Lay				367
			Ditto University				21
							2,168

The Irish Bishops have a far greater proportion of patronage than the English Bishops: the former have the gift of 1,392 livings out of 2,249; the latter have only

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the gift of 1,290 out of 11,598. The livings, too, in the gift of the Irish Bishops are far more valuable. Those in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel, Wakefield says, are worth £35,000 per annum; those in the gift of the Bishop of Cloyne, £50,000; of Cork, £30,000; and of Ferns, £30,000. In the See of Cloyne ONE living is worth £3,000, one worth £2,000, and three worth £1,500 each. A living of £500 is but a middling one in Ireland, and any thing beneath it is considered very low.

The King's Ministers, nominating the Bishops, and these having the disposal of all the livings, with the exception of a few to the Universities, lay lords, and those that are tithe free, the whole of the tithes and church revenues of Ireland are in the gift of the Crown. Hence we may see how hopeless is the prospect of *Reform* under the present system. Indeed the Irish Protestant Establishment forms a convenient and almost inexhaustible fund for Parliamentary corruption; and appointments to it, like those in the Colonies, being out of sight of the English public, they are often made without any regard to decency. Thus a Lieutenant in the Navy has been made an Archbishop; a Member of the Collective Wisdom, a Dean; a Proprietor, and it is said Editor, of a Newspaper, a Chancellor; and an Aide-de-Camp at the Castle, a rich Rector. The promotion of such a fellow as JOCELYN is still more illustrative. And all this, too, in times when "*moral considerations*" have been impudently pretended to influence Government by one Member who unhappily has had too much influence in the Irish system.

The Irish Sees are almost in the exclusive possession of the thick-and-thin supporters of Administration, in the families of the Beresfords, the Clancartys, Balcarras, Mayos, Northlands, Rodens, Hoaths, Kilkennys, Caledons, &c. Among whom one looks in vain for a single scholar or celebrated divine.

EMOLUMENTS

OF

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

[The following is the document alluded to at page 134; it is the return made by the members themselves of their salaries, sinecures, pensions, and emoluments. It does not, however, exhibit the whole mass of corruption and sinister influence acting on the representatives of the people:—first, because it does not include the relatives and dependents of members in the possession or expectancy of salaries, pensions, and emoluments out of the public taxes;—secondly, because it does not show the connexions and dependents of members in the Church, whose prospects and possessions may be supposed to have considerable influence on the proceedings of the Lower House; and, lastly, because it does not show the members (forming a vast majority of the House) who are mere nominees of the aristocracy, and, of course, whose parliamentary conduct is influenced by the interests of their patrons. For the names of the places for which the members sit, their families and connexions, and their votes on public questions, see the “*Key to the Lower House.*”]

Report of the Select Committee on the Returns made by Members of the House of Commons, to the several Orders of the House, of the 8th day of June, 1821. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th July, 1822.

YOUR Committee have to report to the House, That it appears to them that fifty-seven Members of Parliament hold offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are £108,565 : 11 : 0; that there are thirteen Members of Parliament, holding offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of the Public Officers, the emoluments of which are £28,107 : 4 : 2; that there are

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

seven Members of Parliament holding offices or pensions for life, under grants from the Crown, the emoluments of which are £9,658 : 8 : 10; that there is one Member of Parliament holding office for term of years, under grant from the Crown or other Public Officers, the emolument of which is £15 : 9 : 1; that there are four Members of Parliament holding offices for life, under appointment from the Chiefs in the Courts of Justice, or from other Public Officers, the emoluments of which are £10,030 : 1 : 3; that there are five Members of Parliament holding pensions, or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, held by Members of the House of Commons, under grants from the Crown, or by Act of Parliament, the emoluments of which are £7,478; that there are two Members of Parliament holding the reversion of offices under the Crown after one or more lives, the emoluments of which are £6,489; that there are seventy-nine Members of Parliament holding naval and military commissions; that fifty-nine of them hold other offices, and are included in the preceding classes.

It then appears to your Committee that eighty-nine Members of Parliament hold offices or pensions either in possession or reversion, not including those who have naval and military commissions, to the annual amount of £170,343 : 14 : 4.

1.—*A Return of Members of the House of Commons, holding Offices under the Crown, at the Pleasure of the Crown, or otherwise.*

	£	s.	d.
Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, secretary of legation to the United States	550	0	0
Archdall, Mervyn, governor of the Isle of Wight and a lieutenant-general in the army.	346	5	0
Bagwell, Right Hon. William, joint-muster-master-general in Ireland	486	6	9
Barry, Right Hon. John Maxwell, lord of his majesty's treasury	1,220	0	0
Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster	3,563	0	0
Beresford, Lord George Thomas, comptroller of the king's household..... and a major-general in the army.	880	13	0
Burgh, Sir Ulysses Bagenal, surveyor-general of the ordnance..... a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a captain in the Guards.	1,261	10	0
Clerk, Sir George, Bart. lord of the Admiralty	1,000	0	0

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
Cockburn,* Sir George, Bart. lord of the Admiralty.... a vice-admiral of the Blue.	1,000	0	0
Cole, Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry, governor of Gravesend . a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 34th Regiment of Foot.	793	0	0
Congreve, Sir William, Bart. king's equerry....	750	0	
comptroller of royal laboratory	360	0	
superintendent of the royal military reposi- tory	91	5	
a pension for good services	1200	0	
Copley, Sir John Singleton, solicitor-general	4,500	0	0
and a king's serjeant-at-law.			
Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, secretary to the East-India Board	2,200	0	0
agent to the Cape of Good Hope, with a salary of £600. Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 377, Ses- sion 1822.			
Cranbourne, Lord Viscount, commissioner of the board of control.			
Ellis, Thomas, master in chancery in Ireland.....	3,500	0	0
Fitzgerald, Right Hon. William Vesey, envoy at Stockholm.....	4,500		
house-rent for his majesty's legation	400		
Forbes, Lord Viscount, aide-de-camp to his majesty, at 10s. 5d. per diem.....	190	2	1
and a colonel in the army.			
Fremantle,† Right Hon. William Henry, commissioner of the board of control	1,500	0	0
Gifford, Sir Robert, attorney-general	6,200	0	0
Graves, Lord, lord of the bedchamber	699	6	0
Hart, George Vaughan, governor of Londonderry	306	8	0
and a lieutenant-general in the army.			
Hill, right hon. Sir George Fitzgerald, vice-treasurer of Ireland‡	2,000	0	0
Holmes, William, treasurer of the Ordnance.....	1,241	0	0
Hope, Sir William Johnstone, bart. lord of the Admiralty	1,000	0	0
Huskisson, right hon. William, 1st commissioner of woods and forests	£2,000		
agent for Ceylon.....	1,100		
has a pension of £1,200 from the civil list, as a retired	3,100	0	0

* It appears, by Parliamentary Return, No. 602, of Session 1821, that Sir George Cockburn was appointed a Major-general of Marines on the 5th of April, 1821, and receives £1,037 per annum, pay.

† It appears by Parliamentary Return, No. 158, of 1804, that William Henry Fremantle, Esq. receives one-half of an annuity of £2,030:10:8, Irish, as compensation for loss of office as joint-resident-secretary in London to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and, also, joint-solicitor in England for the revenue of Ireland.

‡ It appears by the Act of 40 Geo. III. c. 50, of the Irish Parliament, that Sir George Hill also receives an annuity of £2,265:13:9½, Irish currency, for life, as a compensation for loss of office as the Clerk of the House of Commons of Ireland.

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

under secretary of state, which ceases whilst receiving £2,000 from other offices.	£	s.	d.
Londonderry, marquis of, secretary of state for foreign affairs	£6,000		
lord of trade.....	nil.	6,000	0 0
commissioner for India affairs.....	nil.		
Long, right hon. Sir Charles, paymaster-general of the army	2,000	3,500	0 0
a pension from the 4½ per cents.	1,500		
Lovaine, lord, lord of the bedchamber		409	5 4
Lowther, lord viscount, lord of the Treasury.....		1,218	0 0
Manners, right hon lord Charles Somerset, extra aid-de-camp to his majesty and lieut.-colonel of 3d dragoons		—	
Martin, Sir Thomas Byam, comptroller of his majesty's navy		2,000	0 0
and a vice-admiral of the white (no half-pay).			
M'Naghten, Edmund Alexander, lord of the treasury....		1,220	0 0
Montgomery, Sir James, bart. commissioner of inquiry in Scotland	800	1,350	0 0
presenter of signatures in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland for life	550		
Nolan, Michael, king's counsel		36	14 0
Nugent, Sir George, bart. governor of St. Mawes Castle a general in the army. and col. of 6th reg. of foot.		102	6 2
O'Neill, hon. John Bruce Richard, governor of Dublin Castle		450	0 0
and a captain in the guards.			
Onslow, Arthur, king's serjeant		10	0 0
Osborn, Sir John, bart. lord of the Admiralty		1,000	0 0
Paget, hon. Berkely, lord of the Treasury		1,218	0 0
Palmer, Charles, aid-de-camp to his majesty at 10s. 5d. per diem		190	2 1
and colonel on half-pay of the 22d light dragoons.			
Palmerston, lord viscount, secretary-at-war		2,484	0 0
Peel, Right Hon. Robert, secretary of state (home-department)		6,000	0 0
Phillimore, Joseph, commissioner of the board of control		1,500	0 0
Plunket, Right Hon. W. Conyngham, attorney-general of Ireland.....		400	0 0
and fees.		—	
Ponsonby, Hon. Frederick, aid-de-camp to his majesty.. and a colonel in the army.			
Rae, Sir William, Bart. lord-advocate of Scotland	Salary ..1,387 10	2,948	10 0
	Fees ..1,561 0		
Raine, Jonathan, king's counsel		36	13 4
Robinson, Right Hon. Frederick John, treasurer of the navy		3,000	0 0
president of the board of trade.....		—	
Rose, Right Hon. Sir George Henry, clerk of parliament	4,362 3 2	11,862	3 2
envoy extraordinary at Berlin	7,500 0 0		

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
Scarlett, James, king's counsel	19	8	0
Somerset, Lord Granville C. H. lord of the treasury.....	1,220	0	0
commissioner for inquiring into the department of cus- toms			
Vansittart, Right Hon. Nicholas, lord of the treasury	1,220	0	0
chancellor of the exchequer	2,439	9	8
ditto of Ireland	1,646	17	5
Vivian, Sir Richard Hussey, equerry to his ma- jesty	500		
with allowance for house-rent	250		
and a major-general in the army.			
Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, vice-president of the board of trade	2,000	0	0
Ward, Robert, clerk of the ordnance	1,117	0	0
Warren, Charles, king's counsel	36	13	4
chief-justice of Chester	1,351	12	8
Wynn, Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams, 1st com- missioner of East-India affairs	5,000	0	0
Total.....	£108,565	11	0

* John Thomas Fane, for Lyme Regis, being abroad, no return has been obtained; but the Committee find, on inquiry, that he holds the office of one of the clerks of the privy seal, is an inspector of the Ionian militia, and a major in the army.

2.—*A Return of Members of the House of Commons, holding Offices in the Appointment and at the Pleasure of the Public Officers.*

Arbuthnot, Right Hon. Charles, joint-secretary of the Treasury*.....	4,000	0	0
Bathurst, Hon. Seymour Thomas, agent for the Island of Malta.....	600	0	0
and a captain in the Guards.			
Calvert, John, secretary to the Lord Chamberlain	1,130	0	0
Canning, Right Hon. George, receiver-general Alienation Office.....	293	10	0
Croker, John Wilson, secretary to the Admiralty.....	3,000	0	0
secretary to Sea-Officers Widows	200	0	0
Dawson, George Robert, under secretary of state for the home-department.....	2,050	0	0
Goulburn, Henry, chief-secretary to the lord-lieu- tenant of Ireland, and bailiff of Phoenix- Park	4,365		
Salary..	4,365		
Fees ..	1,248		
Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, secretary of the Treasury	4,000	0	0

* A pension of £2,000, as ex-ambassador, but does not receive it since his ap-
pointment as secretary of the Treasury.

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

Lindsay, Hon. Hugh, marshal and serjeant-at-mace, Admiralty	£	s.	d.
	375	19	2
Legge, Hon. Heneage, gentleman usher, and quarterly waiter to his majesty.....	£68 and occasional fees.	5	0
Phipps, Edmund, clerk of deliveries, Ordnance			
and a lieutenant-general in the army.	1,043		
Taylor, Sir Herbert, military-secretary to the commander-in-chief	2,000	0	}
pension for services as private secretary to her late majesty (Queen Charlotte)....	936	0	
master of St. Katherine's Hospital	797	10	
and a major-general in the army.			
Wilmot, Robert John, under secretary-of-state (Colonies)...	2,000	0	0
Total	£28,107	4	2

3.—A Return of Members of the House of Commons, holding Offices or Pensions for Life, under Grants from the Crown.

Cuff, James, late treasurer to barrack-department in Ireland	400	0	0
Dundas, Right Hon. William, lord register, &c. of Scotland; keeper of the signet of Scotland; register of seizures	4,339	0	0
Macdonald, James, clerk of privy-seal (all given by him to his deputy)	400	0	0
Scott, Hon. William Henry John, register of affidavits in the Court of Chancery for life, executed by deputy.....	1,260	14	10
clerk of the letters patent to the Court of Chancery for life, by deputy....	451	5	5
receiver of fines in the Court of Chancery	581	2	10
one of the cursitors for London and Middlesex,* for life; duty executed by deputy.....			—
clerk of the crown in Chancery, reversion†			—
the office of the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts, in reversion‡			—
Stanhope, Hon. James Hamilton, commissioner of alienations; duty executed by deputy.....	100	}	560 0 0
a lieutenant-colonel in the army.			
a pension	460		
Stewart, Right Hon. Sir John. Bart. late attorney-general of Ireland.....	1,865	10	9

* No return of income; but, by Appendix K, 10, to the 27th Report of Select Committee of Finance in 1798, the net annual receipt of fees from that office was £500, on average of three past years. Duty done by deputy.

† No return of income; but the receipts, by Lord Bathurst, as per Appendix 3d Report on Finance in 1809, was £1,081 net.

‡ No return of income; but the net income of which office is £4,554, as stated in 3d Report on Finance in 1809, Appendix B.

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay, of Denbigh Militia, 11s. per diem	200	15	0
Steward of the manors of Bromfield and Yâl, county of Denbigh, patent for life, granted in 1795; salary, £29 a-year, given up to deputy			
Total.....	£9,658	8	10

No. 4.—A Return of Members of the House of Commons, holding Offices for Term of Years, under Grants from the Crown, or other Public Officers.

Pennant, George Hay Dawkins, bailiff of the hundred of Uchef, in Carmarthenshire	15	9	1
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No. 5.—A Return of Members of the House of Commons holding Offices for Life, under Appointments from the Chiefs in the Courts of Justice.

Courtenay, William, master in Chancery, £3,480 } office of writs and subpœnas.....£120 }	3,600	0	0
Dowdeswell, John Edmund, master in Chancery	2,698	9	0
Fitz-Gibbon, Honourable Richard, usher and register of affidavits, court of Chancery, in Ireland.....	3,534	12	3
Wrottesley, Henry, cursitor for Lincoln and Somerset, duty executed by deputy.....	197	0	0
Total	£10,030	1	3

No. 6.—A Return of all Pensions or Sinecures, or Offices chiefly executed by Deputy, held by Members of the House of Commons, under Grants from the Crown, or by Act of Parliament.

Bentinck, Lord Wm. Henry Cavendish, clerk of the pipe a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the 11th Dragoons	1,150	0	0
Jocelyn, Honourable John, superannuation allowance on the Irish Establishment	650	0	0
Morland, Sir Scrope Bernard, Bart. two annuities on 4½ per cent. duties, £300 each	600	0	0
Pechell, Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart. servant of her late Majesty, and a major-general in the army	200	0	0
Villiers, Right Hon. John Charles, warden and chief justice of Eyre, north of Trent, clerk or prothonotary of pleas at Lancaster, by letters patent	4,378	0	0
Total	£7,478	0	0

*Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.**No. 7.—A Return of Members of the House of Commons holding the Reversion of Offices under the Crown, after one or more Lives, stating the Office and net Proceeds, at present, of such Office.*

	£	s.	d.
Jenkinson, Honourable Charles Cicil Cope, reversion of office clerk of pleas, Lancaster	2,795	0	0
Wellesley, Richard, reversion of office chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer, in Ireland,	3,694	0	0
Total	£6,489	0	0

No. 8.—A Return of Officers on the full and half-pay of the Army and Navy, (the Militia and Yeomanry not included.)

A'Court, Edward Henry, post captain in the royal navy.
 Anson, Honourable George, lieutenant in the 3d regiment of guards.
 Barnard, Lord Viscount, a captain in the Life Guards.
 Bastard, John, a captain in the royal navy.
 Belfast, Earl of, a cornet in the 7th hussars.
 Beresford, Sir John Poer, Bart. admiral of the red, on the Leith Station.
 Bruce, Robert, captain in the guards.
 Cavendish, Hon. Henry F. C. major in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and lieutenant-colonel in the army.
 Coffin, Sir Isaac, Bart. admiral of the blue.
 Cole, Sir Christopher, a captain in the royal navy.
 Clinton, Sir William Henry, lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 55th regiment of foot.
 Dalrymple, Adolphus John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
 Davies, Thomas Henry Hastings, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
 Dawkins, Henry, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a captain in the guards.
 Drake, William Tyrwhitt, a major in the army, and a captain of the Royal Horse Guards.
 Dunlop, James, a lieutenant-general in the army.
 Fergusson, Sir Ronald Crawford, a lieutenant-general in the army.
 Fitzroy, Lord Charles, a captain the grenadier guards.
 Gascoyne, Isaac, a general in the army, and colonel of the 54th regiment of foot.
 Gossett, William, a lieutenant-colonel in the royal engineers.
 Greville, Honourable Sir Charles John, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot.
 Grosvenor, Thomas, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 65th regiment of foot.
 Hardinge, Sir Henry, a colonel in the army, and a captain in the grenadier guards.
 Harvey, Sir Eliab, an admiral of the blue.
 Hill, Lord Arthur, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and captain in the Scotch Greys.

Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, of Members of Parliament.

- Hotham, Lord, a major in the army.
- Hope, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 47th regiment of foot.
- Howard, Honourable F. G. Upton, a colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel on half-pay of the late 9th garrison battalion.
- Johnson, W. A. a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- Lowther, Honourable Henry Cecil, a lieutenant-colonel in the 12th regiment of foot.
- Lygon, Honourable Henry Beauchamp, a lieutenant-colonel in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and a colonel in the army.
- Maberly, William Leader, a captain in the 100th regiment of foot.
- Markham, John, an admiral of the blue.
- Mahon, Stephen, a lieutenant-colonel of the 7th dragoon guards.
- Maule, Honourable William, a captain in the army.
- Montgomerie, James, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 74th regiment of foot.
- Morgan, George Gould, a captain in the army.
- Mundy, George, a captain in the royal navy.
- Manners, Lord Robert, a colonel in the army.
- Neale, Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. a vice admiral of the white.
- Nightingall, Sir Miles, colonel of the 49th regiment of foot.
- O'Grady, Standish, captain in the 18th hussars.
- Paget, Honourable Sir Charles, a captain in the royal navy.
- Pakenham, Honourable Hercules Robert, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- Percy, Honourable William Henry, a post-captain in the royal navy.
- Pellew, Honourable Powuall Bastard, a post-captain in the royal navy.
- Pringle, Sir William Henry, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 64th regiment of foot.
- Proby, Honourable Granville Levison, a captain in the royal navy.
- Rowley, Sir Josias, rear admiral of the red, on half-pay.
- Russell, Lord George William, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- Seymour, Horace, a captain in the army.
- Somerset, Lord Robert Edward Henry, inspector-general of cavalry, and a major-general in the army.
- Sotherton, Frank, a vice admiral of the blue, on half-pay.
- Townshend, Lord James, a captain in the royal navy.
- Trench, Frederick William, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- Uxbridge, Earl of, a captain in the 1st regiment of Life Guards.
- Upton, Honourable Arthur Percy, a major-general in the army.
- Wemyss, James, a post-captain in the royal navy.
- Yerke, Sir Joseph Sydney, vice-admiral of the white.

Pensions payable by the East India Company.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

[The East India Company is as much a part of the Borough Government as the Bank of England, the Home-Office, or other Department of Administration; consequently, the following statement of Pensions and Allowances, payable by that Body, will tend to elucidate the workings of the System.]

No. 1.—A Return of all Pensions, Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, amounting to £200, or upwards, per Annum, now payable by the East India Company in Europe. From Parliamentary Paper, No. 260, Session, 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Bell, Dr. Andrew, chaplain at Madras eight years	200	0	0
Broff, Robert, deputy-governor, Fort Marlborough	200	0	0
Beatson, major-general, governor of St. Helena	400	0	0
Baldwin, George, agent at Cairo;—losses and services	200	0	0
Braham, Philip, acting deputy-governor, Bencoolen	500	0	0
Barnard, Robert M. assistant coast warehouse-keeper.	1000	0	0
Blair, George, elder.	200	0	0
Benn, William, ditto	200	0	0
Bolton, George L. lieutenant, Bombay Establishment;—dis- tressed circumstances			
Brown, Thomas, surveyor, private trade			
Barlow, Sir George H. late governor-general of Bengal.	1,500	0	0
Bridge, Rev. B. professor at the East India College	200	0	0
Bartlett, John, commander	200	0	0
Barnard, Charles, ditto	200	0	0
Baynes, William, ditto	200	0	0
Burgess, William, ditto,—long services, and distress, in con- sequence of losses in the Company's employ.	200	0	0
Burroughs, Sir William, puisne judge of the Supreme Court, Bengal	1,500	0	0
Bosanquet, Henry A. civil servant, Bengal.	200	0	0
Coggan, John, master-attendant.	400	0	0
Coward, William, elder.	350	0	0
Christian, Edward, professor at the East India College	200	0	0
Carruthers, Walter, commander.	200	0	0
Craig, John, commander	200	0	0
Dance, Sir Nathaniel, commodore;—for his gallant conduct in command of the China Fleet in 1804.	500	0	0
Dominicus, George, Company's husband	650	0	0
Earle, Capt. Sol., paymaster, military dépôt	300	0	0
Fitzroy, Hon. F. formerly of the Bengal establishment	200	0	0
Fletcher, Charles, ensign, Madras establishment.	600	0	0
Frost, Peter, pepper warehouse-keeper.	200	0	0

Pensions payable by the East India Company.

	£	s.	d.
Fetherstonhaugh, C. S. private trade warehouse-keeper....	200	0	0
Griffiths, John, senior merchant, Bencoolen establishment..	260	0	0
Gwillim, Sir Henry, judge at Madras	1000	0	0
Gerrard, John, commander.....	200	0	0
Harris, Stephen, Madras, civil establishment	200	0	0
Homer, Richard, clerk, accountant's office	200	0	0
Hay, Robert, commander	400	0	0
Holland, John, freight accountant	600	0	0
Hudson, Henry, clerk, examiner's office.....	200	0	0
Hamilton, A. professor at the East India College.....	200	0	0
Hardyman, William Henry, commander	200	0	0
Jones, Edward, accountant in the military auditor-general's department, Madras	200	0	0
Jackson, William, senior merchant, Madras establishment..	200	0	0
Jenkins, Thomas, commander	200	0	0
Kennaway, Sir John, captain in the Bengal establishment ..	500	0	0
Kinman, Francis, brass gun-founder to the Company.....	200	0	0
Laland, Abraham, clerk, transfer office.....	200	0	0
Melville, Lord, Viscount, granted for ten years, from the 23d June, 1814, on account of the <i>eminent services</i> of his father	2,000	0	0
Mackintosh, Sir James, recorder of Bombay, granted in 1812, for five years' service.....	1,200	0	0
Marter, William, baggage warehouse-keeper	300	0	0
Mackeson, Thomas, commander	200	0	0
Mordaunt, George, jun. second clerk, coast warehouse....	500	0	0
Newbolt, Sir John, chief justice at Madras	1,600	0	0
Ochterlony, Sir David, Bart. K. C. B. major-general;— granted in consideration of his services in the Nepaul war	1,000	0	0
Peart, Robert Henry, clerk, secretary's office.....	300	0	0
Rennel, Major J. services in India	600	0	0
Robbins, John, formerly of the Mahratta service	200	0	0
Richardson, Capt. George, commander	200	0	0
Raitt, Capt. Charles, ditto;—age and distress	200	0	0
Riches, Capt. Matthew, ditto;—long service and distress ..	200	0	0
Simpson, Capt. George, commander; long service and dis- tress	200	0	0
Smith, John, clerk, shipping office	200	0	0
Strange, Sir Thomas, chief justice at Madras.....	1,600	0	0
Tomkyns, William, deputy master-attendant, Bengal	450	0	0
Vaughan, Benjamin, elder.....	200	0	0
Wellesley, Marquis, governor-general of India	5,000	0	0
Webber, William, senior merchant, Bengal establishment..	200	0	0

Total, including Pensions less than £200..... £39,215 14 6

Thos. G. Lloyd,
Dep. Acct. General.

East India House,
Accountant-General's Office, }
20th March, 1822.

*Pensions payable by the East India Company.**No. 2.—A Return of all Pensions, Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, now payable by the East India Company in Europe, under the Provisions of the 53 Geo. III.*

	£	s.	d.
Brown, Bartholomew, assistant clerk to the committee of buying	800	0	0
Shakespeare, Francis, elder at the East India wharf.....	150	0	0
Read, William Sayer, clerk at the tea-warehouse	150	0	0
Clark, Richard, clerk at the coast-warehouse	370	0	0
Barnes, George, door-keeper	225	0	0
Collingwood, Carlton, clerk, freight office	425	0	0
Green, Edward, ditto	130	0	0
Cawood, Joseph, clerk, secretary's office.....	130	0	0
Scarlett, James, extra clerk	150	0	0
Chappell, Roger, clerk, private trade warehouse	65	0	0
Hardie, David, elder, Bengal warehouse	200	0	0
Atkinson, John, clerk, treasury office	500	0	0
Jones, John, assistant Bengal warehouse-keeper	630	0	0
Williamson, Alexander, door-keeper.....	200	0	0
Jackson, William, chief of the register office	333	0	0
Lloyd, John, clerk, secretary's office.....	600	0	0
Aldridge, Thomas, clerk, accountant's office	600	0	0
Dalmeida, William, clerk, secretary's office	600	0	0
Bruce, John, historiographer	266	13	4
Cunningham, Sir James, inspector, military stores	750	0	0
Ramsay, William Brown, clerk, secretary's office	300	0	0
Guy, John, head door-keeper.....	225	0	0
Woodcock, John, assistant clerk to the committee of buying and warehouses	700	0	0
Hedges, Henry, clerk, accountant's office	740	0	0
Pond, John, clerk, buying office	280	0	0
Nuthall, Robert, transfer accountant.....	775	0	0
Stockdale, F. W. L. first clerk, military secretary's office..	250	0	0
Turney, Joseph, elder, cloth warehouse.....	175	0	0
Woolley, John, head door-keeper	266	13	4
Bennett, Henry, extra clerk	138	13	4
Thompson, William, ditto	90	0	0
Druce, Robert Alexander, clerk, freight office.....	600	0	0
Kirkman, William, elder, East India wharf	175	0	0
White, Richard, elder, coast warehouse.....	175	0	0
Cobb, J. B. B. chief of the bullion office	560	0	0
Forssteen, William, paymaster, military fund pensions	576	13	4
Warren, Augustus, clerk for passengers, baggage, and private trade, outwards.....	800	0	0
Rundall, Thomas W. assistant-examiner of Indian correspondence	800	0	0
Halhed, Nathaniel B. assistant-secretary under the examiner	500	0	0
Harrop, James, extra clerk	192	0	0
Sharp, John, porter, shipping office	100	0	0
Busby, Henry, extra clerk	140	0	0

Pensions payable by the East India Company.

	£	s.	d.
Vernezobre, D.J. extra clerk.....	78	0	0
Durand, Charles, clerk, coast warehouse.....	393	6	8
Huish, Thomas, extra clerk.....	80	0	0
Bye, Thomas, clerk, accountant's office.....	300	0	0
Gear, Robert, Company's husband.....	800	0	0
Gillespie, lieut.-col. commandant, depôt, at Chatham....	440	0	0
Mordaunt, George, coast warehouse-keeper.....	1,000	0	0
Nind, Benjamin, first clerk, coast warehouse.....	540	0	0
Le Gros, Richard, assistant clerk, committee of shipping..	600	0	0
Hamilton, William, sub-inspector, military stores.....	60	0	0
Rawling, Martin, assistant to military fund paymaster.....	205	0	0
Paterson, George, deputy accountant-general.....	1,200	0	0
Thomas, William, elder, stationary warehouse.....	130	0	0
Mallory, Daniel, assistant elder.....	70	0	0
Oswald, Henry, sub-inspector, military stores.....	120	0	0
Shillito, Ephraim, elder.....	200	0	0
Stockwell, John, tea warehouse-keeper.....	1,500	0	0

Total....£23,550 0 0

Thos. G. Lloyd,
Dep. Acct. General.

East India House,
Accountant-General's Office, }
20th March, 1822.

The following Pensions have been granted under the Act to Retired Officers and Servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India : viz.

Meheux, John, assistant secretary to the India Board.....	900	0	0
Gardener, Robert, one of the senior clerks, ditto.....	533	6	8
Lane, Robert, clerk, ditto.....	250	0	0
Hardy, James, messenger, ditto.....	103	6	8
Gibson, senior clerk, ditto.....	650	0	0

Total....£2,466 13 4

Thos. G. Lloyd,
Dep. Acct. General.

East India House,
Accountant-General's Office, }
20th March, 1822.

Total Pensions, Allowances, &c. payable by the East India Company.....£65,232 7 10

LAY PLURALISTS.

[Having given an account of all the spiritual pluralists, it seems necessary to render the exposition of CHURCH and STATE complete, to give an account of the *lay* pluralists. The latter are nearly as numerous as the former; but our limits only allow our giving a statement of those who hold the chief offices in the principal establishments, and whose total income is not less than £500 per annum. The returns from which our abstract has been taken are very voluminous, although they do not yet include any return from the Ordnance department; nor of those who hold two or more offices or commissions in the courts of law. The last are a numerous and important class; and, till some honourable Member procures a return of their names, offices, and emoluments, we cannot exhibit a complete statement of all the Lay Pluralists.

Any remarks on the following exposition are clearly unnecessary, because the thing speaks for itself. It must be clear to every one, where the same individual fills two, three, or more offices, and who is, probably, an absentee from all of them, that the duties of these offices must be very small, or, indeed, none at all, and, consequently, that these offices might be abolished without any material detriment to the public service. It must, also, appear a great incongruity for an individual at the same time to receive a superannuation allowance from one department, to hold an effective office in another, for which he receives a salary, and have two or three pensions besides. Many other extraordinary things will be apparent on perusal.

N.B. The sums state the amount actually received in the preceding year (1821), clear of all deductions. Where the appointment is recent, as in the case of Mr. Peel, the salary has not yet been received, and *nil* has been inserted.]

RETURN OF PERSONS *in the Civil, Military, Dock-Yard, and Naval Establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, who hold Two or more Commissions, Offices, Pensions, Half or Retired Pay or Allowances of any Kind from the Public; stating the Name, Date of Appointment, or Grant, of such*

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

Office, Pension, or Allowance; and the Amount received last Year; omitting those whose total Amount of Offices, Pensions, and Allowances is less than £500 per Annum. [Abstract from Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 328 and 512, Session 1822.]

THE TREASURY.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Liverpool, first lord commissioner of the treasury, June, 1812.....	5,000	0	0
lord-warden of the cinque-ports, Feb. 1806	3,231	0	0
Viscount Lowther, a commissioner of the treasury, Nov. 1813	1,220	0	0
lieut.-col. of the royal Westmoreland militia, Nov. 1817	nil.		
a director of Greenwich-hospital	nil.		
The Rt. Hon. J. M. Barry, a commissioner of the treasury, Jan. 1817	1,220	0	0
colonel of the Cavan militia, May, 1797	nil.		
Robert Mitford, principal clerk-assistant to the secretaries, July, 1796	1,400	0	0
agent to the barons of the exchequer, &c. Feb. 1801	605	0	0
James Grange, a senior clerk in the treasury, July, 1798....	1,025	0	0
pension out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund, June, 1814....	250	0	0
Edward Bates, a senior clerk in the treasury, Sept. 1800....	1,000	0	0
husband of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, Jan. 1821.....	400	0	0
Adolph Van Spiegel, a senior clerk in the treasury, March, 1801	1,000	0	0
pension out of the civil-list-revenues, July, 1820	67	13	0
William Edward Fauquier, an assistant clerk in the treasury, Jan. 1802	750	0	0
superintendent of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Oct. 1817	200	0	0
Percivall Hare Earle, an assistant-clerk in the treasury, July, 1802	600	0	0
a commissioner of the lottery, March, 1807	200	0	0
Thomas Crafer, an assistant-clerk in the treasury, Aug. 1794	700	0	0
paymaster of American pensions and allowances, and examiner of claims of American loyalists, May, 1815	300	0	0
John S. Reynolds, an assistant-clerk in the treasury, July, 1808	850	0	0
register of the securities given in the treasury, July, 1813	100	0	0
Robert Willimott, private-secretary to the first lord of the treasury, June, 1812	300	0	0
commissioner of hackney-coaches, hawkers and pedlars office, Oct. 1816	300	0	0
receiver-general of the post-office, March, 1819	800	0	0
Bryan Broughton, superannuation allowance as late clerk in the treasury, Jan. 1806	600	0	0

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
compensation allowance as late register of seizures in the port of London, Dec. 1811	291	0	0
agent for Grenada, £200 per annum, July, 1774	174	0	0
pension payable out of the civil-list-revenues, £100 per annum, July, 1820	97	0	0
Thomas C. Brooksbank, a senior clerk in the treasury, July, 1796	1,000	0	0
a commissioner of the lottery, June, 1809.....	200	0	0
agent for the Bahamas, May, 1812	150	0	0
agent and paymaster of Chelsea out-pensioners, Dec. 1817	750	0	0

PRIVY-COUNCIL-OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
John Litchfield, first under-clerk of the council, Aug. 1797 .	700	0	0
for taking care of the council-records, April, 1808 ..	150	0	0
John Porter,* as receiver of the fees, July, 1820.....	69	8	7
(2 per cent. on the amount.)			
additional under-clerk of the council, Aug. 1808	200	0	0
clerk in the office of the committee of privy-council for trade, Aug. 1786	950	0	0
Thomas Lack,* additional under-clerk of the council, Aug. 1808	200	0	0
assistant-secretary to the committee for trade, July, 1810	200	0	0
clerk in the office of the committee for trade, Aug. 1786	850	0	0
Rev. Dr. T. B. Clarke, receiver of clergy-returns, Jan. 1804	500	0	0
auditor of the royal naval asylum	300	0	0

SECRETARY OF STATE, HOME-DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Rt. Hon. R. Peel, secretary of state, Jan. 1822.....	nil.		
commissioner for East-India affairs, Feb. 1822	nil.		
R. R. Wood, senior clerk in this department, May, 1795..	935	3	0
naval officer in the island of Grenada, May, 1807 ..	200	0	0
compensation for office of vendue-master at Malta, payable from the funds at Malta, June, 1813	920	3	6
R. H. Noble, senior clerk in this department, July, 1797 ..	785	3	0
allowance for conducting the secret Irish business, Apr. 1817	125	0	0
naval officer of the island of Newfoundland, Apr. 1798	100	0	0
Thomas Venables, junior clerk in this department, Aug. 1803	515	8	4
receiver of the eight police-offices, Jan. 1822	nil.		

* These two clerks, from the 5th of January, 1822, have been included in the establishment of the office of privy council for trade.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Walpole, junior clerk in this department, June, 1811	347	1	2
joint-distributor of military commissions, April, 1817	59	1	2
Allowance for conducting the correspondence relative to yeomanry and volunteer corps, April, 1820	100	0	0
S. Streatfield, private secretary in this department, Jan. 1822	nil.		
clerk in the Irish office, June, 1808	160	0	0
F. R. Mills, precis-writer in this department, April, 1820	300	0	0
librarian in this department, April, 1820	675	8	4
J. H. Capper, clerk for the management of the criminal business, April, 1794	670	0	0
superintendent of the convict establishment, Apr. 1815	400	0	0
W. Day, keeper of the criminal-register, Aug. 1800	480	0	0
conductor of the horse-patrole establishment, Apr. 1805	350	0	0

SECRETARY OF STATE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Earl of Clanwilliam, under secretary of state, Jan. 1822	nil.		
received as private secretary, in the last year	300	0	0
captain royal South Downshire militia, April, 1818	nil.		
Stephen Rolleston, chief clerk on the establishment, July, 1783	1,811	8	4
gazette-writer, by patent under the great seal, Dec. 1802	*420	0	0
Frederick Byng, clerk on the establishment, Jan. 1801	653	8	4
half-pay, lieut. 53d foot	nil.		
George Hamilton Seymour, private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Jan. 1822	nil.		
received as precis-writer in the last year	300	0	0
gentleman-usher, daily-waiter, king's household	177	0	0

Returns from His Majesty's Diplomatic Servants and Consuls Abroad, so far as they have at present been received.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Stewart, ambassador to the court of Vienna, June, 1814	12,000	0	0
governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica, July, 1811	400	0	0
lord of his majesty's bed-chamber, July, 1814	720	0	6
colonel of the 10th Hussars, July, 1820	660	0	0
Earl of Clancarty, ambassador to the court of the Netherlands, Oct. 1816	12,000	0	0
colonel of the Galway militia, March, 1804	nil.		
governor of the county of Galway, May, 1806	nil.		
custos rotulorum of ditto	nil.		
Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, Sept. 1815	7,500	0	0

* From profits of the London Gazette, and partly from individuals.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
clerk of the parliaments, Jan. 1818	4,632	3	2
Sir William A'Court, Bart. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Naples, July, 1814	6,000	0	0
lieut.-col. Wiltshire local militia ..	nil.		
Brook, Taylor, Esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Munich, April, 1820.....	4,900	0	0
clerk of the signet, Jan. 1801	270	0	0
Lord Burghersh, envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence, July, 1814	3,900	0	0
colonel, half-pay, 63d regiment, July, 1814	nil.		
Hon. Frederick Cathcart, secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, May, 1820	1,100	0	0
lieut.-col. by brevet, Feb. 1820.....	nil.		
capt. half-pay, 92d regiment, May, 1820	nil.		
George William Chad, Esq. secretary of embassy at the Hague, Jan. 1817	1,100	0	6
one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county of Norfolk, Feb. 1809	nil.		
Edward Michael Ward, Esq. secretary of legation at Lisbon, Feb. 1816.....	550	0	0
chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, March, 1816	1,095	0	0
lieut.-col. South Down militia, May, 1816	nil.		
Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, Esq. secretary of legation at Stuttgart, Oct. 1815	500	0	0
captain, royal Lanarkshire militia, April. 1803.....	nil.		
David Richard Morier, Esq. consul-general in France, July, 1814	1,672	0	0
one of his majesty's commissioners of deposit for the liquidation of British claims on the French government, Dec. 1815.....	500	0	0
John Leard, Esq. consul at Fiume, May, 1814	400	0	0
master in the royal navy, half-pay, 7s. per diem	127	15	0
James Stirling, Esq. consul at Genoa, Nov. 1815.....	600	0	0
half-pay, lieut. of infantry, Nov. 1783	nil.		
Richard Rochfort, Esq. consul at Emden, Dec. 1819	560	0	0
allowance in lieu of half-pay	127	15	0

SECRETARY OF STATE, COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl Bathurst, secretary of state, June, 1812	6,000	0	0
one of the tellers of the exchequer, May, 1790	2,700	0	0
clerk of the crown in chancery, July, 1771	1,902	6	10
James Chapman, clerk on the establishment, March, 1784..	1,325	8	4
secretary and registrar of the island of Trinidad, Mar. 1801	950	0	0
Adam Gordon, clerk on the establishment, May, 1791.....	1,375	3	4
naval officer of the island of Trinidad, March, 1801..	300	0	0
agent for Demarara, April, 1805, by the colony	400	0	0

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
agent for Lower Canada, Sept. 1814, by the province	200	0	0
Richard Penn, clerk on the establishment, Nov. 1801.....	1,036	18	2
agent for the Mauritius, June, 1811, by the colony..	500	0	0
George Baillie, clerk on the establishment, Jan. 1810	405	8	4
agent for Berbice, Aug. 1812, by the colony.....	200	0	0

ALIEN OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
B. F. Stow, inspector of aliens at Dover, May, 1799	100	0	0
collector of the customs, at ditto, May, 1799	800	0	0
H. W. Brooke, retired pension from the alien office, Oct. 1813	600	0	0
distributor of Irish stamps in Great Britain, Oct. 1813	160	0	0
T. M. Musgrave, retired allowance from the alien office, April, 1816	333	6	8
agent of H. M. Packets at Falmouth, April, 1822 ..	600	0	0

INDIA BOARD.

	s.	d.
Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, president	5,000	0 0
Steward of the lordship of Denbigh, by letters patent, 1795	40	0 0
Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. commissioner	1,500	0 0
Regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford, by letters patent, 1807	34	6 2
Thomas Nicholas Wittwer, accountant	1,150	0 0
Usually receives from the treasury £300 per annum, as accountant, to investigate the accounts between the East-India Company and the public, in pursuance of recommendation of the select committee of the House of Commons in 1805.		
Henry Scott Alves, one of the senior clerks	800	0 0
master of the mint in Scotland, by commission from the king, May, 1805.....	390	0 0
Henry Jadis, clerk of the home-department	500	0 0
paymaster of exchequer-bills, appointed in March, 1811	500	0 0
Charles Poole, precis-writer.....	500	0 0
commissioner of hawkers and pedlars, pension on transfer of the office in 1810 to the Hackney-coach-office	66	13 4

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G. commander-in-chief, May, 1811	5,999	13	9

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
colonel grenadier guards, Sept. 1805	2,626	0	2
colonel-in-chief, 60th regiment, Aug. 1797	238	15	5
L. Colonel D. Barclay, aide-de-camp, May, 1811.....	173	7	10
captain and lieutenant-colonel grenadier guards, July, 1814	444	15	6
Lieutenant-colonel Hon. J. H. Stanhope, aide-de-camp, Apr. 1814	173	7	10
captain and lieutenant-colonel grenadier-guards, July, 1814	444	15	6
Major-general Sir Herbert Taylor, military-secretary, March, 1820	2,000	0	0
reduced major-general coldstream guards, June, 1814	500	0	0
private secretary to his late majesty, July, 1805	936	0	0
Brigade-major T. Maling, assistant-military-secretary, Sept. 1809	600	0	0
captain, 2d W. I. regiment, Oct. 1818	248	2	6
Francis Dighton, Esq. principal clerk, Sept. 1795	700	0	0
private secretary, May, 1811	365	0	0
secretary to the commissioners of the royal military ca- nal, June, 1818	50	0	0

The commander-in-chief and his staff receive rations of forage, or an allowance in commutation, for a certain number of horses actually kept by them; but the amount varies according to the price of hay and oats.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Major-general, Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B. quarter-master- general, Aug. 1811.....	1,383	19	2
allowance by regulation	500	0	0
colonel 85th regiment, Nov. 1815	521	17	6
Colonel Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B. deputy-quarter-master- general, Jan. 1820	691	19	7
allowance for contingencies, &c.	150	0	0
colonel royal staff corps	672	4	2
Lieut.-col. J. Haverfield, assistant-quarter-master-general, Jan. 1814	260	1	3
allowance	105	0	0
unattached major of infantry	257	0	5
Major J. Freeth, deputy assistant quarter-master-general, Dec. 1813	260	1	3
captain royal staff corps, April, 1814.....	266	2	11

Retired Allowances.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut.-gen. Lindenthal, director of military depôt, June, 1817 as major-general, July, 1810	350	0	0
Lieut.-colonel Paterson, assistant quarter-master-general, May, 1812	456	5	0
lieutenant-governor of Quebec, Dec. 1812.....	840	0	0
	173	7	6

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Major-general Sir Henry Torrens, adjutant-general, March, 1820	1,383	19	2
allowance.....	500	0	0
colonel of 2d West India regiment, Sept. 1818	501	17	6
Colonel John Macdonald, deputy adjutant-general, Aug. 1818	691	19	7
allowance for contingencies	150	0	0
lieut.-colonel on the half-pay of the 1st garrison battalion, Aug. 1808	200	15	0
Colonel John Gardiner, assistant adjutant-general, June, 1814	346	15	0
major of the 6th foot, May, 1807.....	277	0	5
allowance for mustering life-guards, horse-guards, and foot-guards, Dec. 1818	100	0	0
Captain John Garvock, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Dec. 1809	260	1	3
military allowance, in lieu of half-pay, as captain of infantry, Sept. 1817	127	15	0
secretary to the commissioners of the royal military college, June, 1814.....	200	0	0

WAR OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war, Oct. 1809.....	2,480	0	0
lieut.-col. commandant South-West Hants local militia, March, 1809.....			
Richard Brown, principal clerk, Nov. 1786.....	1,200	0	0
agent for paying retired and officiating chaplains, Aug. 1808	250	0	0
allowance, in lieu of half-pay, as a reduced deputy commissary-general, March, 1807	273	15	0
allowance as late private secretary of general Fitzpatrick, when secretary-at-war, March, 1807	150	0	0
Edward Marshall, senior clerk, April, 1798.....	700	0	0
additional allowance as estimate clerk, March, 1817 ..	150	0	0
Robert Wilkinson, assistant, 1st class, Sept. 1802	450	0	0
additional allowance as assistant estimate clerk, March, 1817	100	0	0
allowance for correcting his Majesty's army lists, Feb. 1808	237	13	6
percentage of 6d. in the pound, for collecting fees of commissions	147	10	4
William Merry, jun. junior clerk, Feb. 1810	250	0	0
private secretary of the secretary-at-war, April, 1819..	300	0	0
William Harrison, law clerk, Oct. 1805	*500	0	0
law clerk of barrack office, Oct. 1805.....	200	0	0

* Reduced from Christmas, 1821, to £400.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
parliamentary counsel of treasury, 1801	1,000	0	0
Laurence Sullivan, superintendant of accompts, Jan. 1811 ..	1,000	0	0
captain S.-West Hants local militia, April, 1813.....	none		
C. C. Raper, senior clerk, foreign branch, June, 1800	700	0	0
paymaster of pensions of widows and children of foreign officers, Dec. 1806..	250	0	0

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

	£	s.	d.
Sir James M ^c Grigor, director-general, June, 1815.....	2,000	0	0
physician to the garrison of Portsmouth, June, 1811 ..	172	7	6

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
The Rev. William Whitfield Dakins receives, as chaplain to the forces, per annum	292	0	0
as clerk, and assistant to the chaplain-general, per ann.	100	0	0
as chaplain to the commander-in-chief, per annum....	115	11	8
	£507	11	8

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Adam Oldham, first clerk, 1772	500	0	0
deputy-judge-advocate-general, 1793	400	0	0

ARMY PAY-OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Neave, deputy-paymaster-general, Nov. 1812	500	0	0
secretary and registrar of Chelsea Hospital			
A. H. Bradshaw, accountant, Dec. 1811.....	1500	0	0
auditor of the king's revcnues in the plantations, Aug. 1808	275	0	0
William Jones, superintendant of foreign accounts, June, 1810	600	0	0
agent for pensions to late army of Condé and Swiss corps, March, 1814, a percentage on the pensions.			

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

	£	s.	d.
Major-general Sir George Murray, governor, 1819	1500	0	0
colonel of 72d regiment, Feb. 1817.....	—	—	—
Colonel James Butler, lieutenant-governor, March, 1802 ...	1095	0	0
retired lieutenant, colonel of artillery, Feb. 1802	307	4	2

ADMIRALTY.

	£	s.	d.
Viscount Melville, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, March 1812; lord-keeper of the privy seal of Scotland....	7,675	0	0
Sir W. Johnstone Hope, lord of the admiralty, March, 1820; vice-admiral of the blue, Aug. 1819	1,593	2	6
Sir Geo. Cockburn, lord of the admiralty, April, 1818; vice-admiral of the blue, August, 1819; major-general of marines, April, 1821	2,037	5	0
Honourable Sir H. Hotham, lord of the admiralty, April, 1818; rear-admiral of the red, June, 1814	1,456	5	0
J. W. Croker, Esq. secretary of the admiralty, Oct. 1809; secretary of the sea-officers widows' charity, Oct. 1809, and a director of Greenwich-Hospital, May, 1813 ..	3,200	0	0
H. F. Amedroz, clerk of the 1st class of the admiralty, Jan. 1799; translator of foreign papers, April, 1800	800	0	0
J. W. Innes, clerk of the 2d class of do. May, 1804; assistant to the secretary of the sea-officers widow's charity, Aug. 1819, marshal to the vice-admiralty court, Ceylon, Mar. 1812	650	0	0
Cap. Thos. Hurd, hydrographer to the admiralty, May, 1808; captain in the navy, April, 1802	728	2	6
R. W. Hay, Esq. private secretary to the 1st lord of the admiralty, March, 1812; commissioner of victualling, May, 1813; comptroller of sixpenny duty, Jan. 1822	1,100	0	0
Charles Bicknell, Esq. assistant to counsel for admiralty and navy, March, 1796; compensation as one of the clerks of the board of green cloth, Oct. 1815; receiver of first fruits, May, 1818	1,290	0	0
Sir George Duckett, judge advocate of the fleet, Feb. 1768; pension as deputy secretary of the admiralty, July, 1782 ..	582	10	0
Sir James Saumarez, vice-admiral of Great Britain, Nov. 1821; admiral of the white, June, 1814	1,231	15	8
The Earl of Northesk, rear-admiral of Great Britain, Nov. 1821; admiral of the white, June, 1814	1,136	14	3
Ed. Finch Hatton, Esq. paymaster of pensions to sea-officers widows, Jan. 1799; retired pension as commissioner of stamps, Jan. 1819; inspector-general of tea and coffee, Jan. 1819	1,492	10	0

NAVY OFFICE, and late TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Sir T. Byam Martin, K. C. B. comptroller of the navy, Feb. 1816	2,000	0	0

Lay Pluralists, holding two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
vice-admiral, Aug. 1819	}	nil.	
director of Greenwich hospital			
Sir Robert Seppings, surveyor of the navy, June, 1813	1,000	0	0
a pension, in consideration of his important services in the improvement of naval architecture, Nov. 1820. .	400	0	0
The Honourable Henry Legge, commissioner of the navy, April, 1804	1,000	0	0
director of Greenwich hospital, Feb. 1821	nil.		
The Honourable Edward Bouverie, commissioner of the navy, July, 1805	1,000	0	0
gentleman of the privy chamber to his Majesty, Feb. 1820 ..	nil.		
R. G. Middleton, Esq. commissioner of the navy, Dec. 1808 ..	1,000	0	0
a retired post-captain, Aug. 1812	nil.		
Percy Fraser, Esq. commissioner of the navy, Dec. 1813	1,000	0	0
a retired post-captain, June, 1814	nil.		
pension of £300, from which £72 is deducted, June, 1803	228	0	0
James Bowen, Esq. Feb. 1816	1,000	0	0
a retired post-captain, June, 1814	nil.		
Mr. Charles Graham, assistant-secretary, attending the committee of stores, Oct. 1818	800	0	0
deputy to the treasurer of Greenwich hospital, to administer oaths to prize-agents, Nov. 1818	4	10	0
Sir William Bellingham, Bart. late commissioner of the navy, pension, Aug. 1803	500	0	0
ditto ditto	220	0	0
Sir Andrew S. Hammond, Bart. late comptroller of the navy, pension, Feb. 1806	1,500	0	0
compensation, equal to the half-pay of a senior captain, July, 1814	264	12	6
John N. Inglefield, Esq. late commissioner of the navy pension, July, 1813	750	0	0
compensation, equal to the half-pay of a senior captain, July, 1814	264	12	6
Samuel Bentham, Esq. late civil architect and engineer of the navy pension, Nov. 1813	1,000	0	0
for relinquishing an employment in Russia, Aug. 1797 ..	500	0	0
Sir Francis John Hartwell, Bart. late deputy-comptroller of the navy pension, Oct. 1814	900	0	0
compensation equal to the half-pay of a senior captain, Oct. 1814	264	12	6
Vice-admiral Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. K. C. B. late comptroller of the navy pension, Sept. 1816	600	0	0
for wounds received in action with the enemy, Dec. 1815	700	0	0
Robert Fanshawe, Esq. late commissioner of the navy pension, Jan. 1816	750	0	0
compensation, equal to the half-pay of a senior captain, Jan. 1816	264	12	6

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

John Marsh, Esq. late commissioner for victualling the navy	£	s.	d.
pension, Jan. 1809	900	0	0
ditto ditto	324	6	8

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

The Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, treasurer, Feb. 1818 ; president of the board of trade, and director of Greenwich hospital	£	s.	d.
John Smith, paymaster, April, 1805, commissioner of the alienation-office	3,000	0	0
John Church, clerk in the accountant's branch,* Feb. 1794	1,163	13	4
cashier of the stationery office, Jan. 1808.....	500	0	0
Robert Hand, clerk in the inspector's branch, April, 1805....	350	0	0
sealer of instruments passing the great seal in chancery, July, 1809.....	580	0	0

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

Robert William Hay, Esq. commissioner of the victualling board, May, 1813.....	£	s.	d.
private secretary to the first lord of the admiralty, Mar. 1812	800	0	0
comptroller of sixpenny duty, Jan. 1822	300	0	0
Henry Playford, clerk in the victualling office, Dec. 1807 ..	400	0	0
benefit clerk for drawing lotteries, May, 1814.....	120	0	0
	32	0	0

TAX OFFICE.

Sir Henry Campbell, commissioner, March, 1820.....	£	s.	d.
lieutenant-general in the army, June, 1814	1,000	0	0
Benjamin Sayer, 1st under-secretary, Aug. 1797.....	700	0	0
register of contracts for the redemption of land-tax, Oct. 1817	1,060	0	0
William Garnet, clerk of the 2d class, Dec. 1807	100	0	0
Deputy-register of contracts for the redemption of land-tax, Feb. 1820.....	433	18	0
George T. Goodenough, late commissioner, an allowance in lieu of apartments, which he held when secretary, March, 1801	—		
late secretary to the commissioners for reduction of the national debt, Aug. 1818	150	0	0
George R. Minshull, receiver-general, Dec. 1787.....	500	0	0
police magistrate, in 1818	565	11	7
	600	0	0

* This place was abolished at Christmas, 1821.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
W. H. Hanmer, receiver-general, May, 1811	247	0	0
one of the six clerks in chancery, June, 1787	650	0	0
George Talbot, receiver-general, July, 1817	764	11	8
pay-master of his majesty's household, in 1782	600	0	0
Charles Greville, receiver-general, Aug. 1809	633	0	0
comptroller of cash, excise-office, in 1800	600	0	0
naval officer of Demerara, and secretary to the island of Tobago, in 1803	800	0	0
Rowley Lascelles, receiver-general, June, 1818	550	9	7
chamberlain of Brecon, Sept. 1807	87	15	6
officer of the late 20th light dragoons, June, 1796	—	—	—
G. W. H. D'Aeth, receiver-general, Nov. 1819	860	10	6
captain in the royal navy, in 1815	—	—	—
Sir R. J. Harvey, receiver-general, has been in office only six months	—	—	—
lieutenant-colonel in the army, June, 1813	—	—	—
Honourable George Poulett, receiver-general, April, 1813 ..	1,777	17	11
captain in the royal navy, in 1806	—	—	—
Sir W. Bellingham, Bart. receiver-general, March, 1806	1,260	0	0
late commissioner of the navy, Aug. 1803	700	0	0
George Stone, receiver-general, June, 1801	443	19	0
late first clerk of his majesty's household, Sept. 1815 ..	640	0	0

CUSTOMS, ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
Richard B. Dean, Esq. chairman of the board, Dec. 1810 .	2,000	0	0
clerk to the master in chancery in the alienation office, about 1792	50	0	0
Snowdon Barne, Esq. deputy-chairman, Oct. 1812	1,700	0	0
lord-treasurer's remembrancer, Oct. 1805	251	10	7
William T. Roe, Esq. commissioner, Feb. 1819	1,400	0	0
steward of the Savoy, under the duchy of Lancaster, Oct. 1810	15	0	0
Daniel Curling, Esq. western clerk, May, 1813	1,000	0	0
examiner of stationery, May, 1813	100	0	0
Henry Maclean, Esq. plantation clerk, Oct. 1816	700	0	0
keeper of printed forms, June, 1788	20	0	0

EXCISE, ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carhampton, commissioner, Feb. 1785	1,400	0	0
post-captain in the navy ; no half-pay, Aug. 1762	—	—	—
The Hon. Aug. Phipps, commissioner, July, 1792	1,400	0	0
paymaster of Gibraltar, at 30s. per day	182	10	0
Francis Hastings Doyle, Esq. commissioner, Oct. 1815	1,700	0	0
colonel of militia	—	—	—

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
Charles Greville, Esq. comptroller of the cash, Mar. 1799..	600	10	0
receiver-general of the county of Nottingham, Jan. 1803	600	0	0
secretary of the island of Tobago, } Jan. 1803.....	nil.		
naval officer of Demerara,			

COLONIAL AUDIT OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Edmund H. Lushington, Esq. first commissioner of colonial audit, Jan. 1818	1,000	0	0
his majesty's coroner and attorney in the court of king's bench, July, 1813. Salary £10 per annum, paid out of the fines received for the crown. The emoluments from other sources, which, however, are not paid by the public, vary, but amounted in the last year to about £1,160, which was much beyond the usual average.			
Mr. Lewis Gibson, inspector in the colonial audit-office, June, 1818.	380	0	0
pension from Ceylon civil fund, January, 1814.....	400	0	0

EARL BATHURST'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Earl Bathurst, teller of the exchequer, by the king's patent, Aug. 1786	2,700	0	0
secretary of state for the colonial department, June, 1813.....	6,000	0	0
surviving clerk of the crown, by letters patent, Sept. 1801	1,200	0	0

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND-REVENUES.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. William Huskisson, chairman and first commissioner of his majesty's woods, forests, and land-revenues, Aug. 1814*	2,000	0	0
a pension of £1,200 per annum, payable out of his majesty's civil-list-revenues, as a retired under-secretary of state†	nil.		

* The first commissioner holds the office of colonial agent for Ceylon; but as it is upon the establishment of that colony, it is not included in this return.

† This pension ceases to be payable whenever the individual is in possession of any office or offices in Great Britain, exceeding £2,000 per annum. It is liable to deductions, which reduce it to about £900 net; and has been suspended since the 24th of August, 1814, the date of patent as first commissioner of woods, &c.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
William Dacres Adams, commissioner of his majesty's woods, forests, and land-revenues, July, 1810	1,200	0	0
commissioner of the lottery, renewed annually	500	0	0
agent for the Province of Upper Canada, Feb. 1806 ..	300	0	0
Alexander Milne, secretary for the department of woods, and joint-secretary to the commissioners for the new street, July, 1810*	1,100	0	0
secretary to the commissioners for the improvement of the roads between London and Holyhead, 1815† ..	200	0	0
deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer, 1806	120	0	0
James Pillar, secretary for the department of crown-lands, and joint-secretary to the commissioners for the new street	1,100	0	0
Edward Jesse, itinerant deputy-surveyor, Jan. 1821.....	350	0	0
commissioner of hackney-coaches, &c. 1812.....	330	0	0

PRIVY-SEAL-OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
General Richard Grenville, clerk of the privy-seal, July, 1753	250	0	0
deputy-ranger of the Little Park, Windsor, Feb. 1794	500	0	0
John Thomas Fane, Esq. clerk of the privy-seal, Apr. 1813.	250	0	0
major of infantry, 1814	292	0	0

SIGNET OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Brook Taylor, Esq. one of the four clerks of the signet, Jan. 1801	299	6	8
envoy extraordinary to the court of Munich, April, 1820	4,900	0	0
Thomas Norton Powlett, clerk of the signet, Oct. 1807	299	6	8
major-general in the army, June, 1814.....	456	5	0

SCOTLAND.

BARONS OF EXCHEQUER.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Robert Kerr, secretary of the ancient order of the thistle, July, 1819	300	0	0
military-secretary to Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B. Oct. 1806	346	15	0
half-pay captain, after 24 years service.....	127	15	0

* The appointments of joint secretary to the new street commissioners, and secretary to the commissioners for the Holyhead roads, are temporary.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Gilzean, sheriff-substitute, Inverness, April, 1785..	220	0	0
distributor of stamps, Nov. 1791* ..	301	15	0
Robert Hamilton, sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, Mar. 1797	500	0	0
professor of public law, university of Edinburgh, Mar. 1796	268	5	0
Charles Husband, sheriff-substitute, Perth, Oct. 1811	240	0	0
distributor of stamps, Nov. 1811	818	13	6
Sir Walter Scott, " <i>The Great Unknown?</i> " sheriff-depute, Selkirk, Dec. 1799.....	300	0	0
principal clerk of session, 1806†	1,300	0	0
Lord Viscount Melville, keeper of the privy seal, July, 1811	3,000	0	0
first lord of the Admiralty	nil.		
Frederick Fotheringham, Renfrewshire, and Barony of Glasgow, April, 1793	394	0	0
commissioner of excise, June, 1804	1,028	15	0
Earl of Rosslyn, director, Jan. 1780	2,949	6	5
general in the army, and colonel 9th regiment of light dragoons.			
Henry Mackenzie, sworn clerk, Nov. 1765	350	0	0
comptroller of taxes, Aug. 1799‡.....	600	0	0
Adam Longmore, 1st clerk, Feb. 1775	700	0	0
keeper of register of resignations, Dec. 1798	97	9	2
Adam Longmore, 2d clerk, June, 1801.....	400	0	0
marshal of exchequer, Dec. 1818	80	0	0
joint-clerk for sale and redemption of land-tax, July, 1815	50	0	0
Thomas Kyd, 3d clerk, July, 1809.....	300	0	0
inspector of taxes attached to the said office, Apr. 1810	200	0	0
Hon. George Murray, auditor of exchequer, Feb. 1795	1,200	0	0
a major-general in the army, July, 1821.....	nil.		
Sir James Montgomery, Bart. presenter of signatures, June, 1797	602	0	0
commissioner for inquiry into the courts of justice, Feb. 1815	800	0	0

COURT OF SESSION.

	£	s.	d.
Hon. D. Boyle, lord president, 2d division, Feb. 1811	2,000	0	0
lord-justice-clerk, Oct. 1811	2,300	0	0
Hon. G. Fergusson, lord of session, July, 1799	2,000	0	0
lord of justiciary, Sept. 1809	900	0	0

* The return states that he enjoys a superannuation allowance of £150, as late comptroller of customs, Inverness, per warrant of December 20, 1820.

† £300 of this sum is for the loss of emoluments under statute 50 Geo. III. cap. 112.

‡ Mr. Mackenzie has not returned his emoluments as sworn clerk, the same arising from his professional employment.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices

	£	s.	d.
Hon. A. Campbell, lord of session, April, 1809	2,000	0	0
lord of justiciary, April, 1813	900	0	0
Hon. A. Gillies, lord of session, Nov. 1811	2,000	0	0
lord of justiciary, Mar. 1812	900	0	0
lord commissioner of the jury-court, June, 1816	600	0	0
Hon. D. Monypenny, lord of session, Feb. 1813	2,000	0	0
lord of justiciary, Feb. 1813	900	0	0
lord commissioner of the jury-court, June, 1815	600	0	0
Hon. A. Maconochie, lord of session, June, 1819	2,000	0	0
lord of justiciary, June, 1819	900	0	0
H. M. Buchanan, principal clerk of session, Mar. 1805	300	0	0
(Same as Sir Walter Scott.)			
Adam Wilson, depute clerk of king's processes, Mar. 1822, salary £10, but nothing has yet been paid to Mr. Wilson.			
A. Wilson receives an allowance from the public, in respect of the office of <i>extractor</i> being abolished by the Act 50 Geo. III. c. 112, of	220	0	0
And in respect of his being deprived of the office of <i>preparer of extracts</i> , by Act 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 38, of	200	0	0

IRELAND.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Connor, 1st clerk, April, 1806	1000	0	0
deputy-secretary to the board of general officers, Mar. 1806	100	0	0
compensation by Act of Union, Jan. 1802	173	14	8
pension, May, 1819	198	15	0
John Ebbs, 1st clerk of the military department, May, 1805	200	0	0
deputy clerk of the council, May, 1812	325	0	0

MILITARY ACCOUNT OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Dugald Campbell, 3d commissioner of military accounts, July, 1812	300	0	0
accountant to the board of general officers, Feb. 1805	140	2	0
register of forfeitures, Mar. 1806	300	0	0
pension, Mar. 1806	265	7	4
deputy keeper of the privy-seal, Sept. 1806	65	4	1

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

	£	s.	d.
Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart. commander of the forces, Mar. 1820	3,458	17	8
master of Kilmainham hospital, Mar. 1820 (with perquisites).....	390	0	0
governor of Kinsale, Mar. 1819	344	18	6
colonel of the 24th foot, July, 1807.....	410	12	6
pension for loss of arm, Jan. 1809.....	450	0	0
Lieut.-col. Sorrell, military secretary, Mar. 1820 (with perquisites).....	1,040	5	0
major of infantry, Feb. 1808 (half-pay)	173	8	0
Lieut. Henry M ^c Manus, assistant military secretary, July, 1801	91	5	0
chief-clerk, June, 1794 (including fuel)	383	0	0
lieut. of infantry, Mar. 1817 (half-pay)	82	2	6

ROYAL HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM.

	£	s.	d.
Major-general Lord Aylmer, deputy-master, Jan. 1815 (valuable perquisites).			
major-general, Jan. 1813	486	19	2
adjutant-general, Dec. 1814 (with allowances)	1,034	6	8
William Plunkett, Esq. auditor and register, April, 1812 (with allowances)	500	0	0
commissioner of excise, Mar. 1815	1,000	0	0
Doctor Renney, physician and surgeon, May, 1784 (with valuable perquisites)	465	0	0
director-general of hospitals, June, 1795.....	903	7	6
surgeon to the provost-prison, June, 1798	60	0	0
James Stoyte, Esq. paymaster, Nov. 1797 (with allowances of coals, &c.)	500	0	0
chief-clerk of the excise, and examiner of impress, Aug. 1810.....	622	15	0

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Major-general the Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer, K.C.B. see Kilmainham hospital above.			
Colonel William Thornton, C.B. deputy-adjutant-general, Aug. 1819.....	512	19	9
inspector of clothing, Aug. 1819.....	346	15	0
lieutenant-colonel, half-pay, Sept. 1819	194	19	9
Colonel O'Brien, principal assistant adjutant-general, Jan. 1813	411	0	9
major, half-pay, Sept. 1804	169	0	10

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

Lieutenant-colonel Turner, assistant-adjutant-general, March, 1812	£	s.	d.
major, half-pay, March, 1812	326	10	4
Lieutenant-colonel Woldridge, assistant-adjutant-general, Aug. 1812.....	169	0	10
major, half-pay, Aug. 1811	326	10	4
Lieutenant-colonel D'Arcey, assistant-adjutant-general, Oct. 1812	169	0	10
major, half-pay, March, 1810	326	10	4
Lieutenant-colonel Grove, assistant-adjutant-general, March, 1818	169	0	10
major, half-pay	326	10	4
	169	0	10

Recruiting Department.

Major N. Hamilton, inspecting field-officer, June, 1813	£	s.	d.
pension for loss of leg, June, 1813	439	10	5
Lieutenant-colonel J. Hart, inspecting field-officer, Apr. 1810	195	0	0
Colonel G. Middlemore, inspecting field-officer, May, 1820	557	18	3
	532	2	7

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-general Sir George Airey, quarter-master-general, Dec. 1813, per diem.....	£	s.	d.
auditor, baggage and forage accounts, Dec. 1813, per annum	2	17	0
lieutenant-general, July, 1821, per diem	400	0	0
Colonel Samuel Brown, deputy-quarter-master-general, Jan. 1812, per diem	1	5	0
inspector of clothing, Jan. 1812, per diem.....	0	19	0
major, half-pay, May, 1804, per diem	0	19	0
Colonel Robert Owen, assistant-quarter-master-general, Aug. 1803, per diem	0	9	6
major, half-pay, Aug. 1803, per diem	0	14	3
pension as a wounded officer, July, 1816, per annum	0	9	6
	100	0	0

BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

William Meeke, secretary to the board, July, 1793*	£	s.	d.
	226	16	0

* The secretary is entitled to a fee of £1 : 10 : 0 on the contract of each corps clothed in Ireland, but none has been received during the last year.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
compensation on the union.....	2,705	16	0
master of the revells, Feb. 1794	300	0	0
Edward Connor, see Chief Secretary's Office.			
Dugald Campbell, see Military Account Office.			

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

	£	s.	d.
David Walker, Esq. deputy-judge-advocate-general for Ireland (with allowances)	647	10	0

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

	£	s.	d.
George Renny, director-general of hospitals, see Kilmainham hospital.			
Robert Moore Peile, M.D. deputy-inspector of hospitals* ..	666	2	6

ROYAL MILITARY INFIRMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Stringer, surgeon, Feb. 1814	182	10	0
staff-surgeon, June, 1798.....	423	17	6
Edward Trevor, apothecary, retired allowance, 1804	300	0	0
surgeon to Hibernian school.....	150	10	0
superintendant on convicts	400	0	0

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT,
DUBLIN.

	£	s.	d.
William Gregory, Esq. under-secretary, 1812	2,000	0	0
pension, jointly with Lady Anne Gregory, Sept. 1814 ..	500	0	0

* Mr. Peile was appointed surgeon to the House of Industry on the 8th of November, 1790, to which appointment a salary of five shillings a day was annexed by government, on the 10th of November, 1801.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LONDON.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Charles W. Flint, resident secretary, Mar. 1803.....	1,282	16	10
agent to the boards of customs and excise, Feb. 1804	300	0	0
comptroller of Killibegs, Feb. 1804	76	8	5
Sidney Streatfield, second clerk, June, 1808.....	160	0	0
private secretary to Mr. Peel, Jan. 1822.....	nil.		
Sir Thomas E. Tomlins, parliamentary-counsel to the chief secretary, 1801.....	400	0	0
parliamentary-counsel to the treasury, 1817	300	0	0

CUSTOMS.

	£	s.	d.
Right Hon. Castlecoote, commissioner, Nov. 1795	1,200	0	0
colonel of militia, Jan. 1799	—		
1st commissioner Dunleary harbour, pursuant to 55 and 56 Geo. III.	—		
Hon. A. H. Hutchinson, commissioner, Sept. 1806	1,100	0	0
commissioner of fisheries, 1819	—		
customer, &c. of Dundalk and Newry*	654	14	8
Henry Hamilton, Esq. commissioner, May, 1811	1,000	0	0
commissioner of Howth harbour	—		
pension on civil list, 1796	350	0	0
H. S. King, Esq. commissioner, May, 1814	1,000	0	0
commissioner of wide streets	—		
Robert Wynne, Esq. superannuated allowance as a commis- sioner, June, 1820	650	0	0
pension on civil list, March, 1805.....	300	0	0
ditto ditto, Oct. 1813	220	0	0
Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, secretary, June, 1819	925	0	0
half-pay as captain royal navy, April, 1802	221	10	11
commissioner of fisheries, 1819	—		
Thomas T. White, Esq. chief clerk, secretary's office, Nov. 1783	600	0	0
examiner and certifier navy payments, Aug. 1793. . .	200	0	0
Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore, searcher, packer, and guager of Strangford and Donaghadee, May, 1775	1,075	6	4
lord treasurer's remembrancer to court of exchequer, not ascertained.			
allowance as a superannuated 1st commissioner, April, 1807	1,600	0	0
Hon. Robert C. Clements, searcher, packer, and guager, March, 1810.....	1,013	10	6

* Granted in 1788, to the late E. Hamilton, with the reversion to H. Hamilton.
E. Hamilton died in 1816.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
commission as lieutenant and captain 1st foot-guards, Sept. 1812	326	4	4½
Thomas Staples, Esq. examiner of customs, Nov. 1800.....	848	0	0
commissioner of inquiry into the duties, &c. of officers of the courts of justice, not ascertained.....	1,300	0	0
Thomas St. George, surveyor, Aston's quay, July, 1812	400	0	0
as a gentleman at large in the household of the lord- lieutenant, Jan. 1809	139	11	10
Hon. F. C. Annesley, inspector of revenue vessels, May, 1801	670	0	0
commission as a lieutenant, R. N. not ascertained	—		
Stephen Draper, surveyor and inspector tide-duty, 1798	600	0	0
acting pratique master, 1789	200	0	0
H. B. Hautenville, examiner of customs, Oct. 1816.....	600	0	0
comptroller of tonnage and light-house duties, Oct. 1816	150	0	0
Francis L. Morgan, clerk of minutes, secretary's office, Nov. 1783	474	0	0
registry office for shipping, March, 1801.....	268	4	0
clerk to 1st commissioner of customs, Jan. 1807.....	100	0	0
John Hebden, quay-porter, custom-house quay, Feb. 1800 ..	223	3	10
clerk in general post-office, 1804	320	0	0
Francis Carleton, clerk of ships entries, June, 1799	490	5	2
allowance as superannuated collector, July, 1806	817	4	3
George Waller, compensation for loss of office of examiner of information books, April, 1808	437	13	7½
second secretary to excise board, 1772.....	600	0	0
James Stoyte, examiner of imprest warrants, 1795.....	22	15	0
chief clerk, excise secretary's office, July, 1774.....	600	0	0
paymaster, royal hospital, Nov. 1797	500	0	0
Sir C. W. Flint.—See chief secretary's office.			
John Galway, surveyor in the stores, April, 1807	942	14	0
register of seizures, April, 1807.....	80	0	0
Edward Winder, customer of Galway, 1785	22	4	8
assistant-examiner of assessed taxes, 1796.....	550	0	0
H. M'Cleland, comptroller, May, 1815.....	200	0	0
inspector of linens, May, 1817.....	40	0	0
register to baron of exchequer, 1804.....	400	0	0
Joseph Greene, port-surveyor, April, 1799	510	0	0
half-pay as major, army, not ascertained	134	0	0
Thomas Ord Lees, joint searcher, packer, and guager, Aug. 1798	546	0	0
chief clerk, secretary's office, post-office, June, 1805..	575	13	4
clerk of the roads, ditto, June, 1814.....	378	0	6

EXCISE.

	£	s.	d.
William Plunkett, Esq.—See Kilmainham hospital, above.			
George Waller, Esq. second secretary to commissioners of ex- cise and taxes, Aug. 1810	600	0	0

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
retired allowance, as examiner of information books, Jan. 1808	437	13	7
James Stoyte, Esq.—See Kilmainham hospital, above.			
Sackville, H. Lovett, Esq. clerk to first commissioner, Feb. 1815	100	0	0
comptroller of taxes, Dec. 1815.....	300	0	0
retired allowance, as stamp-master of cards and dice, Aug. 1813	132	10	0
Dugald Campbell, Esq.—See military account office, above			
William B. Swan, Esq. inspector-general of excise, April, 1781	565	3	9
allowances for checking still returns and rewards, 1812	400	0	0
for checking distillers arrears.....	80	0	0

STAMPS.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Glasscock, Esq. a commissioner of stamps, May, 1812	700	0	0
joint patentee of the office of first-fruits	—	—	—
William Shaw Mason, Esq. * comptroller of legacy-duties, Feb. 1815	600	0	0
joint patentee of the office of first fruits, 1805	150	0	0
Henry William Brook, distributer of Irish stamps in London, April, 1803	173	6	8
late chief clerk in the alien department, Oct. 1813....	600	0	0

POST OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Ord Lees † chief clerk, secretary's office, including fees, June, 1805	489	19	8
joint searcher, packer, and guager, of the port of Wex- ford, June, 1798	273	0	0
John Hebden, taxing-clerk, inland office, Feb. 1804	170	0	0
senior clerk, dead-letter office, ditto.....	150	0	0
clerk, shipping-office, custom-house, May, 1800	100	0	0
pension.....	123	3	10

BOARD OF WORKS.

	£	s.	d.
Quin, John Freeman, chief commissioner of the board of works, March, 1806	600	0	0

* It appears from an amended return from the stamp office, that Mr. Mason is secretary to the board of public records, £400. He is also superintendent of the population returns.

† This officer has the privilege of circulating British and Irish newspapers and periodical publications through the province of Munster.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
chief commissioner of barracks, Oct. 1803	400	0	0
deputy barrack-master-general, May, 1799	515	0	0
a lieutenant-general in the army, June, 1813	593	2	6

NAVIGATION OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Daniel Corneille, Esq. director of inland navigation, 1813 ..	500	0	0
additional allowance as chairman, per annual vote of parliament.	300	0	0
member of the royal board of control	—	—	—
commissioner for improving the port and harbour of Waterford	—	—	—
pay, as retired 1st lieutenant of the royal Irish engineers	109	10	0
John Annet, Esq. director of inland navigation, 1814.....	500	0	0
member of the royal canal board of control.....	—	—	—
commissioner for improving the port and harbour of Waterford	—	—	—
James Saurin Esq. director of inland navigation, 1815	500	0	0
member of the royal canal board of control	—	—	—
commissioner for improving the port and harbour of Waterford.....	—	—	—
Henry R. Paine, Esq. director of inland navigation, 1820....	500	0	0
member of the royal canal board of control	—	—	—
commissioner for improving the port and harbour of Waterford.....	—	—	—
commissioner of Irish fisheries	—	—	—
Francis Trench, Esq. secretary, 1810	500	0	0
secretary of the royal canal board of control	—	—	—

TAX OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Sackville H. Lovett, comptroller of taxes, Dec. 1816	800	0	0
compensation, as stamp-master of cards, Aug. 1813 ..	132	10	0
clerk to 1st commissioner, Feb. 1815.....	100	0	0
Charles Joley, examiner of taxes, Dec. 1818	500	0	0
compensation, by act of Union, as door-keeper to house of lords, 1800	89	15	8
Edward Winder, assistant-examiner of taxes, Sept. 1796	350	0	0
collector, port of Galway, by patent.....	35	3	4
compensation, under the special orders of government	200	0	0
Daniel Mahony, assessor of taxes, Jan. 1819	200	0	0
brigade major of yeomanry.....	365	0	0

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

CIVIL ACCOUNT OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Magennis, commissioner, Jan. 1813	800	0	0
captain on half-pay, Feb. 1811			
pension for wound, Aug. 1811	100	0	0

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Colchester, keeper, June, 1801	1,452	9	8
pension on the British establishment, under the Act 57 Geo. III. c. 47	4,000	0	0
Dugal Campbell, Esq. deputy.—See military accountant's office, above.			

PENSION BOARD.

	£	s.	d.
James Cory, secretary, July, 1790	770	0	0
clerk in the Irish parliament, by statute of Union	660	0	0

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
John Patrickson, 1st deputy clerk, July, 1778	551	12	8
usher, and keeper of council-chamber, Oct. 1789	290	18	8
fees, &c.	113	15	0
John Ebbs, second deputy.—See chief secretary's office, above.			

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Rogers, storekeeper, Dublin, Oct. 1803	952	7	6
retired allowance as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, Oct. 1803	310	5	0
J. W. Tobin, deputy-fire-master, March, 1807	352	7	6
lieutenant-colonel in the artillery, Aug. 1821	326	19	7

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Bull, brevet lieutenant-colonel royal artillery, Oct. 1801	273	15	0
staff-pay as major of brigade, Feb. 1821	154	0	0
pension for wounds, Jan. 1818	300	0	0

BARRACK OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-general Q. J. Freeman, chief-commissioner of barracks and board of works, Oct. 1803 (with allowances)....	1,000	0	0
deputy barrack-master-general to the forces in Ireland, May, 1799 (with allowances)	515	0	0
lieutenant-general in the army, June, 1813	593	2	6
Robert O'C. Newenham, superintendant-general of barracks, July, 1797*	200	0	0
pension, 1794	300	0	0
Robert Torrens, counsel to the barrack department, July, 1810 (with usual legal fees)	100	0	0
chairman of Kilmainham sessions, county Dublin, July, 1816	800	0	0

DOCK YARDS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

DEPTFORD YARD.

	£	s.	d.
Charles Cunningham, commissioner, June, 1806, see Woolwich	—	—	—
Charles Robb, master-attendant, Jan. 1803	650	0	0
master in the royal navy, Nov. 1778	—	—	—
Matthew Kent, surgeon, Aug. 1819.....	500	0	0
surgeon, royal navy, April, 1794.....	—	—	—

WOOLWICH YARD.

	£	s.	d.
Charles Cunningham, commissioner, June, 1806	1,000	0	0
post-captain, navy, Oct. 1793	—	—	—

* With £1:10:0 per diem, travelling allowance.

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Brown, master-attendant, Sept. 1812	650	0	0
master in royal navy, Sept. 1798	—		
Robert Dunn, surgeon, Sept. 1810	500	0	0
surgeon, royal navy, Oct. 1790	—		

SHEERNESS YARD.

	£	s.	d.
John Douglas, master-attendant, Sept. 1809	650	0	0
master in the navy, Aug. 1780	—		
George Fowke, captain in navy, commanding the ordinary, Oct. 1819	326	9	0
half-pay, Mar. 1816	261	6	3
J. T. Folds, surgeon of the yard, Sept. 1803	500	0	0
surgeon in the navy, date of appointment unknown ..	—		

PORTSMOUTH YARD.

	£	s.	d.
Sir G. Grey, commissioner, Aug. 1806	1,000	0	0
retired post-captain, Aug. 1811	—		
marshal and serjeant-at-mace, Island of Barbadoes, Feb. 1807	—		
James Park, master-attendant, Oct. 1795	650	0	0
harbour-master, April, 1816	—		
David Cowan, surgeon, Jan. 1822	500	0	0
surgeon in the navy, Oct. 1800	—		
surgeon royal naval college, Jan. 1822	80	0	0

CHATHAM YARD.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Robert Barlow, commissioner, Dec. 1803	1,000	0	0
retired post-captain, navy, July, 1810	—		
Charles Duncan, master-attendant, Sept. 1809	650	0	0
master-attendant in the royal navy, Sept. 1799	—		
William Payne, master-attendant, Aug. 1816	500	0	0
master-attendant in the royal navy, Oct. 1780	—		
David Rowlands, surgeon, Jan. 1820	500	0	0
surgeon in navy, June, 1796	—		
D. Macleod, captain superintending the ordinary, Apr. 1819	328	10	0
half-pay, post-captain, navy, Jan. 1806	189	4	8

PLYMOUTH YARD.

	£	s.	d.
William Shield, Esq. commissioner, Dec. 1816	1,000	0	0
captain in navy, Oct. 1794	—		

Lay Pluralists, holding Two or more Pensions or Offices.

	£	s.	d.
John Jackson, master-attendant, April, 1804	650	0	0
master-attendant in the navy, Aug. 1781	—		
William Brown, master-attendant, Sept. 1809	500	0	0
master-attendant in the navy, Feb. 1791	—		
E. Churchill, master-shipwright, Oct. 1816	650	0	0
carpenter in navy, date of appointment unknown	—		
D. B. Dawes, clerk of the Savoy, April, 1821	500	0	0
purser in navy, date of appointment unknown.....	—		
Dr. James Bell, surgeon, Nov. 1810	500	0	0
surgeon in the navy, July, 1793	—		
Rev. E. Holliday, chaplain, Nov. 1821	500	0	0
chaplain, in the navy	—		
John Ayscough, Capt. superintending the ordinary, Apr. 1822	328	10	0
captain in navy, half-pay, April, 1806	189	12	6

BREAKWATER ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Whedbey, superintendant, Oct. 1811	1,000	0	0
master in the navy, Feb. 1779	—		

Crown Revenues.

CROWN REVENUES.*

DROITS OF THE CROWN AND DROITS OF THE
ADMIRALTY.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, 5th January, 1821	162,802	0	6
Amount of receipts in the above period	47,445	9	7
Deduct payments per contra	£210,247	10	1
	48,714	16	11
Balance, 5th January, 1822	£161,532	13	2

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
To captors.....	4,645	9	10
claimants.....	1,416	10	6
king's proctor for bills of costs	220	0	6
admiralty proctor, for ditto	71	15	7
the exchequer, in aid of the consolidated fund.....	727	12	0
<i>William Cotton, Esq. of the Treasury, to be applied towards defraying the expense of his majesty's late journey to Ireland, and residence there</i>	40,000	0	0

* We have headed this statement Crown Revenues, but, in fact, we ought to have called them *ministerial revenues*.

By referring to page 15 of the Supplement, it will be seen, that, in consequence of the improvident settlement of the Civil List at the commencement of the present reign, all the hereditary revenues still continue at the uncontrolled disposal of ministers. As these revenues form a principal source of ministerial corruption, and the fund from which is chiefly defrayed the expense of *secret* and *sinister* services to government, it is desirable to have an authentic statement of their amount. Our abstract is taken from the Parliamentary Paper, No. 124, Session, 1822: it is the return made pursuant to Act 1, Geo. IV. c. i. sec. 141, and contains a statement of the crown revenues for the year ended January 5, 1822.

Crown Revenues.

registrar's poundages on the issues of money and other expenses	£	s.	d.
	463	4	3
the receiver-general of droits of admiralty	443	15	1
G. Neyle, Esq. for salary of himself and clerk, in respect of the examination of the accounts of the registrar of the high court of admiralty	625	10	8
costs of a new commission for hearing prize-appeals ..	100	18	6
	<u>£48,714 16 11</u>		

LEEWARD ISLAND DUTIES.

Surplus of the 4½ per Cent. Duties, over and above Pensions, Salaries, and all other Annual Charges.

—NIL.—

Whitehall Treasury-Chambers, }
25th March, 1822.

C. ARBUTHNOT.*

GIBRALTAR DUTIES.

The Surplus Revenues of Gibraltar, over and above Pensions, Salaries, and other Charges affecting the same.

	£	s.	d.
Remitted to England, for the year ending 5th January, 1822 .	3,685	17	10½
Of this sum there is payable in various small pensions to superannuated officers, and to the families of deceased officers at Gibraltar, resident in this country	1,562	10	0
There remains	2,123	7	10½
	<u>£3,685 17 10½</u>		

* So, it seems this famous jobbing fund is entirely swallowed up in pensions, salaries, &c. and there is no surplus at all. For a statement of the amount of the 4½ per cent. revenue, and the individuals among whom it is shared, see page 33 of the Supplement.

Crown Revenues.

COLONIAL REVENUES.

	£	s.	d.
DEMERARA:—Sums received by Thomas Hoblyn, Esq. in full satisfaction and discharge of a deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Tinney, as late receiver of the king's chest at Demerara	2,370	15	0
DOMINICA:—Also, of Governor Sir C. W. Maxwell, being so much paid to him by Mr. J. M. Williams, casual receiver of crown-property at Dominica.....	£701	10	4
Sum paid thereout to satisfy a claim of N. A. F. Lacorne and Co. and C. B. Boismarsis, for the remaining proceeds of property of the late J. L. Lacorne	295	2	8
		406	7 8
BAHAMAS:—Also, for the amount of a bill drawn by Commissary Brook, in favour of S. R. Lushington, Esq. for the balance of his majesty's quit-rents, received at the Bahamas	341	7	10
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND:—Also, of J. Stewart, late receiver-general of his majesty's quit-rents in Prince Edward's Island, being the balance due from him	894	4	9
	£4,012	15	3

GREEN WAX MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
Gross produce of fines in the year ended 5th January, 1822..	606	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Reductions made by the attornies of the pipe-office	67	8	0
	£539	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paid William Foxton, Esq. jun. under treasury letter	£59	5	7
Paid Wasey Sterry, Esq. a fine irregularly paid by him	20	0	0
To the acting surveyor and receiver-general's salary, for the said period.....	260	0	0
	339	5	7
Balance, 5th January, 1822	£199	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gross produce of post-fines in year ended 5th January, 1822..	685	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deductions made by the attornies of the pipe-office	75	7	4
A separate return has been made of this sum for post-fines.	£610	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

		£	s.	d.
England	Of Thomas Clarke, his fine on being re-admitted an attorney	1	0	0
Middlesex	Of Thomas Joseph Boulton, Esq. his fine of £100 paid to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster	nil.		
Somerset	Of Isaac Sendall, £95, paid to the prosecutor by order of the lords of the treasury; £5, the remainder of his fine of £100, being retained by the sheriff for poundage	nil.		
Lancashire	Of Alexander Ferguson, his fine of £30, of which £10 was paid to the prosecutor, under the order of the judges, by virtue of his majesty's grant, under the privy seal, of 21st April, 1820	20	0	0
Gloucestershire	Of Daniel Baker, Esq. his fine	0	1	0
ss	Of Daniel Baker, Esq. John Marsh, Esq. and Thomas Dart, their fines	0	3	0
England	Of — Gossler, the king's moiety of two penalties recovered in an action	5	0	0
ss	Of — Booth, the king's moiety of a penalty recovered in an action	25	0	0
ss	Of Benjamin Adamson, his fine on being re-admitted an attorney	5	0	0
ss	Of Thomas Beverley Mason, the like	1	0	0
Leicestershire	Of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. his fine	2,000	0	0
Warwickshire	Of John Cartwright, Esq. his fine	100	0	0
Middlesex	Of Mary, the wife of Robert Tomkins, her fine	0	0	6
Surrey	Of Joseph Windle, gentleman, his fine	20	0	0
ss	Of James Syrratt, gentleman, his fine	20	0	0
ss	Of John Gresham, his fine	10	0	0
Kent	Of William Winston, mariner, his fine	5	0	0
England	Of Samuel Morton, his fine	10	0	0
London	Of Mozely Woolf, his fine, in the hands of the king's coroner	5,395	12	11
England	Of — Smith, the king's moiety of two penalties recovered in an action	50	0	0
ss	Of Henry Bishop, his fine, on being re-admitted an attorney	1	0	0
Exeter	Of Isaac Cox, gentleman, his fine	50	0	0
Norwich	Of Richard Watson, his fine	5	0	0
Middlesex	Of Owen Durkin, his fine	0	1	0
England	Of — Casson, the king's moiety of a penalty recovered in an action	2	10	0
ss	Of — M'Mill, the like	2	10	0
ss	Of Joseph Charles Shebbeare, his fine, on being re-admitted an attorney	1	0	0

Crown Revenues.

Staffordshire	Of William Humberston Cawley Floyer, Esq. his fine	£	s.	d.
		1,000	0	0
Bristol	Of James Tippet, his fine	0	6	8
		£8,730	5	1

ESCHEATED PERSONAL ESTATES.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Hodges, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	3,680	13	8
Henry Falkland, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	636	0	0
Elizabeth Owen, a spinster, a bastard, and intestate	4	18	0
Ann Wilkins, a spinster, a bastard, and intestate	4	13	2
Moiety of the effects of George Stockwell, deceased, intestate, without relations, but leaving a widow	937	16	2
John Hutchins, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	11	15	8
Elizabeth Hawkins, a spinster, bastard, and intestate	172	4	10
Abraham Dyson, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	37	12	7
Samuel Tyssen, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	1,642	2	7
Richard Morris Morgan, a bachelor, a bastard, and intestate	41	9	0
Total	£7,169	3	8

LAND REVENUES.

Fines, Forfeitures, and Amerciaments paid by the Sheriffs in Wales to the Receiver-General of Land-Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
Anglesey	15	14	5
Carmarvon	2	6	6
Merioneth	1	8	1
Do. for the year 1819	1	4	10
Denbigh	2	4	3
Do. for the year 1819	2	0	0
Flint	25	0	0
Montgomery	100	0	6
Carmarthen	0	0	6
Cardigan	0	0	6
Pembroke	0	0	6
Brecon	0	8	6
Radnor	3	8	0
Do. for the year 1819	45	0	0
Glamorgan	0	15	0
		£199	11 7

OFFICE FOR TAXES.

*Issues levied upon Collectors of Assessed Taxes, under the Act
48th Geo. III. c. 141.*

	£	s.	d.
Issues in the hands of the sheriffs, as appear by returns to process, subject to deduction for poundage	435	3	5
Issues paid by sheriffs to receivers general	1,647	9	4½
	£2,182	12	9½

NEW MEMBERS.

Since the publication of the “KEY TO THE LOWER HOUSE,” the following alterations have taken place in the Members of the House of Commons.

William J. Banks, for *Cambridge*, vice J. H. Smith, deceased.
 J. C. Pelham, for *Shropshire*, vice Sir John Powell Kynaston.
 F. Mundy, for *Derbyshire*, vice E. Mundy.
 George Canning, for *Harwich*, vice N. Vansittart.
 John C. Herries, for *Harwich*, vice Bathurst.
 Edward C. Disbrowe, for *Windsor*, vice General Taylor.
 Edward Baker, for *Wilton*, vice Sheldon.
 S. Wortley, for *Bossyncey*, vice J. W. Ward.
 Sir John Poer Beresford, for *Berwick*.
 William Leader, for *Winchelsea*, vice Lucius Concannon.
 T. R. Kemp, for *Arundel*.
 George Huskisson, for *Liverpool*, vice George Canning.
 Lieutenant-colonel Henry White, *Dublin County*.
 Sir Edward H. East, for *Winchester*.
 William L. Poynitz, for *Chichester*.
 Walter Boyd, for *Lymington*.
 John Bond, for *Corfe Castle*, vice William J. Banks.

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INTRODUCTION.

Means of relieving Public Distress—Fatal Consequences of an Attack on the Funds—Parliamentary Reform.

BEFORE entering on the ensuing Analysis of the New House of Commons, it may be proper to advert to one or two of the leading questions, which will shortly be the object of intense public interest and parliamentary deliberation. A conviction is general that the Constitution must undergo a great change before the state of the People can be alleviated, or the country secured against a recurrence of those calamities, which, in the last eight months, have spread such a mass of ruin and suffering as was never before witnessed. Of the *causes* of these disasters there hardly exists diversity of opinion; they are not *moral* nor *physical*; they do not originate in the people, nor in any adverse visitation of Providence. For a series of years we have been blessed with bountiful harvests, internal quiet and peace abroad, which afforded ample scope for the progress of industry, skill, and enterprise. By some means the natural results of these favourable circumstances have been intercepted. Instead of ministering to the comfort and independence of all classes, they have been absorbed by a lavish Government expenditure, and the country, after passing through one of the most favourable epochs in its history, exhibits only an incongruous assemblage of starving artisans, bankrupt-traders, and luxurious tax-eaters. All who live on the taxes being in insolence, plenty, and profusion; all who pay the taxes in ignominy, privation, or difficulty.

The disease under which we suffer, is clearly a political and financial one, resulting from the aristocratic nature of our Government, which consolidates only the interests of a minority, and, for the sake of which minority, cheap bread is withheld from the People, and the fair wages of labour, and the profits of trade and agriculture, swallowed up in Government imposts. The struggle is between a rapidly increasing population on one hand, and the expensiveness of our institutions on the other; and the question is, shall the *People live*, or the *Government economize*; shall the community be clothed and fed, or shall an enormous standing army be reduced, sinecures abolished, and a shameful civil list curtailed.

This is the real issue: we are now in the twelfth year of peace, suffering the consequences of previous wars and mis-government:

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the public debt, the dead weight, the long roll of pensions, grants, and superannuations; and our enormous civil, military, naval, and ordnance establishments, are the consequences of the previous waste of treasure in blood and desolation. After the lapse of a long period, the most favourable for their reduction, no perceptible progress has been made; and we may therefore conclude that they will, at least, be as eternal as the government which created them.

Sixty-three millions are annually drawn from the People in taxes;* let us cast our eye on some of the principal objects to which this enormous sum, abstracted from the wages of labour and profits, is applied, and, in doing this, I shall rely on the information laid before Parliament in the last Session.

At one "fell swoop" the public debt swallows up thirty-five millions of annual revenue.† Great as this encumbrance is, the whole community is bound in honour, in justice, in regard to the subsistence of 300,000 families, to see it liquidated to the last shilling. Those who wantonly and profusely incurred this obligation; those who hunted down with calumny, imprisonment, and expatriation, every one who ventured to warn them of the ultimate consequences of their reckless career, let them pay the full penalty of their bond; let them bear this mill-stone round their necks, as an atonement for their obstinacy and infatuation, and as a monumental warning to the next generation of the evils entailed by an uncontrolled and irresponsible administration.

We come next to our *Military Expenditure*: the regular Army, including the regiments for India, amounts to 112,779‡ men; the irregular Army, consisting of disembodied Militia, Volunteer Infantry, and Yeomanry, amounted, in 1821, to 162,328, making a total of 275,109 men in arms, or which may be in arms in a few hours, or days. The annual cost of this immense force is £7,579,631, and, including the Ordnance department, which is a branch of the Military service, is £9,196,718.§ In 1792, the number of troops, regular and irregular, was only 86,807; and the expense, £2,775,212: so that our military force and expenditure have more than trebled since the commencement of the revolutionary war. Now, it is in vain to inquire what changes have occurred in our domestic or foreign relations to require such an augmentation of our military

* The charge of merely collecting this immense sum from the People, equals the whole revenue of the United States of America, and amounted in the last year to £3,898,377.

† From the Annual Finance Accounts, for the present year, it appears the total charge for the public debt of the United Kingdom, including the Sinking Fund, Naval and Military pensions, and the expenses of management, for the year ending 5th of January, 1826, was £35,502,422:7:11½. And the charge due, and annually payable to the public creditors, is £29,650,359:4:1½.

‡ Army Estimates for 1826, No. 43.

§ Finance Accounts for 1826.

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power, and the only reason that can be assigned is, the reluctance which Government, for obvious reasons, must feel, to reduce establishments that have once existed.

The expense of the Navy, in 1792, was only £1,985,482; in 1826, it has grown up to £5,849,119. Such an enormous increase in the *Peace Establishments* of the two periods, vastly exceeds any proportional augmentation in the wealth and population of the kingdom.

The sums expended under the head of "*Dead Weight*," consisting of retired full-pay, half-pay, superannuations, and allowances to the army and navy, is equal to the revenue of many powerful states. The number of military officers, now on full-pay, is 6,173:* the number of military officers on half-pay, is 6,009.† In the Navy, there are 5,528 officers; of this number, 200 are admirals, of whom only 10 are in actual service; 803 are captains, of whom only 79 are employed; 836 are commanders, of whom only 70 are employed; and 3689 are lieutenants, of whom only 669 are employed.‡ The total sum annually paid in retired full-pay, half-pay, superannuations, pensions, and allowances to officers in the Army and Ordnance; to militia-adjutants, local-militia-adjutants, and sergeant-majors; to foreigners on half-pay, and to foreigners receiving pensions, &c. is £3,214,842 : 5 : 6.§ The total sum annually payable under similar heads in the Navy, is £1,593,629 : 8 : 3. The *Dead Weight* altogether, including the superannuations, bounties, and pensions, in the Excise, Customs, Treasury, Stamp, and Tax Offices, is 5,302,499 : 18 : 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ||

Such, in addition to the public debt of 800 millions, is the fatal bequest of the Pitt system! The *Dead-Weight* charge, instead of decreasing as represented, by deaths and other casualties, since 1822, has actually increased to the amount of £13,411 : 18 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Royal Family alone costs the country Two MILLIONS a year, including the Civil List allowance, Pensions out of the Consolidated Fund, Admiralty Droits, and annual grants, under the head of Civil List Contingencies. The Civil List of the King, on his accession, was framed on the basis of the extravagant expenditure during the first years of the regency; when, from profusion in the household, and other departments, the yearly outgoings exceeded, by more than a quarter of a million, the outgoings in the seven last years of the reign of George III. Allowing for alterations in the value of the currency, and the transfer of charges from the Civil List to other departments, the income of George IV. exceeds that of his predecessor by more than half a million a year.

* Parl. Pap. Session 1826, No. 257.

† Parl. Pap. Session 1826, No. 254.

‡ Parl. Pap. Session 1826, No. 211.

§ Parl. Pap. Session 1826, No. 424.

|| Ibid.

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Amidst this profusion, the people are constantly insulted by an ostentatious display of the royal bounty: we hear of His Majesty's *gracious* donation of £1000 to the distressed weavers of Spitalfields, to the distressed weavers of Macclesfield, and to the fund for the relief of the distressed manufacturers of Manchester and Blackburne. Why, good Heaven! if the King would only live within the limits of his royal father, if he would *graciously* forbear to waste the public money in building new palaces, in repairs, in building up and pulling down,* he might, every year, save, from his outgoings, treble the amount of the sum collected for charity in the last twelvemonths, by all the begging subscriptions, all the tavern-meetings, and all Exchange-meetings throughout the empire!

There is a wide field for retrenchment in the Excise, Customs, and Stamp Departments; but I must pass over these, in order to come to a subject which will shortly be of paramount interest. The question will soon occur, whether the Government will cut down the wasteful expenditure above detailed one half, or break faith with the Public Creditor. I am as confident as that I now hold a pen the latter alternative will be resorted to. Perhaps it will not be this year, nor the next; but that the time is approaching is as clear and as certain to me as the return of the seasons. It is the most feasible of all projects: it would attack a mass of property, and of individuals that are incapable of resistance, who are not represented, and who would sink as silently as a stone dropped into the ocean. Moreover, it would be the salvation of the System; it would not touch the Church, nor the Aristocracy, nor the Rotten Boroughs, nor the Sinécures, nor the Barracks; all the abuses of administration would be saved and perpetuated, for the affliction of the world and posterity. I do, however, trust, there is sufficient justice and humanity in the nation to avert the perpetration of this national crime, which would afford complete impunity to those whose mismanagement

* Since the former editions of the "APPENDIX," accounts have been published of the sums expended, and to be expended in the building up and pulling down of the *Royal Palaces*. The estimated expense of these alterations already exceeds £700,000, and, in all probability, will ultimately cost the public double that sum.

The estimated expense of repairs and alterations of Windsor-Castle, is £250,000

Ditto of the building and improvement of Buckingham-Palace 252,680

Ditto alterations and additions to the King's Palace, St. James's Park . 252,690

These estimates do not include the new mansion for the Duke of York, the expense of which, it now appears, is to come out of the pockets of the people, nor the projected Waterloo monument at Hyde-Park-corner. Notwithstanding this unseasonable waste of public money, the scribes of the Treasury are constantly affirming that Ministers have reached the *ne plus ultra* of Economy and Retrenchment, and they exultingly challenge their opponents to point out any item in the public expenditure, in which a more saving system can be introduced. We refer them to their own statements of the cost of the *Royal Buildings*, and the statements in the preceding page of the enormous increase in our civil, military, and naval establishments.

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has, alone, rendered it necessary. The man who first suggested a confiscation of the funds, under the pretext of "*equitable adjustment*," ought to be thrown into the sea, as the worst enemy of Reform and the People. Let us, however, shortly consider the degree of injustice, the extent of suffering, and the misgovernment that would be occasioned by the adoption of such a mean of surmounting the public difficulties.

Three points present themselves for consideration: 1st. The obligation imposed on the community, to keep faith with the Public Creditor. 2d. The extent of distress and suffering which would be occasioned by a breach of this obligation. 3d. and, lastly, The facilities it would afford for the perpetuation of an usurped and pernicious power.

With respect to the *first*, it is certain that funded property stands on a higher and more legitimate basis than any other description of property in the kingdom. It is created by *recent* Acts of Parliament, of the *meaning* and import of which there can be no difference of opinion; the present possessors of this property hold it by fair and lawful assignment, and the whole nation are *living* witnesses of the contract. The estates of the Church, of the Aristocracy, and even of individuals, is not secured and attested by such strong and solemn authority. The Church has, at least, only a *life-interest* in its possessions, and this under the express stipulation of discharging the religious duties of the community. The estates of the Nobility are of extremely dubious origin, mostly obtained by plunder and confiscation, and then held under the tenure of defending the country in war, of coming money, administering justice and preserving the peace: all which duties they have long ceased to discharge. Then, as to the estates of individuals: they have, in many instances, been obtained without valuable consideration, or are held by a fraudulent and imperfect title; none of which can be alleged against funded property. It follows from this, that there is no description even of *real* property, which might not be seized with a greater semblance of justice, than that of the Fundholder, and that any the least encroachment on the funds would be a more flagrant outrage on all these ties, by which property is made sacred and secure, than could in any other way be perpetrated.

We come next to the *second* consideration,—The extent of distress and suffering consequent on a breach of faith with the national creditor.

It is a most mistaken idea to suppose, that the great mass of funded property belongs principally to monied men and capitalists. These have rarely much property in the funds; if they have, it is only a portion of their unemployed capital, which they occasionally lodge there for a few days or weeks, to accomplish some stock-jobbing speculation, or till they find for it a more profitable investment.

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Neither has the Aristocracy or Church considerable deposits in the funds : most of the former, from waste and extravagance, are steeped in debt and mortgage, and, notwithstanding their enormous incomes, from rents, tithes, and taxes, they have hardly a shilling to spare for necessary expenses : and the rich Clergy, from similar want of prudence and economy, are in a not less embarrassed predicament. The great bulk, therefore, of property permanently invested in the public securities is trust-property ; property left for charitable uses ; property belonging to suitors in Chancery ; small sums belonging to officers retired from service in the Army and Navy ; the funds of Benefit Societies and Saving Banks ; and a vast number of small annuitants, consisting of minors, orphans, widows, old maids, bachelors, and families retired from business and the world, whose sole dependence is on the receipt of their half-yearly or quarterly dividends, and who, having vested the whole proceeds of a weary life on the faith of the nation, any attack on the funds would, to them, be as sudden and overwhelming as a stroke of lightning.

On this part of the subject we have authentic data to proceed ; we know, from accounts laid before parliament, the number of public annuitants ; and the amount of property vested in the funds on account of Benefit Societies, Savings Banks, and suitors in Chancery. From a parliamentary paper of 1823, No. 252, it appears the total number of persons receiving half-yearly dividends, on the different stocks, constituting the Public Debt amounted to 283,878 ; of which number there were who received,——

Not exceeding	£5	90,755	persons.
Not exceeding	10	41,295	ditto.
Not exceeding	50	100,582	ditto.
Not exceeding	100	26,049	ditto.
Not exceeding	200	15,459	ditto.
Not exceeding	300	5,141	ditto.
Not exceeding	500	3,243	ditto.
Not exceeding	1000	752	ditto.
Not exceeding	2000	487	ditto.
Exceeding ..	2000	215	ditto.

Several annuitants have property in two or more separate stocks, as in the 3 per Cents. and 4 per Cents. so as to receive dividends quarterly : suppose nearly one-third are of this description, and, instead of 283,878, there are only 200,000 national creditors, who share among them the whole interest of twenty-nine millions, payable on the public debt ; in which case, each receives, on an average, only £145 a year.

Think of the consequence of extinguishing, or even abridging these little incomes ! What impoverishment and destitution it would create among widows, orphans, the aged and infirm. How many eleemosynary funds, amassed with difficulty out of the earnings of the

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industrious, would be violated! The property vested in the funds, belonging to Savings Banks, amounts to £7,323,179. The number of members of Friendly Societies, in 1815, amounted to 925,429;* and the property belonging to them vested in the funds amounted to 40 millions. These funds have been raised and guaranteed by special acts of parliament, so that to encroach on them would be a shameless and flagrant violation of the public engagements.

It is not, however, the public annuitants only that would suffer by the measure we are considering; the calamity in its direct and indirect consequences would fall almost exclusively on the middling and industrious orders. Nearly the whole interest payable on the Debt is expended in support of the domestic trade, manufactures, and agriculture of the kingdom. A large portion of the revenue of the higher classes is consumed abroad, in the support of menial servants, or in articles of luxury, which create hardly any traffic or employment; whereas the incomes of the Public Annuitants is chiefly spent among ourselves, in the employment of the artizan and labourer, and in dealings with the grocer, baker, butcher, linen-draper, victualler, builder, carpenter, &c. It follows that any diminution in a revenue so expended would inflict incalculable mischief on the whole internal trade and economy; it would be the most hurtful of all remedies that could be applied to our embarrassments; for there is no other description of property, the violation of which would cause such wide-spread misery, distress, and mercantile stagnation. A man, therefore, who brings forward such a scheme, must not only be an enemy to the general welfare, but he must be thoroughly depraved, and an alien to all those principles of justice and feelings of humanity, which fit an individual for social communion and intercourse.

We come to the *third* and last consideration, namely—The facilities a breach of national faith would afford for the perpetuation of usurped and pernicious power.

If established authority be adverse to the general interests, whatever tends to its continuance and support is pernicious;—whatever adds to the power of the weak and unprincipled is criminal. If the Government of this country be so administered as to be unjust and oppressive, whatever tends to avert its reform, or prolong its existence, must be reprobated by every patriotic mind. Now, it is certain, that to tolerate any, the least, attack on the funds, would place an uncontrolled and almost unlimited power at the mercy of the administration. Should Ministers be once allowed openly to reduce, or to tax the Public Annuities, or encroach upon them under any form, they would possess an inexhaustible resource for domestic profusion and future war. The whole interest of the Debt would be at their mercy, and, in gradually reducing it, they would have the means for

* Parliamentary Report, Session 1825, No. 522.

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a century longer, to pursue the same career of folly and injustice, which they had pursued in the century that is past. Thus the Debt, instead of an incumbrance, would be a real treasure, to which they could resort on every emergency. No matter how small the tax at first imposed; if the principle be once admitted, they might gradually augment their exactions on the Public Creditor; the machinery would be made, and would only require *working*; in a word, it would be merely retaining the money in their own hands, instead of paying it half-yearly to the fundholder.

The first step in this proceeding would be the most delicate, and require great caution, and considerable hypocrisy in the execution. First, probably, only a tax of one per cent. or even a quarter per cent. would be proposed, accompanied with deep expressions of regret on the imperious necessity that had rendered necessary such a painful alternative. Having got the handle to the axe, they would proceed with a slow but sure step, screwing up the fund-tax, like the income-tax, till at length it equalled in amount the dividends, or, in a word, expunged the Debt!

I have thus shortly explained the consequences of an attack on the Funds, its flagrant injustice, the distress and suffering it would occasion, and the lasting impunity it would afford to corruption and mis-government. I was anxious to do this at the present moment, because it appears to me the time is fast approaching, when the desperate expedient of robbing the fundholder will be tried, in order to silence the cry of a starving population for Economy and Reform. I trust, however, the people will be on their guard against this horrible project; like all frauds, it will be clandestinely and insidiously introduced; therefore it behoves them to be constantly on the alert. So long as the debt is *safe*, it is the best ally of Reform, but the moment it is violated, it is the best ally of Corruption.

If a general sacrifice be required to save the country a change in the representation is an indispensable preliminary. The House of Commons, in lieu of representing the People, represents only the government which it ought to control, in the various branches of the Executive, the Aristocracy, the Church, the Army, Navy, and Public Offices. Embodying such partial interests, the general weal must be invariably compromised, and no equitable settlement can be made. Admit the intelligence and property of the nation to have their due weight in the public councils, and the best and most salutary measures must necessarily be adopted, and equity and safety found for all.

This is all the People require; they do not want *pity* nor *charity*; and those who, during their dreadful sufferings, have been constantly preaching *PATIENCE* to a famishing population, would do well to change the word for *JUSTICE* from their Rulers. Justice from oppression is a *virtue*; patience under undeserved suffering a *crime*.

LIST AND ANALYSIS

OF THE

NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EXPLANATIONS.

*The Names of the Members stand first. Those marked thus * were not in the last Parliament. A † implies the Member is a Ministerialist, or voted generally in the last Parliament in support of Ministers. A ‡ implies an Oppositionist, or one who voted generally against Ministers. A § implies the Member has changed places since the last Parliament. The places for which the Members sit are put in italic. The number of new Members returned for England and Wales is 135; for Scotland, 12; for Ireland, 27: total number of new Members, 174.*

Seventy-four Members have changed places in the new Parliament.

Extra returns have been made for three places; one for Leominster, one for Denbigh, and two for Tregony. The return for Reading, Preston, and one or two more places, is objected to, and will, probably, be petitioned against. Lord Duncannon is returned for both Bandon-bridge and Kilkennyshire. These circumstances, together with the death of some Members, and the retiring of others, may make, probably, half a dozen changes in the Members who actually take their seats on the meeting of Parliament.

† Abercromby, James, *Calne*, brother of Lord Abercromby; a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Two brothers in the army, and his mother a pensioner: attended regularly; a plain argumentative speaker, bold and persevering in his object.

* Ablett, F. *Denbigh*; extra return.

† Acland, Sir T. Dyke, *Devonshire*, father-in-law of Wodehouse, Dean of Lichfield, and the Rev. T. G. Fortescue; spoke occasionally; and, though a Ministerialist, he sometimes voted with "His Majesty's Opposition."

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- † A'Court, E. Henry, *Heytesbury*, Captain in the Navy; his brother, Ambassador at Lisbon: never spoke.
 - † Alexander, James, *Old Sarum*, cousin to the Earl of Caledon; two relatives in the East Indies.
 - † Alexander, Josias Dupree, *Old Sarum*, an East India Director; both last members Ministerial, but *silent*.
 - * Alexander, Henry, *Barnstaple*, vice Sir F. Ommanney, a Ministerialist.
 - * Alcock, T. *Newton*, vice Sir Robert T. Farquhar.
 - † Althorp, Viscount, *Northamptonshire*, eldest son of Earl Spencer: attended regularly, spoke rather often; voted with the Opposition; a sensible but tedious speaker.
 - † Anson, Sir G. *Lichfield*, Lieutenant-General in the Army, and uncle to Viscount Anson.
 - † Anson, Hon. George, *Yarmouth*, brother to Viscount Anson. The Ansons, like Colonel Lowther, are as celebrated for deeds in arms as eloquence.
 - †§ Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, *Plympton*; Secretary of Legation at Naples.
 - † Apsley, Lord Henry George, *Cirencester*, eldest son of Earl Bathurst. Has a sinecure as India Commissioner; voted against the Catholics; always with Ministers; spoke a little.
 - † Arbuthnot, Right Hon. Charles, *St. Germain's*; married a niece of the Earl of Westmoreland; has a pension as retired Ambassador, and is Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; a tedious speaker.
 - * Arbuthnot, Hon. H. *Kincardine*, Colonel in the Army, vice Sir A. Ramsay.
 - * Archdeckne, Andrew, *Dunwich*, vice G. H. Cherry.
 - † Archdall, Mervyn, *Fermanaghshire*, Lieutenant-General in the Army, Governor of the Isle of Wight; eldest son of the Earl of Corry; Anti-Catholic; *silent*.
 - † Ashurst, W. Henry, *Oxfordshire*, son of Sir W. Ashurst, a pensioner; said a little.
 - † Ashburnham, Hon. P. *Beeralston*; Officer in the Guards.
 - *† Arkwright, R. *Rye*, vice Peter Browne, a Ministerialist.
 - * Ashley, Lord, *Woodstock*, vice J. Gladstone, M.P. for Berwick.
 - * Ashley, Hon. W. *Dorchester*, vice Charles Warren, Ministerialist.
 - † Astell, W. H. *Bridgewater*, Director of the East India Company; generally voted in support of Ministers, and has spoke on India affairs.
 - † Astley, Sir J. D. *Wiltshire*; voted occasionally for retrenchment, but Ministerial.
 - * Atkins, John, *Arundel*, Alderman of London.
 - † Atwood, Matthias, *Callington*, banker in London; delivers himself occasionally on subjects of currency.
 - † Baillic, John, *Heydon*, Colonel in the Army, lately in India; attended pretty well; voted occasionally for and against Ministers; spoke sometimes.
 - † Baker, Edward, *Wilton*; voted for Ministers, but rarely attended.
 - †§ Balfour, John, *Anstruther*; a close Treasury man.
 - † Bankes, George, *Corfe-Castle*, brother-in-law of Lord Falmouth; a brother a clergyman, who married a daughter of Lord Eldon.
 - † Bankes, Henry, *Dorsetshire*; voted generally in favour of Ministers: very sophistical speaker.
 - * Barclay, Charles, *Dundalk*, vice Sir H. Inglis.

New House of Commons.

- * Barclay, Charles, *Penryn*, vice Pascoe Grenfell, an Oppositionist.
- ‡ Baring, Sir Thomas, *Wycomb*, a merchant in London, and brother of the two next members; voted generally for retrenchment, not reform: silent.
- § † Baring, Alexander, *Callington*, late member for Taunton; a frequent speaker, and able man on questions of commerce and currency, though his opinions appear latterly to have vacillated relative to the new system of commercial freedom.
- * Baring, F. J. junior, *Portsmouth*, vice John Markham, Admiral of the Blue.
- * Baring, W. B. *Thetford*, vice N. W. Colborne, an Oppositionist.
- § † Barnard, Viscount, *Totness*, eldest son of Lord Darlington, and Colonel of the 75th Regiment; attended frequently.
- † Barne, Michael, *Dunwich*, Colonel in the Army; the member returns himself; Lord Huntingfield appoints his colleague; seldom attended.
- ‡ Barrett, L. M. *Richmond*; attended regularly, and one of Mr. Hume's cutting down phalanx.
- † Bastard, Edward, *Devonshire*, brother to the next M.P.
- † Bastard, John, *Dartmouth*; Captain in the Navy; neither of the two last members attended very regularly; the latter sometimes voted against Ministers.
- * Batley, C. H. *Beverley*, vice G. L. Fox, Ministerialist.
- * Beckett, Right Hon. Sir John, *Haslemere*, Judge-Advocate-General; married a daughter of Lord Lonsdale, and is the son of the late Sir J. Beckett, banker, Leeds; no orator, nor statesman.
- † Bective, Earl of, *Meathshire*, son of the Marquis of Headfort, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and brother-in-law of Lord Althorpe; voted for the Catholics, otherwise with the Treasury.
- † Belfast, Earl of, *Belfast*; Major in the Army, and son of the Marquis of Donegall; attended rarely, and voted with the Treasury.
- ‡ Belgrave, Lord, *Chester*, eldest son of Earl Grosvenor; an uncle, General in the Army, and Colonel of 65th Regiment of Foot; attended frequently.
- † Bell, Matthew, *Northumberland*.
- ‡ Bennett, John, *Wiltshire*; voted for retrenchment and moderate reform; occasionally spoke.
- * † Benson, R. *Stafford*, vice B. Benyon, Anti-Ministerialist.
- § † Bentinck, Lord W. C. *Lyme Regis*, late for Nottinghamshire; next brother to the Duke of Portland, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Gosford; General in the Army, Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons, and Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer: irregular in his attendance; voted with the Opposition.
- * Beresford, Captain, *Berwick*, vice Sir J. Poer Beresford.
- § † Beresford, Sir J. Poer Beresford, *Northallerton*; Admiral of the Blue, and elder brother of Lord Beresford; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- † Bernal, Ralph, *Rochester*; barrister-at-law, and son of a West-India planter; attended regularly, and a tolerable spokesman.
- Bernard, Thomas, *King's County*, brother-in-law of Lord Dunally; seldom or never attended parliament.

New House of Commons.

- † Bingham, Lord, *Mayshire*, vice D. Brown, a Treasury man.
- §† Binning, Lord, *Yarmouth*, late for Rochester, son of the Earl of Had-
dington; voted for the Catholics; otherwise Ministerial.
- † Birch, Joseph, *Nottingham*, a merchant; attended well, and voted for
reform and economy.
- * Bish, Thomas, *Leominster*; a lottery contractor. (*Extra return.*)
- † Blackburne, John, *Lancashire*; a Magistrate of this county; seldom at-
tended.
- †§ Blair, James, *Minehead*; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- * Blandford, Marquis of, *Woodstock*, vice J. H. Langston, Opposi-
tionist.
- † Bond, John, *Corfe-Castle*; attended indifferently.
- §† Bonham, Henry, *Rye*; merchant of London.
- * Borradaile, R. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, vice J. E. Dennison.
- §† Bourne, Right Hon. W. S. *Ashburton*; a disciple of "the Heaven-born
Minister;" seldom attended.
- Boyd, Walter, *Lymington*; said to be independent; rarely attended.
- † Bradshaw, R. H. *Brackley*; voted with Ministers, but seldom attended.
- † Bradshaw, James, *Brackley*; Captain in the Navy; two Bradshaws in
the Royal Household; one Surveyor of Revenues in America; ano-
ther, Commissioner of Tax-office. The Bradshaws never voted for re-
form or reduction of taxes.
- §† Brecknock, Earl of, *Bath*, eldest son of Marquis Camden, vice General
Palmer.
- † Bright, Henry, *Bristol*, barrister-at-law; voted for retrenchment, not
for reform; a dull speaker.
- † Brogden, James, *Launceston*; Chairman of the Committee of Ways and
Means in the House of Commons, Director of the Arigna Iron and
Coal Company, Director of the Equitable Loan Bank, Director of
the Australian Agricultural Association, Director of the Provincial
Bank, Director of the London and Birmingham Railway, Director of
the Waterloo-Bridge Company, Chairman of the United Gas Com-
pany, Chairman of the Protector Fire-Office; also Director or Trus-
tee of the Eastland Company, Rock Insurance Company, and the
Russia Company.

James receives £1200 a year clear for his Chairmanship in the House of Commons; he votes *against* the Catholics, and is evidently a monopolist in grain, whose all-devouring rapacity for Directorships, Chairmanships, Trusteeships, and other official emolumentships, would not, if he could avert it, admit the least participation from any fellow-creature breathing. It will be remembered this M.P. with as long an appendage as the Grand Turk, is the same immaculate personage, who, in concert with some contracting dustmen and scavengers, got up the Arigna Iron and Coal Company, by which James, one morning, found in his pocket £1047, in a way not less miraculous and unaccountable than William Huntington used to receive his leather breeches. The fact is, Mr. Brogden was one of the most active of the many "Guardians of the Public Purse," who, in concert with Stock-jobbers, Newspaper Editors, Newspaper Proprietors, Directors of Insurance Offices, Trustees of Charitable Associations, and other cunning rogues, lent their august names, during Mr. Robinson's prosperity mania, in 1824-5, to cover, hatch, bring forth, and nurture into wing, the numerous brood of speculating cabbles, by which so many silly and greedy dupes were beggared

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and undone. The Honourable Chairman has been often called on for an account; but, though an excellent man of business, he always refused, and never, unto this day, would refund a farthing of the "God send," £1047, nor would he condescend to explain by what "ways and means" he conceived the miracle was wrought; like all high and efficient public delinquents, James assumes lofty airs, despises the low radical suspicion of "pecuniary taint," and boldly challenges inquiry into his conduct!

Brougham, Henry, *Winchelsea*, Barrister-at-law.

The political tendencies and acquirements of this member have been so often set forth, that it would be a waste of the reader's time to indulge in disquisition on so trite a theme. A strange fatality seems to attend every project to which Mr. Brougham directs his efforts; no one has abounded in more useful suggestions, nor evinced greater and more searching powers in the exposition of abuses; yet it cannot be said he has originated and carried through a single measure by which the community has been materially benefited. This is a very "lame and impotent conclusion" after a public life of great bustle and considerable duration.

Mr. Brougham's exposure of the abuses of Charitable Foundations, by which he showed the poor had been robbed of near two millions of annual revenue by Bishops, Parsons, and Gormandizing Corporations, did him infinite honour, but nothing useful has resulted from the discovery of this mine of pious plunder. The learned gentleman suffered his bill on the subject to be frittered of all its usefulness and efficiency; the job got into the hands of commissioners, who, with enormous salaries, have been perambulating the country for years, under the pretext of investigation; they have published thirteen folio volumes of reports, and have thrown part of the property into Chancery, but not a shilling appears yet to have been saved from the cormorants and applied to the uses for which it was originally intended. All this delay and cumbrous machinery might have been saved; a single bill for a general restitution, or a local inquiry by persons not interested, was all that was needed.

I pass over the honourable Member's Libel Bill, and his Bill for Universal Education; they were both so ill-concocted that they pleased no party, and came to nothing. The last project which has fallen under his paralysing touch, is the London University, and even this great and salutary scheme appears either dead or struggling for life under the influence of his baneful countenance. What the learned Gentleman chiefly desiderates, is more concentration of purpose; like water spread upon a plain his great powers are lost by diffusion; it is true, such discursive irrigation may fertilize, for a season, an extensive surface, but it is too *weak* to turn a mill, or produce permanent and visible effects.

Another cause which impedes the usefulness of this really worthy man, and creates misgivings among his friends, is the uncertainty of his *moral* and *political* organization: he is not gay and profligate enough for a Tory; he is too independent for a Whig partizan, which dotting faction never forgave him calling their late Grand Lama, Ponsonby, "an old woman;" still he is often too circumspect and *personal* in his pursuits for a thorough patriot or reformer; and his late repulsive and snappish behaviour at Appleby shows that Nature never intended him for a popular leader. These points are all exemplified in the Honourable Member's wiry and sinuous career, from his first introduction to Mr. Pitt, through his curvettings with the Westminster Reformers, to his final and hopeless fixation in the Whig Slough of Despond.

Leaving these general touches, I shall come to a subject on which Mr. Brougham is entitled to unqualified praise; I mean his efforts in favour of Popular Education. In the promotion of this noble object his endeavours

have been unceasing and invaluable, and he is the more entitled to gratitude because it is a pursuit from which he can expect no personal advantage, while the benefits he may confer are incalculable. There is one point connected with the MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS, in the success of which he takes so deep an interest, to which I should wish to call his attention. It is a pity, I think, the conductors of them should so exclusively direct their attention to the diffusion of a knowledge of the merely *physical sciences*: without depreciating any branch of knowledge, it is not conceivable how the lot of the Working Classes can be bettered by an acquaintance with mechanics, acoustics, electricity, galvanism, and other branches of natural philosophy, which constitute the reiterated topics of institutional lectures. The miseries of society, in my opinion, result much more from moral and political causes than a want of physical knowledge and power. Nature has given to man fertile land, sun, and air to produce his food, and it is the waste or misappropriation of the product of these — her almost spontaneous gifts — that chiefly creates ignorance, penury, and dependence.

Political Economy is a science of general application; every one, as landlord, merchant, or workman, being interested in the laws which regulate rent, profit, or wages. It also elucidates the important relation between subsistence and population. Till this great problem is universally understood, we cannot look forward to any permanent improvement in the condition of the people. Physical science may augment our productive powers, new machinery may be invented, rail-roads may be constructed, and the application of steam extended, still the lot of the people will not be improved. Wages will be no higher, provisions no cheaper, the hours of labour no shorter; the only result being that they will be *more numerous*, their dependent and necessitous condition remaining the same as before.

Why, too, not have more frequent discourses on the Medical Art? It is lamentable to observe how much misery results from ignorance of the human constitution—the properties of food—the regulation of air and exercise—and other means by which the health is preserved and the constitution invigorated.

The foundation of laws and morals might be explained, and the connexion between these and individual and social happiness would open a delightful field for eloquence and elucidation. History, especially of our own country, and, more particularly, that portion of it which refers to the rise of cities and towns, and the emancipation of the great body of the people from a state of worse than West-Indian bondage would form an instructive inquiry. To these might be added, geology, organic remains, and natural history; which would, I think, form popular themes; they would liberalize and expand the mind, abstract it from gross and vulgar pursuits, and create an appetite for intellectual research and disquisition.

I have only one more suggestion to submit to Mr. Brougham; I trust, as soon as the new parliament assembles, he will move for the repeal of the 1 Geo. IV. c. 9, that act which restrains the sale of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, by fixing the minimum of price at which they may be sold, and the smallest number of square inches of paper on which a writer may circulate his ideas. This Vandal law was passed during the administration of that poor, illiterate, and short-sighted mortal the Marquis of Londonderry. It is nothing less than a tax on the knowledge of the poor, and its injustice and iniquity can only be equalled by that which taxes the bread they eat for the support of an over-grown aristocracy. Such a motion is required of Mr. Brougham for two reasons; first, to evince the sincerity of his wish to enlighten the popular mind; secondly, as an atonement for a former error, when moving on one of his political tacks, he launched into declamatory invectives on the seditious and blasphemous tendency of the "two-penny

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trash." It is true, all the cheap publications were not conducted with "absolute wisdom;" some of them were diabolical in their object, vulgar, violent, and un-English in the extreme; but along with these evils considerable good resulted. They generated a taste for reading, inculcated a feeling of independence, gave the people a glimpse of their importance in the social scale, and, no doubt, sowed the seeds of that intellectual activity which promoted the establishment of the mechanics' institutions, and diffused a thirst for an acquaintance with natural and mechanical truth.

- * Brougham, James, *Tregony*, brother of the member for Winchelsea.
- † Browne, James, *Mayo County*, cousin to the Marquis of Sligo; seldom attended.
- † Brownlow, C. *Armaghshire*, son-in-law of the Earl of Darnley; voted with Ministers, and lately distinguished himself by his conversion in favour of Catholic Emancipation, for which he was burnt in effigy by the Orange faction.
- † Brudenell, Lord, *Marlborough*, son of the Earl of Cardigan; seldom attended; voted with Ministers.
- * Bruce, Lord, *Marlborough*, vice Hon. J. Wodehouse, Ministerialist.
- † Bruen, H. *Carlow County*; seldom attended, and his votes and principles little known.
- † Brydges, Sir J. *Coleraine*, brother-in-law of the Marquis of Waterford; attended frequently, and uniformly supported Ministers.
- * Buck, L. W. *Exeter*, vice R. W. Newman, an Oppositionist.
- * Buller, J. *West Looe*, vice Sir C. Hulse, a Neutral.
- * Buller, C. *West Looe*, vice Henry Goulburn, an Ultra-Ministerialist.
- Burdett, Sir Francis, *Westminster*, a son an officer in the 10th Dragoons.

Men in power, or in high popular favour, are often much more benefited by censure than praise; in either case, they are apt to feel self-importance enough, without it being augmented, or their usefulness diminished, by inconsiderate confidence and admiration. Besides, it is the nature of panegyric to exalt its object in the same degree it depresses those from whom it proceeds, and thus, on one hand, it tends to generate arrogance and conceit; on the other, to produce unseemly humiliation and self-abasement. Something of this kind appears latterly to have been growing up between "Westminster's Pride" and his constituents; he has been flattered and trusted so long, till he really seems to dispise the honours thrust upon him. One cannot otherwise account for the *laches* in his parliamentary history. No one doubts his integrity or abilities; all that is complained of is a want of zeal and activity in the discharge of his representative duties. If the Baronet be sick of public life, he had better retire from the stage at once, and not fill one of the highest posts the people can bestow by the mere fragrance of his name. Of late years, Westminster has not been represented at all; her principles have not been expounded, nor has she exerted the influence in the Legislature she ought, from the number, intelligence, and public spirit of the electors. By what hocus-pocus management, then, is Sir Francis continued in the representation, and, this too, after he has felt, or affected to feel, indifferent to a seat in Parliament? Among the numerous farces enacted during the general election, none was more disgusting than the way in which the "Baronet and his Man" were shoved into Parliament, without any questions being asked, any pledge received, and scarcely with a return of thanks for the honour conferred. I will venture to predict such a juggling ceremony will not be so easily repeated. The electors begin to

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perceive they may be disseized of their franchises as well by the intrigues of a little knot of under-ground politicians as by a peer of the realm. It behoves them to be on the alert in future : usage soon grows into prescription ; and the Baronet, in process of time, by their tame acquiescence, may claim the representation of Westminster as a patrimonial adjunct, instead of a trust for the benefit of his constituents.

Another indication in Sir Francis seems to disqualify him for a popular leader and representative ; as he grows older, he appears to grow more aristocratic in his views of society. The Baronet was never suspected of republicanism, his prepossessions were always in favour of birth and Norman descent, and he certainly never indulged the idea that mankind should be all placed on the *paré*, and left to start fair for the honours and advantages of society, the prizes being the reward of the best and the wisest. His political views were limited to the renovation of some Saxon scheme of liberty, in which there were lords without control, and a peasantry without rights : in short, his object was to pull down those above him, rather than raise up and assimilate to his own grade those beneath him.

The Hon. Baronet is much devoted to rural sports, and, I confess, I never knew one of the Nimrod tribe who entertained very enlightened or exalted notions of human liberty. We have an illustration of this position in the general character of the country magistracy. If such men affect popular principles, all they aim at is greater license, a wider chase, and free warfare for themselves, not any community of privilege with their fellow men. If greater lords than themselves wish to control the enjoyment of these, they are eager to abate the obstruction ; but, as to the bulk of the people, they conceive they are only born to *beat the bushes*.*

It is, doubtless, from these early impressions, the Baronet conceived the aversion he expressed in the last Session of Parliament, to the French law of succession, and a minute sub-division of landed property. Sir Francis has no idea of abridging the domain of the "lords of the soil," though it might create food for the famishing, or freeholds for the disfranchised.

In conclusion, one may hope that, on a future occasion, Westminster will be more adequately represented : the present members are men of little mark, and no efficiency whatever, and though they would be good enough for any other place, they are not sufficiently so for a city which has been long held up as an example to others, and a sort of conservatory of popular principles and public spirit ; it is the only patch of territory the Reformers have been able to reclaim from the waste of Corruption, and it is a pity it should be over-shadowed by two mere sun-flowers like Sir Francis and Mr. Hobhouse.

† Burrell, Sir Charles M. *Shoreham*, son-in-law of the Earl of Egremont.

† Burrell, Walter, *Sussex*. A relation has a pension ; a Ministerial man generally, but rarely attended.

† Buxton, John Jacob, *Great Bedwin*, son of Sir R. Buxton, and cousin of Sir Thomas Beevor. Has two relations in the Army, and an uncle with three livings in the Church. Voted against the Catholics ; always with Ministers.

* The courts of law, in their well-known zeal to give the utmost possible latitude to the liberties of the subject, in their interpretation of the 5 Anne, c. 14, which is the statute under which offences against the game-laws are usually prosecuted, have determined that a qualified person may take out with him a person *not* qualified, to *beat the bushes and see a hare killed* !

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- † Buxton, Thomas Fowell, *Weymouth*. A brewer, of the firm of Hanbury and Co. A lengthy but rather elegant speaker, chiefly on the slave-trade, and general questions affecting civil and religious liberty.
- † Byng, George, *Middlesex*, cousin to Viscount Torrington, and brother to Major-General Sir John Byng. Voted for economy, not for reform; attended well, but inefficiently.
- Byron, Thomas, *Hertford*; very reserved, and, though of some years' standing in the "Collective Wisdom," neither principles nor votes have been ascertained.
- † Calcraft, John, *Wareham*; has three relations in the Army, and a brother a Comptroller in India. Voted for reform and economy; and a frequent but not lengthy speaker, a rare merit in a parliamentary orator; for most of them either say too much or nothing at all.
- † Calthorpe, Hon. F. G. *Bramber*, brother of Lord Calthorpe, and relation of Mr. Wilberforce. Voted for the Catholics; not for reform nor retrenchment.
- §† Calthorpe, Hon. A. G. *Hindon*, brother of the last member; attended well, voted for and against Ministers.
- † Calvert, Charles, *Southwark*. A brewer and a banker. Voted for reform and retrenchment, and attended regularly.
- §† Calvert, Nicholson, *Hertfordshire*, brother of the last member, and brother-in-law of Lord Northland; did not vote for reform, and attended the House indifferently.
- † Calvert, John, *Huntingdon*, cousin to the last members; secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, and brother to Sir Henry Calvert, Adjutant-general of the Forces. This member is a regular supporter of Ministers, and is returned for one of the most slavish and rotten boroughs in the kingdom.
- † Campbell, A. *Glasgow*, son of Sir Henry Campbell. Has relations in the Customs, East-India service, and Court of Sessions. Voted constantly against measures of reform and improvement.
- † Campbell, W. F. *Argyleshire*, nephew of the Duke of Argyle; attended seldom, and voted with "His Majesty's Opposition."
- * Campbell, J. *Dumbartonshire*, vice Buchanan, a Ministerialist.
- * Capel, J. *Queenborough*, vice George Holford.
- § Canning, Right Hon. George, *Newport*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Commissioner of the Affairs of India, and Receiver-general of the Alienation Office.

If the public do not feel any high respect for, nor confidence in, public men, the latter have some reason to hold in no very high estimation popular opinion. There is, perhaps, no public character who unites the general suffrage more strongly in his favour than the present member; yet, only a few years since, no one was the object of more general hatred and acrimonious abuse. One never hears any allusion now to the "Lisbon Jobber," to the merciless joker, who could turn into mirth and ribaldry the "revered and ruptured Ogdén," nor to the "brazen-faced bully of Corruption;" even a radical would be shocked to apply such coarse epithets to so "respectable a gentleman." How comes this transition in public feeling? Is it that there is on earth, as in heaven, more joy over one sinner brought to repentance, than over ninety-nine who have always been righteous?

But the truth is, the Right Hon. Gentleman is neither reclaimed nor converted; the folly is in the public suddenly passing from one extreme to another. Mr. Canning was always a very clever man, a gentleman of high

honour and accomplishment, and, though a *Walpolian*, a fair and open one, who never pursued selfish ends under the guise of patriotism, cant, or hypocrisy. These are redeeming qualities with all just and generous spirits, and ought to have screened him from the extreme hate and obloquy to which he has been exposed. On the other hand, Mr Canning is not a subject to raise into a popular idol; he is not the *friend of the People*; he is a monarchical man, whose sympathies are all with the privileged classes, and whose *benei-ideal* of society may be likened to a converging amphitheatre, in which there are a select few railed off on the upper benches in state and luxury, while the great bulk are doomed to live and toil merely for their sustenance and amusement.

The Right Hon. Gentleman has been highly extolled for the change he has effected in the foreign policy of the empire; what great changes are meant, I do not precisely comprehend,—he is said to have emancipated the country from the car of the Holy Alliance. None but the drivelling intellect of his predecessor would ever have thought of rendering a great power like England subservient to the politics of the continental states, or assimilating her measures to those of nations from which she is so widely separated by religion, knowledge, and the nature of her institutions. Such a scheme was too absurd and disgraceful, it might be supposed, even for the intellectual grasp of an Eldon or a Wellington, and would have been eschewed by a statesman of far inferior mind and magnanimity to the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Canning, too, is justly lauded for the liberal tone he has lately assumed in his speeches, and which may be ascribed to two causes:—First, he is too enlightened to join the mere bigots in their apprehensions from concessions to the Catholics, and some other changes, which, instead of endangering, would, if they produced any effect at all, give strength and permanency to established institutions. Secondly, the times have altered, the spirit of reform and innovation is laid or slumbering, and a man may profess liberal principles without being called upon to reduce them to practice. In these days of tranquillity, he, as well as another, may as well wear the grace of general philanthropy, attachment to free institutions, and declaim against that spirit of darkness which would check the march of the human mind, and send Galileo to prison for explaining the true nature of the earth's motion. [See Parliamentary Debates last Session, in which the Right Hon. Gentleman indulged his rhetorical powers in a way which very much amused all who knew him.] A similar state existed prior to the French revolution; Burke and other talented adventurers openly advocated principles and doctrines, which they abandoned the moment they were about seriously to be adopted. Should those prime parts of the constitution, Gatton and Sarum be again in jeopardy, a similar change will probably be effected in the tone of the Foreign Secretary; he will take to his old weapons, and be as racy in his jokes, as keen in his ridicule, and bitter in his hostility to reformers and innovators as ever.

† Carew, Robert S. *Wexfordshire*, nephew of Sir John Newport.

† Carmarthen. Marquis, *Helston*, vice Harrington Hudson.

* Carrington, Sir C. *St. Mawes*, vice Joseph Phillimore.

† Carter, John, *Portsmouth*, a public brewer; voted for reform and retrenchment; attended frequently.

† Cartwright, R. W. *Northamptonshire*, uncle to Viscount Chetwynd, who is First Clerk of the Council; a nephew, Mr. Goulbourn, under Secretary of State for Ireland; a niece the wife of Lord R. Seymour, uncle to the Marquis of Hertford. This member voted with the Treasury.

* Castlereagh, Lord, *Downshire*, vice Matthew Ford.

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- † Caulfield, Hon. H. *Armaghshire*, brother to the Earl of Charlemont; attended well.
- * Cave, Otway, *Leicester*, vice John Mansfield, Ministerialist and Anti-Catholic.
- † Cavendish, Lord G. *Derbyshire*, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire.
- † Cavendish, Charles C. *Newton, Hunts*, son of the last member.
- † Cavendish, Henry F. C. *Derby*, son of the member for Derbyshire.
- † Cawthorn, J. F. *Lancaster*. Voted against the Catholics; never for repeal of taxes.
- † Cecil, Lord Thomas, *Stamford*, brother of the Earl of Exeter; an officer in the Dragoons; rarely attended.
- † Chamberlain, William, *Southampton*, son of a late solicitor of the Treasury; attended ill, and never voted for repeal of taxes.
- † Chandos, Marquis of, *Buckinghamshire*, only son of the Duke of Buckingham.
- † Chaplin, C. *Lincolnshire*, cousin to the Archbishop of Canterbury; voted against the Catholics; never for reform nor retrenchment.
- * Chaplin, Thomas, *Stamford*, vice Hon. W. H. Percy.
- * Chichester, A. *Milbourne-Port*; Major 3d Regiment of Life Guards; vice Hon. B. Paget.
- † Chichester, Sir Arthur, *Carrickfergus*, nephew of the Marquis of Donegal; in the Army.
- † Cholmeley, Sir M. Bart. *Grantham*; a brother a church living; attended frequently; against the Catholics.
- † Cholmondeley, Lord Henry, *Castle-Rising*, son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley.
- Clarke, Hon. C. B. *Kilkennyshire*, brother to the Marquis of Ormond.
- † Clerk, Sir G. *Edinburghshire*, a Lord of the Admiralty: attended frequently; against the Catholics. The right of election for the county of Edinburgh is in thirty-four persons.
- † Clements, Hon. J. M. *Leitrimshire*, brother to the Earl of Leitrim; Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the 18th Dragoons: voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- † Clifton, Lord, *Canterbury*, son of the Earl of Darnley: voted very well for a lord; in favour of reform and retrenchment.
- † Clinton, H. Fynes, *Aldborough*, a barrister-at-law, and son of Dr. Fynes, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
- † Clinton, Sir W. Henry, *Newark*, son-in-law of the Earl of Sheffield, General in the Army, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot: seldom attended; against the Catholics.
- * Clive, E. B. *Hereford*, vice R. P. Scudamore, an Oppositionist.
- † Clive, Edward, Viscount, *Ludlow*, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, and son-in-law of the Duke of Montrose.
- † Clive, Hon. Robert H. *Ludlow*, brother to the last member, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Plymouth.
- † Clive, Henry, *Montgomery*, nephew of Earl Powis; Under Secretary of State, and one of the sixty placemen who voted for the salt-tax. The Clives all voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- Cockburn, Sir George, *Weobly*, a Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Major-General of the Marines. A brother, James Cockburn, Paymaster of the Marines. There is a Mr. Archibald

Cockburn, nine *Misses* Cockburns, and a *Dame* Cockburn, on the Pension-List. The gallant Admiral is one of the phalanx who voted for the salt-tax.

- † Cockerell, Sir Charles, *Evesham*, a banker, brother-in-law of Lord Northland; attended occasionally.
- † Cocks, James, *Ryegate*, a banker in Westminster; voted for the Catholics.
- † Coke, Thomas, *Norfolk*, son-in-law of Lord Albemarle; attended frequently, and a veteran, but independent, Oppositionist.
Coke, T. W. *Derby*, nephew of the last member; seldom attended, and his votes are unknown.
- Cole, Sir C. *Glamorganshire*, Captain in the Navy; voted for and against Ministers.
- † Colthurst, Sir N. C. *Cork*, Colonel of Militia: voted for the Catholics; never for retrenchment.
- † Collet, E. J. *Cushell*, a hop-merchant in Southwark; attended frequently, and voted with the Treasury.
- † Congreve, Sir William, *Plymouth*, Equerry to the King, Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory, and Superintendent of Military Machines. Two brothers in the Army: voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- * Cooke, Sir H. J. *Orford*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M'Naghten, M.P. for Antrimshire.
- † Cooper, Edward Synge, *Sligoshire*, a barrister, and relations with pensions and sinecures.
- † Cooper, Robert-Bransby, *Gloucester*; attended frequently, and voted against reform, the Catholics, and retrenchment.
- * Cooper, Hon. A. W. Ashley, *Dorchester*, barrister-at-law; vice C. Warren, Chief Justice of Chester.
- † Cooper, John-Hutton, *Dartmouth*; Colonel of the Somerset Militia, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence.
- † Coote, Sir Charles H. *Queen's County*. Voted for reduction of one Postmaster-General; otherwise for Ministers.
- §† Copley, Sir John Singleton, *Cambridge University*, vice W. J. Banks; Master of the Rolls, late Attorney-General.
- † Corbett, Panton, *Shrewsbury*: voted generally for Ministers; never for reform; against the Catholics.
- † Corry, Viscount, *Fermanaghshire*, eldest son of the Earl of Belmour.
- † Corry, Hon. Lowry, H. L. *Tyronehire*.
- † Cotterell, Sir John-Geers, *Herefordshire*; attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Courtenay, Thomas-Peregrine, *Totness*. See this Member set forth in the *Key to the Supplement*.
- † Craddock, Meldon, *Camelford*; attended frequently, and voted with "His Majesty's Opposition."
- † Cripps, Joseph, *Cirencester*; a banker in the Borough: attended occasionally, and voted with Ministers.
- §† Croker, John Wilson, *Aldeburgh*, vice James Blair; Secretary to the Admiralty; ditto to the Widow's Charity; Director of Greenwich Hospital: attended regularly; spoke occasionally: very witty man.
- §† Crompton, Samuel, *Derby*; attended regularly, and voted for parliamentary reform and retrenchment.

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- † Cuff, James, *Tralee*, a relation of Lord Tyrawley; Custos-Rotulorum of Mayo, and a Colonel in the Army; when he attended, voted with the Ministers.
- † Curwen, John-Christian, *Cumberland*. Voted for reform and retrenchment; and formerly, though latterly silent, made judicious observations on agricultural questions, and the state of the working classes.
- † Curteis, Edward J. *Sussex*. Two relations in the Church. Has voted for some trifling reductions; generally for Ministers; against the Catholics.
- § Curtis, Sir William, *Hastings*, an Alderman of London. It was reported, Sir William intended to retire altogether from the public service, but was constrained to sit for this borough at the special intimation of a high personage, who, doubtless, sympathized in the public loss, by the abstraction of such a mass of collective wisdom from the "Great Council of the Nation."
- † Curzon, Hon. Robert, *Clitheroe*; uncle of Lord Howe.
- §† Cust, Hon. Peregrine Francis, *Clitheroe*, brother of Earl Brownlow; a Captain in the Army; generally an absentee.
- † Daly, James, *Galwayshire*, Trustee of the Linen Manufacture; attended frequently, and voted for and against Ministers.
- §† Dalrymple, A. J. *Jedburgh*, a Colonel in the Army; son of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, General in the Army, and Governor of Blackness Castle.

It appears from a parliamentary paper of last session, No. 426, that John Bull is eased of £35,498 : 2 : 9 annually, to keep up a list of useless officers, under the title of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Town-Adjutants, Town-Majors, Constables, Gunners, Wardens, Lord-Wardens, and God knows what beside, of the forts, castles, garrisons, &c. of Great Britain, Ireland, and foreign stations. Of this sum, £23,042 : 3 : 6 is swamped for military purposes in Great Britain alone, and £5,490 : 18 is as uselessly expended in Ireland. These governorships and garrisons are of no more use, at this day, than the Picts' wall, or Lord Eldon's wig. The pensioned governor holds a complete sinecure, seldom or never residing, and the garrison can scarcely resist the attack of a band of smugglers. Of the renowned fortress of Berwick-on-Tweed, for instance, General Sir B. Tarleton is the non-resident Governor, with a salary of £568 a year! The Earl of Ludlow, his active Lieutenant, and equally non-resident, with near £200 a year! and two military heroes, who reside and perform any duty Berwick requires, who figure as Town-Adjutant, and Town-Major, have a salary each of £70 annually. Thus Berwick, which, in the Border days, was a fortress of some note, but whose castle is now in ruins, costs the people of this country near £900 annually, only to give two large sinecures to two old parliamentary dependents.

Blackness Castle, mentioned above, consists of four old bastions, of which Sir H. Dalrymple, the hero of Cintra, is the non-resident Governor, at a salary of near £300 a year. Carlisle, famous for its gibbets, in 1745, has its military cortege also, consisting of a Governor, non-resident, in the valiant person of General Sir George Wood, who receives £173 annually; a Lieutenant-Governor, equally vigilant, in the person of Colonel Farquharson, with a like salary; and a Town-Major, a Lieutenant Macdonald, who does all the duty for about £70 a year. Chester, too, is a military appanage, it has its Governor and Deputy-Governor, both non-residents, and pocketing between them, for the ease of John Bull, near £430 annually. The keeping of Edinburgh Castle costs poor Old England nearly £800 a year;

the non-resident Governor General, Sir R. Abercromby, receiving £284 a year, and his non-resident deputy and M.P. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir A. Hope, receives £173 a year, with an additional allowance of £200 a year, in lieu of coals and candles; Major Harvey, who resides, and performs the duty, receives £86 a year.

Next we come to the Cinque Ports, and their long train of dependents. Of these ports the Earl of Liverpool is Lord Warden, with a nominal salary of £474 : 10; but the place is worth as many thousands. His brother, the Hon. Robert Henry Jenkinson, is Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, with a nominal salary of £173 : 7 : 6. A Mr. Samuel Latham is his acting functionary, as Deputy-Lieutenant, for which he gets about £105 annually. And then comes a swarm of Captains, Officers, Gunners, &c. for Dover, Deal, Sandgate, Walmer Castle, and Sandown, with various salaries, amounting to £726 : 19 : 2. It would occupy too much space to travel through the long roll of sinecure appointments, of the same lavish and unnecessary character. We, therefore, pass Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, and come to the Tower, where the custody of the regalia, the spoils of the *Armada*, and the toothless lions, are most dearly paid for. Here we have a legion of sinecures, from the Constable, or Chief Governor, down to the scavenger. "*Ex gratia*." The Marquis of Hastings is non-resident Governor, being now in Malta, with a yearly stipend of near £1,000 a year. General Loftus is his Lieutenant, and also non-resident, with a salary of near £700. Then there is a resident Deputy-Lieutenant, in the person of Colonel Doyle, with a salary of about £350; next we find a Chaplain, a Town-Major, a Surgeon, a Gentleman Porter, Forty Yeomen Wardens, a Physician, an Apothecary, a Gentleman Gaoler, a Water-Pumper, a Clock-Keeper, and Bell-Ringer, and last, though not least, a Scavenger. The whole establishment costing the country £2,642 annually, for no use, purpose, or good, that we can possibly discover. The Tower is a monument of other days—a frowning fortress. The scene of many a dark and midnight murder. It is garrisoned by a regiment or two of the Guards, and the whole charge, voted by Parliament, might safely be swept away. If military officers of rank and long service must be provided for, let commands be given them in the Colonies; but this is no day for extravagant and unnecessary sinecures. Taxation, which feeds those places, is weighing down to the earth the working and trading classes of the community.

* Davenport, Davies, *Shaftesbury*, vice Hon. R. Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester.

* Davidson, D. *Nairn*, vice Hon. G. P. Campbell.

† Davies, Thomas Henry, *Worcester*, Colonel in the Army; has made some valuable exposures on army expenditure, but is said to deliver himself affectedly.

† Davis, Richard Hart, *Bristol*, banker in this city. Returned by Custom-House influence, and votes accordingly.

† Dawkins, Henry, *Boroughbridge*, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and relation to the Duke of Newcastle; attended frequently for Ministers.

* Dawson, A. *Louthshire*, vice J. Jocelyn.

† Denison, William-Joseph, *Surrey*, brother-in-law of Marquis Conyngham; attended regularly on the right side; does not speak a great deal; but, by a late pamphlet on the Corn Laws, has shown himself rightly informed on that and other questions of political economy.

† Dickinson, William, *Somersetshire*, a West-India planter; attended occasionally, and voted with the Opposition.

New House of Commons.

- §† Doherty, John, *Wexfordshire*, a flowery and juvenile speaker, and reputed *élève* of the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign affairs.
- §† Donville, Sir C. *Oakhampton*.
- * Dottin, A. R. *Southampton*, vice Sir W. De Crespigny, who was an Anti-Ministerialist, and supporter of the Catholics.
- † Douglas, W. R. *Dumfries*; a Lord of the Admiralty.
- † Dowdeswell, J. E. *Tewkesbury*, a Master in Chancery; a brother, Canon of Christchurch, with a church living; an uncle, one of the Supreme Council in India; his father, a General in the Army. Voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- §† Downes, Lord, *Queenborough*; an Admiralty borough.
- † Drake, W. T. *Agmondesham*.
- † Drake, Thomas T. *Agmondesham*; both members attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Drummond, H. Home, *Airlingshire*; attended frequently, and voted with Ministers.
- * Duff, Hon. A. *Elgin*, General in the Army, Colonel of 92d Foot, vice A. Farquharson, who voted for the Catholics; against Ministers.
- † Dugdale, Dugdale, *Stratford, Warwickshire*; attended very seldom, and appeared to vote with the Opposition.
- * Dukaine, C. *Steyning*, vice Hon. Henry Howard.
- §† Duncannon, Viscount, *Kilkennyshire*, vice Hon. F. C. Ponsonby.
- * Duncombe, T. S. *Hertford*, vice Nicholson Calvert.
- § Duncombe, William, *Yorkshire*, late M.P. for Grimsby; attended occasionally, and voted with Ministers.
- * Dundas, Sir R. *Retford*, vice W. Evans, who voted for the Catholics; against Ministers.
- * Dundas, Hon. W. *Rochester*, vice Lord Binning.
- † Dundas, Charles, *Berkshire*, a Counsellor of State in Scotland; attended occasionally, and seemed to vote with the Opposition.
- † Dundas, Thomas, *Richmond*, son of Lord Dundas; attended regularly for the Opposition.
- † East, Sir Edw. Hyde, *Winchester*, late Chief Justice of Bengal; an agreeable, but not very effective speaker.
- † Eastnor, Viscount, *Hereford*, son-in-law of Lord Hardwicke; attended frequently, and generally voted with Ministers.
- * Easthope, J. *St. Alban's*, vice Sir H. W. W. Wilson, who was a Ministerialist and Anti-Catholic.
- † Ebrington, Viscount, *Tavistock*, eldest son of Earl Fortescue, and son-in-law of the Earl of Harrowby; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- * Eden, Hon. H. *Fowey*, a Master in Chancery, vice Viscount Valletort, M.P. for Lostwithiel.
- *† Edgecumbe, Hon. G. *Plympton*, vice W. G. Paxton.
- † Egerton, Wilbraham, *Cheshire*, a relation of the Bridgewater family; attended frequently for Ministers.
- † Elliott, Hon. W. *Liskeard*, brother of the Earl of St. Germans; Colonel of Militia; attended seldom.
- *† Ellis, A. F. *Seaford*, vice C. R. Ellis, one of the new Peers.
- §† Ellis, G. Agar, *Ludgershall*; Chief of the West-India interest.
- † Ellison, Cuthbert, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, a banker in the town; attended occasionally for Ministers.

New House of Commons.

- † Ennismore, Lord, *Corkshire*; very rarely at his post, and then for Ministers.
- * Elphinstone, C. *East Loee*, Colonel in the Army.
- §† Estcourt, T. *Oxford University*; attended occasionally for Ministers.
- * Estcourt, J. E. *Downton*, vice J. B. Pechell.
- * Euston, Lord, *St. Edmundsbury*, vice Lord J. Fitzroy, Oppositionist.
- * Evans, H. *Wexfordshire*, vice W. Wigram, M.P. for New Ross.
- † Fane, John, *Oxfordshire*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Macclesfield, and cousin of the Earl of Westmoreland; attended frequently, and appeared to vote for and against Ministers.
- † Fane, H. J. Fane, *Lyme Regis*; attended seldom, and voted with Ministers.
- Fane, John Thomas, *Lyme Regis*, Colonel in the Army, and relation of the last member; attended rather more frequently than his colleague.
- † Farquhar, James, *Portarlington*, a nominee of the Earl of Portarlington.
- Farquhar, Sir R. T. *Hythe*, vice S. J. Lloyd, who voted in favour of the Catholics.
- *† Fazakerley, J. N. *Lincoln*, vice John Williams, M.P. for Ilchester.
- † Fellows, William H. *Huntingdonshire*, first cousin of the Earl of Portsmouth; attended seldom, and voted with Ministers.
- † Ferguson, Sir Ronald C. *Kirkaldy*, General in the Army; attended regularly, and voted for reform and retrenchment: speaks not often, but to the purpose.
- * Ferguson, R. C. *Kircudbright*, General in the Army, vice General Dunlop, Ministerialist.
- † Fetherstone, Sir George R. *Longfordshire*; voted against the Catholics.
- † Fife, Earl of, *Bamffshire*, Colonel of Militia; seldom attended.
- † Fitzgerald, Right Hon. W. V. *Clareshire*, a Lord of Trade and Plantations; attended very seldom, and voted with Ministers.
- † Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Maurice, *Kerryshire*, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.
- † Fitzgerald, Lord William C. *Kildareshire*, brother of the Duke of Leinster; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- *† Fitzgerald, John, *Seaford*, vice C. R. Ellis, who voted for the Catholics; otherwise in favour of Ministers.
- †† Fitzgibbon, Hon. Richard, *Limerickshire*, brother of the Earl of Clare; Usher in the Court of Chancery; seldom in the House, and voted sometimes for, and sometimes against, Ministers.
- † Fitzroy, Lord Charles, *Thetford*, second son of the Duke of Grafton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain in the Grenadier Regiment of Foot-Guards; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Fleming, John, *Hampshire*; attended frequently, and voted generally with Ministers.
- † Foley, John H. *Droitwich*, cousin to Lord Foley; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- * Foley, Edw. Thomas, *Ludgershall*.
- † Folkestone, Viscount, *New Surum*, son of Earl Radnor; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition; used to speak often—latterly more reserved.

New House of Commons.

- † Forbes, Viscount, *Longfordshire*, son of Earl Granard, nephew of the Marquis of Hastings, and brother-in-law of Lord Ranelagh; Major-General in the Army, and Aid-de-Camp to the King: attended occasionally, and voted with Ministers.
- † Forbes, Sir Charles, *Malmesbury*; attended regularly, and sat on the Ministerial benches, but often voted for measures of retrenchment, not reform: spoke occasionally on East-India affairs, without, apparently, producing much effect.
- * Forbes, John, *Malmesbury*.
- † Forrester, Cecil Weld, *Wenlock*, brother-in-law of the Duke of Rutland; attended seldom, and voted with the Treasury.
- * Fortescue, Hon. G. M. *Hindon*, vice John Plummer, who was a Ministerialist, but for the Catholics.
- * Fox, Hon. Henry, *Horsham*.
- † Frankland, Robert, *Thirsk*, son of Sir T. Frankland; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Fremantle, Right Hon. W. H. *Buckingham*, a Commissioner of India Affairs; attended frequently.
- † French, Arthur, *Roscommonshire*; seldom in the House.
- * Fyler, Thomas, *Coventry*, vice Edward Ellice.
- Mr. Ellice, with his colleague, Mr. Moore, lost their seats in parliament by a *ruse* of the corporation; the ex-members gave offence to the weavers by their conduct on the silk trade; the corporation took advantage of this difference, and worked so well on the stupidity of the electors, that they succeeded in excluding the opposition-members, and substituted, in their places, men after their own heart—two Anti-Reformers. Mr. Ellice was an energetic speaker, but not considered a statesman of very profound views. Of Mr. Peter Moore, the great share-monger, I shall say nothing; no man could bear up against such an abominable name, not even Mr. Canning himself.
- † Gascoigne, Isaac, *Liverpool*, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 54th Regiment of Foot: attended occasionally, and voted generally with Ministers; against the Catholics.
- † Gilbert, Davis Giddy, *Bodmyn*, a Fellow of the Royal Society: attended frequently, and voted conscientiously on all occasions in support of Ministers, on the principle of passive obedience and non-resistance.
- §† Gladstone, John, *Berwick*, a Liverpool merchant; attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Gooch, Thomas Sherlock, *Suffolk*. For the relations of Mr. Gooch in the Army and the Church, see the *Key to the Supplement*. This member seldom attended latterly, nor so frequently enlightened the House by his disinterested views on agricultural and other questions.
- † Gordon, Robert, *Cricklade*, a merchant in London; attended occasionally, and voted for parliamentary reform.
- † Gordon, Hon. William Gordon, *Aberdeenshire*, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, Captain in the Army; attended regularly, and voted with Ministers; against the Catholics.
- * Gordon, Colonel, *Weymouth*.
- §† Gower, Lord F. L. *Sutherlandshire*, second son of the Marquis of Stafford; attended occasionally for Ministers. His speeches on Irish affairs do not hold out any promise either of the great orator or statesman.

- §† Goulburn, Right Hon. A. *Armagh*, Secretary of State for Ireland, and leading Opponent of the Catholic Claims.
- † Graham, Marquis, *Cambridge*; Ministerial, but silent.
- † Graham, Sir James, *Carlisle*, vice W. James; Oppositionist.
- † Graham, G. *Kinrosshire*, Colonel in the Army, vice Hon. G. R. Abercrombie.
- † Grant, J. *Aldborough*, vice G. C. Antrobus.
- † Grant, R. *Fontrose*; barrister-at-law, vice G. Cumming; a Treasury man.
- † Grant, Right Hon. Charles, *Invernesshire*, late Chief Secretary for Ireland; Vice-President of the Board of Trade; a brother, Robert, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Six *female* relations on the Pension-List. Votes with the Treasury.
- † Grant, Alexander Gray, *Lestwithiel*, son of Sir Alexander Grant; attended frequently, and voted for Ministers.
- † Grant, F. William, *Elginshire*, Colonel in the Army, brother of the Member for Invernesshire; seldom attended.
- † Grattan, James, *Wicklowshire*; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- * Grattan, Henry, *Dublin*, vice Sir Robert Shaw.
- † Graves, Lord, *Milbourne-Port*, brother-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesey; Lord of the King's Bedchamber; Comptroller of the Duke of Sussex's Household; a son, Page of Honour to the King; seldom attended.
- Greene, Thomas, *Lancaster*; said to be independent, silent.
- † Grevile, Hon. Sir C. John, *Warwick*, brother to the Earl of Warwick, General in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th Regiment of Foot; attended seldom, and voted with Ministers.
- † Grosvenor, Thomas, *Chester*, cousin to Earl Grosvenor, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 65th Regiment; seldom attended, and his voting, except on one occasion with the Opposition, not clearly ascertained.
- § Grosvenor, Hon. Robert, *Stockbridge*, son of Earl Grosvenor; attended occasionally; voted with the Opposition.
- † Guise, Sir William Berkeley, *Gloucestershire*; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- * Guest, Josiah J. *Honiton*, vice Hon. P. F. Cust, a Ministerialist.
- † Gurney, Hudson, *Newton*, a banker at Norwich.
- * Gye, F. *Chippenham*, a printer in London, vice J. R. Grosset.
- † Haldimand, William, *Ipswich*, late Bank Director; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- § Halse, J. *St. Ives*, vice Lyndon Evelyn, Ministerialist.
- † Hamilton, Lord Archibald, *Lanarkshire*; attended regularly, and played the great fiddle on Scotch opposition questions.
- * Handcock, R. *Athlone*, vice David Kerr.
- † Hardinge, Sir Henry, *Durham*, brother-in-law of the Marquis of Londonderry, Colonel in the Grenadier-Guards, and Clerk of the Ordnance; spoke occasionally, and with considerable force and animation.
- * Hare, Hon. J. *Kerryshire*, vice James Crosbie, Ministerialist.
- † Hart, George Vaughan, *Donegalshire*; attended occasionally, and voted with Ministers.
- † Harvey, Sir Eliab, *Essex*, Admiral of the White; attended occasionally.

New House of Commons.

- * Harvey, D. W. *Colchester*, vice Henry Baring.
- * Hastings, Sir T. A. *Leicester*, vice Thomas Pares, who voted with the Opposition.
- † Hawkins, Sir C. *St. Ives*; attended occasionally, and apparently voted with Ministers.
- * Hay, Lord John, *Haddington*, vice Sir G. Suttie.
- * Hay, N. *Peebles District*, banker in Edinburgh, vice H. Monteith.
- † Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, *Rutlandshire*; frequently attended, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Heathcote, G. *Boston*, eldest son of the last Member; and attended, and voted in the same exemplary manner.
- * Heathcote, R. E. *Coventry*, vice Peter Moore, who voted against Ministers.
- * Heathcote, Sir W. *Hampshire*, vice G. P. Jervoise, who voted with the Opposition.
- * Heneage, G. F. *Grimsby*, vice C. Tennyson, who voted with the Opposition.
- † Heron, Sir Robert, *Peterborough*; attended regularly in favour of the Opposition.
- † Herries, J. C. *Harwich*; Joint Secretary to the Treasury.
- * Hervey, Lord, *St. Edmundsbury*, vice Hon. A. P. Upton, Ministerialist.
- † Hill, Lord Arthur, *Downshire*, brother of the Marquis of Downshire, Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the Scotch Greys; attended frequently and voted with the Opposition.
- † Hill, Right Hon. Sir G. F. *Londonderry*; Vice Treasurer of Ireland, Clerk of the House, and Recorder of Londonderry; attended frequently, voted with the Treasury, against the Catholics.
- † Hill, Sir Rowland, *Shropshire*; rarely in the House; voted against the Catholic Peers' Bill.
- Hobhouse, John Cam, *Westminster*, son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, First Commissioner for investigating the debts of the Carnatic; the member's uncle is Under Secretary of State: attended regularly, and spoke on several occasions with considerable animation.

After this member had renewed his diploma for Westminster, by which he is privileged from arrest for debt for the next seven years, and allowed to send his letters free of postage, he set out, it was stated in the *Morning Chronicle*, to "join his friend the Duke of Devonshire," in order to be present at the coronation of the new Russian despot. At first, Mr. Hobhouse was considered almost a republican, and while this effervescence lasted, his patriotism was constantly exhaling in the form of anonymous letters, pamphlets, and tavern speeches; afterwards, by a lucky incarceration in Newgate, he obtained a seat in the "Collective," which put an extinguisher on his usefulness, and he sunk into a jog-trot oppositionist. During the last parliament he brought forward few questions of general interest, nor did he deliver any speech remarkable for boldness of thought or liberal and enlarged views. His motion for the repeal of the Assessed Taxes, was not likely to be carried, and apparently intended as a mere clap-trap for the shopkeepers of Westminster. His speech on parliamentary reform, in the last session, contained some good points, but, for the most part, was stuffed with old Joe Millars, better calculated to excite laughter than produce conviction. The academical oration got up to put down Canning, because the latter called him the Baronet's "man," was a complete failure; to this school-boy effusion, which was several weeks elaborating, and intended to rival the cele-

brated philippic of Lord Chatham, on old Walpole, Mr. Canning did not deign to make a reply ; in truth, it was all in the air: it contained a strong portrait of a corruptionist and adventurer, but it had no application to any particular individual, and the Member for Westminster did not venture to apply it in any tangible form to the Right Honourable Gentleman.

As a statesman and public character, Mr. Hobhouse stands at an immeasurable distance behind Sir Francis, and should the Baronet break his neck (which Heaven forbid !) he can have no pretension to succeed in the leadership. His political vision is evidently lilliputian, and his mental powers were duly appreciated by Lord Byron, who extolled his abilities for note-writing, and indicting prologues, epilogues, and farces. Add to this, Mr. Hobhouse is known to be the slave of petty foibles and ostentation ; for instance, he likes to clothe his little body in a court dress, with a cocked hat, sword, and bag-wig. Should Dr. Southey or Colman be gathered to their fathers, the laureatship or examinership of plays would suit him admirably, and if to this was thrown in OLD BEN'S never-ending commissioner-ship, to which he is most likely looking forward, he would be made comfortable and contented for life.

† Hodson, John Alexander, *Wigan* ; attended occasionally and voted with Ministers.

Hodgson, F. *Barnstaple* ; said to be independent, but his votes and principles not precisely ascertained.

† Holmes, William, *Bishop's Castle* ; Treasurer of the Ordnance, Agent for Demerara ; his father Inspector of Flax-seed at Sligo : one of the Beadles of St. Stephen's, who, when ministers are hard pressed on a division hunts up the stray members from the club-houses, gaming-houses, taverns, &c. ; he is sometimes called the *whipper-in*, or muster-master-general.

† Honeywood, W. P. *Kent* ; attended frequently in support of the Opposition.

† Hope, Sir Alexander, *Linlithgowshire* ; General in the Army, and Colonel of a regiment of foot ; brother of the Earl of Hopetoun : attended occasionally in support of ministers.

† Hope, Sir William Johnstone, *Dumfriesshire*, a Rear-Admiral, nephew of the Earl of Hopetoun ; attended very irregularly.

† Horton, R. J. Wilmot, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* ; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies : votes against the Catholics.

† Hotham, Lord, *Leominster*, Colonel in the Army, and Captain of the Coldstream Guards ; a brother, with three livings in the Church ; an uncle, an Admiral, whose wife is daughter to Lord Rous: the Member attended frequently, and generally in favour of Ministers.

Houldsworth, Thomas, *Pontefract* ; attended frequently, and voted sometimes for, and sometimes against Ministers.

Howard, Hon. Fulke Greville, *Castle Rising*, a Colonel in the Army, brother of Viscount Templetown, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Bristol ; attended seldom, and voted with Ministers. The name of the Member was *Fulke Greville Upton* ; he married Miss Howard, whose name he took, and she puts her husband into Parliament.

§† Howard, Hon. H. Molyneux, *Shoreham*, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and High Steward of Gloucester ; seldom or never attended Parliament.

* Howard, J. *Shoreham*, vice J. M. Lloyd, *unknown*.

* Howick, Viscount, *Winchelsea*, son of Earl Grey.

New House of Commons.

- ‡ Hughes, W. L. *Wallingford*, Colonel of Militia.
 Hume, Joseph, *Aberdeen District of Burghs*, a very exemplary Member, whose merits and services are too well-known to need recapitulation.
 † Hurst, Robert, *Horsham*, barrister-at-law, Agent to the Duke of Norfolk; has a son in the Army; attended frequently in favour of the Opposition.
 † Huskisson, Right Hon. Wm. *Liverpool*, Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, and Agent for Ceylon.

It must be allowed the liberal portion of the Ministry have evinced both wisdom and firmness in carrying through various measures which were opposed to the interests or prejudices of those classes on whose favourable opinion all administrations in this country depend for a continuance in office. The determination to put an end to the small note currency—the modifications introduced into the commercial system—and the disposition manifested to remove religious disabilities,—must have abated the confidence of many of their oldest and most steady adherents; for this display of public spirit they are, unquestionably, entitled to praise. In all probability, however, they have reached the confines of the liberal system, and there is little likelihood they will be able to carry the Catholic Question, or the infinitely more important question of a repeal of the Corn-Laws; if they are defeated in these measures, which they, doubtless, consider necessary to the safety of the country, and dictated both by policy and justice, then, I think, Messrs. Huskisson and Canning must admit the rotten-borough system does not “work well;” they must allow a sinister interest predominates in the government, which counteracts the general interests of the community; and, if they admit this, they must admit that the constitution itself stands in need of reform, so that the commonweal may be more adequately sustained and represented.

I had almost forgotten to notice Mr. Huskisson’s *attempt* last session to obtain an augmentation of income; the thing was brought forth so unseasonably, that it was stifled in the birth, and was so barefaced, that it hardly needs exposing. The Right Honourable Gentleman is already very comfortably settled, as to pecuniary matters: his present salary is very considerable; he is hedged in with a reversionary pension of £1,500 a-year, when his emoluments do not exceed £2000; his wife has a pension of £615 a-year, to commence at his death. It is true, there are others much better paid and provisioned who are not half so deserving; still there is a time for all things, and reason in roasting of eggs, and certainly the last session, when the country was in an agony of distress and embarrassment, was neither the one nor the other.

- * Hutchinson, J. *Tipperary County*, vice Right Hon. W. Bagwell.
 † Hutchinson, Hon. C. *Cork*. The member is since dead.
 † Ingilby, Sir W. A. *Lincolnshire*, said to be independant.
 † Innes, Sir H. *Kirkswall*, occasionally attended in favour of Ministers.
 * Ironmonger, R. *Stafford*, vice Sir G. Chetwynde, who voted with Ministers. This member is also since dead.
 † Jenkinson, Hon. C. C. C. *East Grinstead*, attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
 * Jephson, C. D. O. *Mallow*, vice W. W. Becher, who voted in favour of the Opposition and the Catholics.
 † Jolliffe, Sir Hylton, *Petersfield*; has a brother in the Church, and two sons in the Army; attended frequently, in favour of the Government.
 † Jones, John, *Caernarthen*; attended frequently, and voted for Ministers.

- † Irving, John, *Bramber*, a merchant in London; attended frequently in favour of Ministers.
- * Kavenagh, F. *Carlowsheire*, vice Sir U. Burgh, Ministerialist.
- † Keck, George A. Legh, *Leicestershire*; attended frequently, and generally in support of Government.
- * Kekewich, S. *Excter*, vice T. Courtenay, Ministerialist.
- † Kennedy, Thomas Francis, *Ayr and Irvine*, a relation of Lord Cassilis; attended frequently in support of the Opposition; spoke on Scotch questions.
- §† Kemp, T. Read, *Lewes*; attended frequently for the Opposition.
- † Kerrison, Sir E. *Eye*, Major-General, and Lieut.-Col. of the 7th Hussars.
- * Kent, Sir J. N. *Andover*, vice Sir W. Pollen.
- † King, Hon. H. *Sligoshire*; attended frequently in support of Ministers.
- King, Sir George, *Wycomb*; attended occasionally, and voted for and against Ministers.
- * King, Hon. R. *Roscommon*, vice Hon. S. Mahon, who voted with the Opposition.
- † Knatchbull, Sir Edward, *Kent*; has three brothers-in-law, one in the Church, one in the Army, and one in the Navy; attended tolerably, and voted against reform; spoke on several occasions.
- † Knox, Hon. Thomas, *Dungannon*, son of Viscount Northland. For the numerous places held by this family, see the *Key to the Supplement to the Black Book*.
- * Knox, Hon. J. H. *Newry*, vice Viscount Newry.
- * Labouchere, H. *St. Michael*; said to be independent.
- † Lamb, Hon. Geo. *Dungarvon*, second son of Lord Melbourne, a Barrister-at-law; attended frequently for the Opposition, and spoke occasionally on questions of legal jurisprudence.
- Lambton, John George, *Durham County*, son-in-law of Earl Grey: attended frequently; an independent member, who has made a nearer approach to genuine reform than any of "His Majesty's Opposition."
- §† Langston, James H. *Oxford*, Verderer of Wychwood-Forest, vice Sir Charles Wetherell, the Attorney-General; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Lascelles, Hon. William S. *Northallerton*, brother of the Earl of Harewood; has a cousin Distributor of Stamps for the North Riding, and two relatives in the Army; attended frequently in favour of Government.
- * Lascelles, Hon. W. *East Loec*.
- † Latouche, Robert, *Kildaresheire*, brother-in-law of the Earl Clancarty; attended frequently for the Opposition.
- † Lavley, Francis, *Warwickshire*, brother-in-law of Lord Middleton.
- † Leake, William, *St. Michael's*; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Legh, Thomas, *Newton, Lancashire*; attended occasionally, and appeared to vote with Ministers.
- † Legge, Hon. Heneage, *Banbury*, brother to the Earl of Dartmouth, Gentleman Usher, and Quarterly Waiter to the King; generally an absentee.
- * Legge, Hon. A. C. *Banbury*, vice Heneage Legge.
- §† Lennard, T. B. *Maldon*, eldest son of Sir T. B. Lennard; attended very regularly, and voted with the Opposition.

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- Lennox, Lord George, *Chichester*; brother of the Duke of Richmond; attended occasionally, and voted both for and against Ministers.
- † Lester, Benjamin L. *Poole*; attended frequently, and for the Opposition.
- † Lethbridge, Sir Thomas, *Somersetshire*, Colonel of Militia, a relative Deputy-Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall: attended frequently, and voted for or against Ministers, according to the rise or fall of corn at Mark-lane; spoke on several occasions, and the eccentric selfishness of his opinions, delivered in a very sepulchral tone, produced a very tragic-comic effect on the House. Mr. Hunt was really eloquent during the late contest for Somersetshire, and the severe and merited punishment he inflicted on Sir Thomas, and other local oppressors of that county, will long be remembered with gratitude.
- † Lewis, T. Frankland, *Ennis*; attended frequently, and voted for Government.
- * Lewis, F. *Ennis*, vice R. Wellesley, Reversionary Chief Remembrancer.
- † Leycester, Ralph, *Shaftesbury*; attended very regularly; voted for Reform, and Civil List Reduction; against the Irish Tithe-system.
- * Liddell, Hon. T. *Northumberland*, vice T. W. Beaumont, who voted with the Opposition.

Two Ministerial members, Bell and Liddell, have been returned for Northumberland, owing to the family differences subsisting between the aristocracy of the county. Private pique caused the rejected Mr. Beaumont to rail on the spite and selfishness of the Whig party at a round rate; he seems a man of strong mind and popular principles, but no one can doubt the egregious mental delusion he labours under as to Lady Swinburne and Earl Grey. Why do not some of his friends advise him to read Godwin's "Mandeville?" it is an excellent cure and preventive of the diseases under which the unfortunate gentleman appears to labour.

- † Lindsay, Hon. H. *Perth*; Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.
- † Lindsay, Hon. James, *Wigan*, son of the Earl of Balcarras, Lieut-Col. in the Grenadier Guards.
- † Lloyd, Sir Edward Price, *Flint*; attended regularly, and voted for reform and retrenchment.
- * Lloyd, Thomas, *Limerickshire*, vice Standish O'Grady, who voted with Opposition, and talked a great deal.
- † Lockhart, William E. *Selkirkshire*, an Advocate at the Scotch Bar; attended frequently for the Ministers.
- † Lockhart, John Ingram, *Oxford*, a barrister-at-law; attended frequently, and voted for some minor retrenchments, not reform; took an interest in and spoke on questions of law.
- * Lombe, E. *Arundel*, vice T. R. Kemp, who voted with the Opposition.
- Lopez, Sir Massah Manasseh, *Westbury*, Recorder and Patron of the borough; seldom attended.

It is the same M.P. on whom, some years since, the House showed off its immaculate purity, by prosecuting and imprisoning Sir Manasseh for practices as "notorious as the sun at noon-day." There was something extremely comic in the old Jew's affair; the House punished him for bribery and corruption, for those practices by which the House is mainly constituted; while Sir Francis Burdett, who is the flower of purity of election,

moved that his punishment might be mitigated, and the avaricious old Israelite liberated from confinement.

- * Lott, Henry D. *Honiton*, vice S. Crawley, who usually voted with Ministers.
- † Lovaine, Lord, *Beeralstone*, son of the Earl of Beverly, brother-in-law of the Baron of Wharnccliffe, late M.P. for Yorkshire; Colonel of Militia, and Lord of the Bedchamber.
- † Lowther, Viscount, *Westmoreland*, son of Earl Lonsdale; one of the Lords of the Treasury, Director of Greenwich Hospital.
- † Lowther, Hon. H. Cecil, *Westmoreland*, brother of the last member, and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.
- §† Lowther, John Henry, *Wigton*, nephew of Earl Lonsdale.
- † Lowther, Sir John, *Chumberland*, brother to the Earl Lonsdale.
- † Lucy, George, *Fowey*; attended occasionally, voting with the Treasury, except for the reduction of one Postmaster.
- * Lumley, R. L. *Nottinghamshire*, an Admiral in the Navy, vice Lord W. C. Bentinck.
- §† Lushington, Stephen, *Tregony*, doctor in civil law, cousin of the next Member; attended regularly, and voted for reform, retrenchment, and other salutary measures: spoke often and ably.
- † Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, *Canterbury*, related to Lord Ellenborough, brother to Sir Henry Lushington, a Foreign Consul, son-in-law of Lord Harris; Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and a relation Master of the Crown Office; attended regularly, and voted steadily with the Treasury.
- † Luttrell, John Fownes, *Minehead*, a relation of Lord Carhampton, and Clerk of the Pipe in Ireland; attended frequently, and voted against reform and retrenchment.
- † Lygon, Hon. Henry B. *Worcestershire*, brother to the Earl Beauchamp, Colonel in the Army, and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards; attended frequently, and voted uniformly with Ministers, except for the reduction of the Lay Lords of the Admiralty.
- † Lyttleton, Edward John, *Staffordshire*, son-in-law of the Marquis Wellesley: voted for economy, not parliamentary reform.
- † Maberly, John, *Abingdon*, late Army Contractor, Major of the City Light Horse; attended regularly, and voted for retrenchment, and for Mr. Lambton's and Lord John Russell's motions for reform. The hon. member spoke and laboured a great deal in questions of finance; but, since the exposure of the Sinking Fund and Dead-Weight Annuity-juggles, the public is thoroughly convinced that finance is an art in which nothing can be effected by legerdemain, and, therefore, listens, with great indifference, to long speeches and imaginary discoveries on that subject.
- † Maberly, William L. *Northampton*, a son of the last member, and a Captain in the Army; attended regularly, and is, in his parliamentary attributes, a *fac simile* of the last member.
- † Macdonald, James, *Calne*, Clerk of the Privy Seal; his father, Sir Archibald, has a pension; he has a brother-in-law with two church livings; he is son-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle, and nephew of the Marquis of Stafford: attended regularly, and voted for moderate reform; spoke occasionally.

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† Macintosh, Sir James, *Knaresborough*, brother-in-law of Daniel Stewart, late proprietor of the Courier Newspaper, and father-in-law of Sir William Wiseman, a master and commander.

This member was five years Recorder of Bombay, to which situation he was promoted by Mr. Pitt, and retired with a pension of £1,200 a year for life from the East-India Company. A minute analysis of the complex character of Sir James would require too much space, and the general outlines of his public and parliamentary career have been too often described to need repetition: he is apparently falling into the "sear and yellow leaf," and, latterly, has not spoke much in the House: in his speeches he professes the general principles of liberty with pristine ardour.

† Mackenzie, Sir J. Thomas, *Rossshire*; voted for Ministers, but rarely attended.

§† M'Naughten, E. A. *Antrimshire*, a Lord of the Treasury; two relations in India: attended frequently; votes against the Catholics.

§† M'Queen, Thomas Potter, *Bedfordshire*, a Colonel in the Army; vice Francis Pym, who voted with the Opposition.

† Magennis, R. *Enniskillen*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Enniskillen; attended occasionally, and voted with Ministers.

* Maitland, Viscount, *Appleby*, vice A. J. Dalrymple.

* Maitland, E. F. *Chippingham*, vice W. A. Maddocks, who spoke and voted with the Opposition.

* Maitland, Hon. A. *Berwickshire*, a Captain in the Navy; vice Sir J. Marjoribanks, who voted with Government.

† Manners, Lord C. Somerset, *Cambridgeshire*, brother of the Duke of Rutland; Major-General in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to the King: attended occasionally, and voted against the Catholics.

† Manners, Lord Robert, *Leicestershire*, brother of the last member; a Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, and extra Aid-de-Camp to the King: attended occasionally, and voted for Ministers.

The Duke of Rutland puts *four* Members into the Lower House; his cousin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has *one hundred and seventy-six livings* in his gift, beside an archdeaconry and three prebends: the Archbishop's son is Speaker of the House of Commons; another son is Chaplain of the House of Commons; another son is Colonel in the Guards: the *eleven* daughters of the Archbishop, most of whom, with praiseworthy foresight, married clergymen, his Grace has made comfortable provision for out of his enormous church-patronage. The Manners' family is a striking exemplification of the abuses of our Government; they occupy, with their nominees, the Commons' House, which ought to be filled with the representatives of the people, and distribute, among their legitimate and illegitimate relatives, the rewards and emoluments which ought only to belong to merit and public service. It is impossible to estimate correctly the sums drawn by the Rutland family, in its different ramifications, from the produce of tithes, taxes, and church-revenues; the following is an approximation: Revenues of the Archbishopric, exclusive of patronage, about ..£35,000
 Archbishop's son, Speaker of the House of Commons 6,000
 Another son, Chaplain of the House of Commons unknown
 Another son, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards 800
 A daughter married Hugh Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley, first cousin to the Duke of Northumberland, and some way related

to the Baron of Wharnccliffe, ex-M.P. for Yorkshire: the progress and emoluments of this fortunate son-in-law are as under:—

Year 1809, Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury	£ 800	
1809, Curate of Barham	400	
1809, Rector of Bishopbourne	1,800	
1809, Rector of Ivy Church.....	1,400	
1816, Prebendary of Finsbury	3,000	
1816, Prebendary of Canterbury	800	
1822, Archdeaonry of Canterbury	1,800	
	—	10,000
Another daughter married the <i>Rev. J. Croft</i> , who is Curate of Hythe, Rector of Saltwood, and Rector of Cliffe-at-Hone, all in the gift of the Archbishop; he is, also, Prebendary of Ely; about		3,000
The Archbishop's brother-in-law, the <i>Rev. R. Lockwood</i> , is Vicar of Kessingland, Vicar of Lowestoff, and Vicar of Potters-Heighman; these preferments are in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich, and were conferred when his Grace was <i>progressing</i> , and held that see; about.....		1,800
A nephew has two church livings		1,000
Duke of Rutland, Colonel of Militia.....		1,000
The Duke's brother Charles, M.P. for Cambridgeshire.....		2,500
The Duke's brother Robert, M.P. for Leicestershire.....		1,000
George Mannors, an illegitimate relation, Consul in America		2,000
Mannors (Baron), cousin to the Duke and brother to the Archbishop; Lord Chancellor of Ireland		20,000
		£84,100

There are six more *Suttons* in the Church, all pluralists, and sharing among them nine rectories, four vicarages, and three curacies, but we cannot trace the degree of relationship of these.

† *Marjoribanks*, *Stewart*, *Hythe*; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.

* *Malcolm*, *N. Boston*, vice Colonel *Johnstone*, who attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.

* *Mandeville*, Lord, *Huntingdonshire*, vice Lord *John Russell*.

The Whigs were sadly defeated in the late elections; *Huntingdonshire*, *Westmoreland*, and *Northumberland*, have been the chief scenes of their overthrow. The party may be now considered extinct, and lives only in history!

† *Manning*, *William*, *Penryn*, a merchant in London and Director of the Bank of England; attended regularly, and voted with the Ministers.

† *Martin*, *James*, *Tewkesbury*, a banker in London.

† *Martin*, *Richard*, *Galwayshire*; attended frequently, and generally in favour of Ministers.

This is Mr. *Richard Martin*, the Pythagorean, who has manifested such laudable indignation at the ill-treatment of the brute creation. If pain be an evil, it is, *pro tanto*, the same whether inflicted on man or beast. Humanity is justly considered a cardinal virtue, and can a wish to mitigate the sufferings of the dumb creation, whose very destitution, like the helplessness of women or of children, gives them higher claims on our generosity, be less commendable? It is true, they have *no souls*, but that can make no difference in this world; at all events, they have their feelings, and are as sensible to touch as the old Lady mentioned in the fable. When to inflict pain is necessary to sustain life, it is, at least, excusable; it is part of the order of Nature, and, like the extraction of a tooth, the evil must be borne for sake of the greater good that results from it. What Mr. *Martin* has set his face against is wanton,

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unnecessary cruelty, such as that which used to be practised in our public streets and highways, on horses, by drunken ruffians, whom we have often longed to see thrown into a horse-pond.

Those who have little feeling for their cattle have seldom much for their fellow-creatures, and it is observable that the Journal most distinguished by its attacks on the Member for Galway for his tenderness to dogs and horses, is that which, almost exclusively, enjoys and details the brutal exhibitions of pugilists and prize-fighters. But the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* is altogether a man of odd ways and eccentric notions. For instance, he thinks that a stipendiary magistracy, consisting of mercenary, greedy, prejudiced, lawyers, (for such is nearly the whole tribe,) would, in lieu of the unpaid country magistracy, afford the best security for a pure and independent administration of justice. The same great personage, after the philosopher of Queens-square, holds and maintains that *self-interest* is the universally stimulating principle of human action, and that a man never ties on his cravat, or takes a pinch of snuff, without duly calculating how much solid comfort he may derive from it, or how much pelf it will put into his pocket. Heaven preserve us from such legislators as Mr. Black and the aforesaid philosopher!

The only objection urged against the Honourable Member, worthy of notice, is, that which accuses him of directing his efforts against the cruelties of the "lower orders," leaving those of the "higher classes" untouched. Now, I should like to know, what would be the use of Mr. Martin bringing in a bill to put down the worrying of hares, the shooting of partridges, or limbing of tomits? Would such a bill pass, constituted as our legislature, almost exclusively, is, of fox-hunters, hare-hunters, and partridge-shooters? He might as well submit a proposition to a conclave of Smithfield drovers, or Mile-End bullock-hunters, to abolish their own peculiar practices and amusements. But if he cannot accomplish all he may desire with his *present instruments*, he ought to do as much as he can; if he cannot prevent cruelty to hares and partridges, he ought, if he be able, to prevent it to cattle and horses.—Go on, then, Mr. Martin, and prosper; only "let discretion be your tutor," for Mr. Malthus has said, and I verily believe it true, that a considerable mass of suffering is inseparable from society; therefore, it can only be reduced to a minimum, not extinguished altogether.

* Marryatt, Joseph, *Sandwich*, vice Sir George Warrender, who was one of the Treasury phalanx, and a Commissioner of the Board of Control.

* Marshall, John, *Yorkshire*, an extensive linen manufacturer in Leeds.

This is one of the two new members added to the representation of Yorkshire, in consequence of the "notorious" bribery and corruption of Gram-pound. Mr. Marshall is rather a *promising* M.P.; his views are liberal and enlightened, and he is, withal, very rich. Possessing mind and money, he is master of the two chief instruments by which good or evil may be effected: pensions and places need not fetter his progress, but he may pursue an independent course without dread of the *res ongusta domi*, which too often makes either reckless or compromising reformers. Poverty operates on public men as Shakspeare describes drink to operate in love-matters, it "pricks a man on and sometimes pricks him off." Wealth gives a man pluck in the hour of trial, enables him to battle with corruption, armed *cap-a-pie*, and exonerates him from those suspicions to which needy patriots are always obnoxious.

It is curious to remark the diversities in men's histories; one only knows the past, and can never tell what the future may be till it comes. Mr. Marshall, during an active life, has been immersed in business; he is one of the most successful of that numerous class who have attained opulence on the commercial and manufacturing system of the last thirty years. He never, however, was an idolator of the Pitt System; he has too much

penetration for that; for, though he has thriven *under* the system, he knows he has not thriven *by it*, and that his success in life may be ascribed to other causes than to the wisdom or economy of our Government. This implies a great deal; for it is the error of many of his order to ascribe the wealth they have acquired to the public policy of the country; whereas, it has resulted from their own unrivalled skill, industry, and enterprize. A system of mis-rule, such as has prevailed since the boasted Revolution of 1688—a system of unceasing war;—of war, too, against liberty and knowledge,—of devouring taxation, in consequence of these wars—of fiscal inquisition, which annoyed and obstructed every operation of industry—of a fluctuating standard of value, which rendered property more insecure than in the worst despotism of the East—of monopoly, and consequent exorbitant price in the food of the People—such a system can never have been favourable to the progress of industry and the augmentation of national wealth. If wealth has been acquired, it must have been in spite of such a system, and which wealth must be ultimately engulfed in the consequences of the system, if the system itself is continued.

Having acquired independence, Mr. Marshall has latterly taken to writing books, presiding at Mechanics' Institutions, philosophical societies, and other praise-worthy avocations. It is by these he is chiefly known to the public, and they afford abundant proof of fitness for his new vocation. Hoping he will not belie the pledges he has placed on record to the freeholders of Yorkshire, I wish him success on the new field he has adventured.

- * Marshall, William, *Petersfield*, son of the M.P. for Yorkshire.
- † Maule, Hon. W. R. *Forfarshire*; brother of the Earl of Dalhousie; attended frequently, and voted in favour of reform and retrenchment; spoke a little.
- † Maxwell, Sir W. *Wigtonshire*; attended seldom, and voted with Ministers.
- † Maxwell, John, *Renfrewshire*, eldest son of Sir John Maxwell; attended frequently, and voted in favour of reform and retrenchment.
- † Maxwell, John Waring, *Downpatrick*; attended pretty well, and voted generally for Ministers.
- * Meynell, H. *Lisburne*; a Captain in the Army.
- † Monk, Mark, *Camelford*, son-in-law of the Earl of Darlington; attended regularly, and voted for moderate reform and some trifling retrenchments.
- † Milbank Mark, *Camelford*, son-in-law of the Earl of Darlington.
- † Mildmay, Paulet, A. John, *Winchester*, brother of W. P. Mildmay; attended some few times in favour of Ministers.
- † Milton, Viscount, *Yorkshire*, son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and son-in-law of Lord Dundas; an unassuming, enlightened, and patriotic, nobleman. The independent and uncompromising manner in which Lord Milton avowed his sentiments on public questions during his late canvass, in Yorkshire, and the efficient aid he lent, regardless of the prejudices which too often impede the usefulness of his order, in bringing in the new independent member for that county, have raised him considerably in public estimation: his Lordship frequently addressed the House, evincing on the corn laws, catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and currency questions, an intelligent and liberal mind.
- * Moore, George, *Dublin City*, vice Thomas Ellis, who is a Master in Chancery, and was a bigoted anti-catholic in the last parliament.
- † Monck, John, *Bakeley, Reading*, a barrister; attended regularly, and voted for reform and retrenchment.
- §† Monteith, Henry, *Saltash*; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- † Montgomery, James, *Ayrshire*, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 30th Foot; attended frequently, and voted with the Treasury.

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- † Morgan, Sir Charles, *Monmouthshire*; has a son-in-law in the Army, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- † Morgan, George Gould, *Brecon*, son of the last member, and also a Ministerialist.
- † Morland, Sir Scrope Bernard, *St. Marves*; a banker in Pall-mall; has two sons and a son-in-law in the Army; a nephew in the Church; another nephew in the Navy, who married a daughter of Robert Price, Prebendary of Dublin, who has a son Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. The member has a brother-in-law in the Church; another brother-in-law has two church livings, and is Prebendary of Salisbury: the member attended regularly, and voted steadily with the Treasury.
- * Morpeth, Lord, *Morpeth*, vice Hon. W. Howard, Oppositionist.
- † Mostyn, Sir Thomas, *Flintshire*; voted for reform and retrenchment.
- † Mountcharles, Earl of, *Donegalshire*; Groom of the Bedchamber, and Master of the Robes; eldest son of the Marquis Conyngham, who is Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Lord Steward of the Household; an uncle Colonel of militia in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada.
- † Mundy, Francis, *Derbyshire*; attended regularly, and apparently supported the Opposition.
- † Mundy, George, *Boroughbridge*, brother-in-law of the Duke of Newcastle; a Captain in the Navy.
- §† Musgrave, Sir Philip, *Carlisle*; supported Ministers generally, except for some trifling reductions.
- Murray, Sir George, *Perthshire*; said to be independent.
- * Newborough, Lord, *Carnarvonshire*, vice Sir R. Williams, M.P. for *Beaumaris*.
- † Newport, Right Hon. Sir John, *Waterford*, late Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer.
- † Nightingale, Sir Miles, *Eye*, Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the 49th Regiment; late Chief-commander in India: voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics; for the Irish tithe system.
- † Nichols, Sir John, *Bodwyn*; Principal of the Court of Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; Lord of Trade and Plantations; has a nephew a King's Proctor: voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.
- † Noel, Sir Gerard, *Rutlandshire*, has a son in the Church; another Captain in the Navy; a daughter married to a brother of Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for Devonshire: did not vote or attend several sessions of the last parliament.
- §† Normanby, Viscount, *Malton*, eldest son of the Earl of Mulgrave; attended regularly, and brought forward several motions for retrenchment.
- * Northcote, H. S. *Heytesbury*, vice H. Handley, who voted generally for Ministers.
- * Norton, G. C. *Guildford*, vice C. B. Wall, who voted with Ministers.
- † Nugent, Lord, *Aylesbury*, brother to the Duke of Buckingham, and nephew of Lord Grenville: spoke occasionally, and voted with "His Majesty's Opposition." The noble and honourable member lately cut a conspicuous figure, either as an *active* or *passive* agent, in the bubble-blowing schemes.
- † Nugent, Sir George, *Buckingham*, cousin to the last member; General

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- in the Army; Colonel of the 6th Foot, and Governor of St. Mawes, Cornwall: attended regularly, and voted steadily with the Treasury; against retrenchment.
- † O'Brien, Sir Edward, *Clareshire*; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- * O'Brien, L. *Clareshire*, vice Sir E. O'Brien, Ministerialist.
- * O'Hara, James, *Gatway*, vice M. G. Prendergrast, who voted for Ministers.
- O'Neil, John Richard, *Antrimshire*, brother of Earl O'Neil, Major-General, Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and Constable of Dublin Castle; when he attended, voted for Ministers.
- * O'Neil, Augustus, J. *Hull*; said to be independent.
- † Onslow, Arthur, *Guildford*, a King's Serjeant, and Recorder of this borough; a relation of Lord Onslow: voted against reform, retrenchment, and religious liberty: a tedious speaker.
- † Ord, William, *Morpeth*, brother-in-law to the Countess of Oxford; attended frequently and voted with the Opposition.
- † Osborne, Lord F. G. *Cambridgeshire*, brother of the Duke of Leeds, and brother-in-law of Lord Auckland; attended frequently, and voted for moderate reform and retrenchment.
- † Owen, Sir J. *Pembrokeshire*, Governor of Milford Haven, and Vice-admiral of Pembroke; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
- * Owen, H. O. *Pembroke*, vice J. Hensleigh Allen, Oppositionist.
- * Owen, Sir Edward Owen, *Sandwich*; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
- † Oxmontown, Lord, *King's County*; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
- * Paget, Lord W. C. *Carnarvon*, brother to the Marquis of Anglesea.
- † Paget, Sir Charles, *Carnarvon*, brother to the Marquis of Anglesea; Rear-Admiral of the White: attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Pakenham, Sir Robert, *Westmeathshire*, brother to the Earl of Longford, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington; voted with Ministers.
- † Palk, Sir Lawrence, *Ashburton*, relation of the Marquis of Hertford.
- * Pallmer, C. N. *Surrey*, vice Holme Summer.
- * Palmer, R. *Berkshire*.
- † Palmerston, Viscount, *Cambridge University*, Secretary-at-War, and High Steward of Romsey; his brother William, Secretary of Legation at Stockholm; and, since the first editions of the "Appendix," a brother-in-law of his Lordship has been appointed to the lucrative situation of Deputy Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. Merry, who retires, in good health, on a pension of £2,500 per annum. It is in this way the immortal DEAD WEIGHT is perpetuated. The noble Viscount was an active collaborateur with the City Jews in bubble-blowing!
- † Parnell, Sir Henry, *Queen's County*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Portarlington; attended regularly in favour of the Opposition.
- * Peachy, William, *Taunton*, General in the Army, vice Alexander Baring.
- † Pearce, John, *Devizes*, a Bank Director, and Army tailor; attended frequently in support of the Treasury.
- Peel, Right Hon. Robert, *Oxford University*, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Peel has rather exceeded than fallen short of public expectation, formed on his Irish Secretaryship, and strong prejudices on the Catholic question. His persevering attempts to reform the Statute-Book are highly

commendable. The Act for Amending and Consolidating the Jury Laws, is a great improvement on the old system; that, too, for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice, by checking the peremptory estreating of recognizances, and allowing the expenses of prosecution in cases of misdemeanour, as well as felony, exhibits beneficial changes: add to these, the bill, not yet become an act of parliament, but ready to receive the fiat of the "omnipotent," for Amending and Consolidating the Laws of Larceny; and it must be allowed, a great deal has been effected in a short period of time. However, a wide, and almost trackless, waste lies before him. The game laws, the poor laws, the laws on the conveyance and possession of property, require severe revision, being productive of endless oppression, injustice, and litigation. The mass of law relative to the coin and on forgery, the latter alone touching on four hundred different statutes, ought to be immediately assailed. Why, too, should the common law, or judge law, as it is sometimes termed, be not reduced into a more authentic, consistent, and intelligible shape? There is enough in all this to make an individual despair; "industry," however, as Sir Joshua Reynolds remarked, "triumphs over every obstacle, and nothing is denied to persevering and well-directed efforts."

† Peel, William Yates, *Tamworth*, brother of the last member.

* Peel, J. *Norwich*, vice Hudson Gurney, who voted with the Opposition.

† Pelham, J. Cresset, *Shropshire*; attended frequently in support of the Opposition.

† Pellew, P. B. *Launceston*, eldest son of Lord Exmouth, a Captain in the Navy.

* Pendarves, G. W. *Cornwall*, vice J. H. Tremayne, who voted with Ministers.

† Pennant, G. H. Dawkins, *Romney*, brother of the Dawkins, who hold so many offices, and related to the Duke of Newcastle, married a niece of Earl Radnor: voted with the Treasury; against the Catholics.

† Penruddocke, John H. *Wilton*.

* Percy, Hon. C. *Newport*, vice W. Northey, Ministerialist.

§† Phillimore, Joseph, *Yarmouth*, a doctor of civil law; a Commissioner for the Affairs of India; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford; Prussian Commissioner; two Phillimores in the Church, with four livings. For an account of the Learned Doctor's sale and transfer over to the Treasury, see the *Supplement to the Black Book*, p. 128. The member attends regularly, and votes against reform and retrenchment; a tedious speaker.

† Phillips, George, *Wootton-Basset*, a manufacturer in Lancashire; attended regularly, and voted for moderate reform.

† Phillips, George R. *Steyning*, son of the last member, and attended and voted in a similar manner.

† Phillips, R. B. *Haverfordwest*.

† Phipps, Hon. Edward, *Scarborough*, brother of the Earl of Mulgrave; Clerk of the Ordnance; General in the Army; Colonel of 60th Regiment: one of the Treasury phalanx.

† Pitt, Joseph, *Cricklade*, a banker at Cirencester, who voted against reform and retrenchment.

Plunket, Right Hon. W. C. *Dublin University*, Attorney-General for Ireland. For an account of this M.P. see *Key to the Supplement*.

† Pollen, Sir John, *Andover*; always for Ministers. The member, at the Hampshire Meeting, on the 22d of September, moved the resolutions in favour of the Corn Laws, which were set aside by the seasonable

opposition of Mr. Hunt, who, on this and several other occasions, has shown himself an useful and praiseworthy individual.

† Potter, Sir John, *Andover*, has a brother a Chancery barrister.

§† Ponsonby, Hon. F. C. *Higham-Ferrers*, son of the Earl of Besborough, and nephew of Earl Spencer; Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 12th Dragoons; Aid-de-Camp to the King: seldom or never attended.

* Ponsonby, Hon. G. *Youghall*.

* Ponsonby, Hon. W. *Poole*.

† Portman, Edward Berkley, *Dorsetshire*, brother-in-law to Lord Dorchester; seldom attended.

† Powell, Sir Edward, *Cardiganshire*; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.

† Power, Richard, *Waterfordshire*; voted for moderate reform.

† Powlett, William J. F. *Durham County*, son of the Earl of Darlington, and son-in-law of Lord Lonsdale; attended regularly, and voted for retrenchment and reform.

Poyntz, Wilson Stephen, *Chichester*; attended, frequently in support of the Opposition.

§† Prendergast, M. G. *Gatton*, a relative of Viscount Gort.

† Prettie, Hon. Francis A. *Tipperaryshire*, brother of Lord Dunally, son-in-law of the late Mr. Ponsonby; Custos Rotulorum of the county: attended frequently, in support of the Opposition.

† Price, Robert, *Herefordshire*; nephew to the late Bishop of Durham: attended regularly and voted for reform and retrenchment.

† Price, Richard, *New Radnor* a relation of the last member; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.

† Pringle, Sir William Henry, *Liskeard*, a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 64th Foot; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.

Liskeard is one of the rotten Cornish boroughs, having nominally twenty-four voters, under the influence of the Earl of St. Germans: in this sink-hole, as well as many others, all the ancient records have been destroyed, as these would show a right incompatible with the borough-mongering interests of the proprietors.

† Proby, Grenville, Leveson, *Wicklowshire*, second son of the Earl of Carysfort; a Captain in the Army: attended occasionally in support of the Opposition.

* Protheroe, Edward, *Evesham*, vice Sir W. Boughton, who voted with the Opposition.

† Pryse, Pryse, *Cardiganshire*; voted for moderate reform.

† Raine, Jonathan, *Newport*, a King's Counsel, and one of the Treasury phalanx.

† Ramsbottom, John, *Windsor*, banker in London; attended frequently, and voted in favour of moderate reform.

† Ramsden, John C. *Malton*, son of Sir John Ramsden; attended regularly, and voted in favour of reform and retrenchment.

* Ranccliffe, Lord, *Nottingham*, vice Thomas Denman, the Common Sergeant of London.

† Rice, Thomas S. *Limerick*, son-in-law of the Earl of Limerick; attended well, and voted for reform and retrenchment.

† Rickford, William, *Aylesbury*, banker in the Borough; voted for reform and economy.

New House of Commons.

- † Ridley, Sir Matthew, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, a banker of this town; attended regularly, and voted for reform and economy.
- † Robarts, A. W. *Maidstone*, a banker in London; voted for moderate reform.
- † Roberts, George James, *Wallingford*, a Colonel in the Army; brother to the last member, and voted the same.
- † Roberts, W. A. *Bewdley*, a banker in this town; seldom attended; once said he had some "philosophic doubts" of the utility of a House of Commons: in which opinion there is a great deal of wisdom.
- Robinson, Right Hon. Frederick, *Ripon*, brother to Lord Grantham, son-in-law to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Commissioner of the Affairs of India; Director of Greenwich Hospital.
- Mr. Robinson is rather a vehement and gesticulating speaker, but may be stiled, upon the whole, a fair and open Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose candid avowal of principles and admission of facts, often expose both the weakness and wickedness of the system. One might almost be tempted to call him an honest minister, were they not checked by the recollection of the sinking fund, and the dead-weight annuity projects. His speeches are very pompous productions indeed, studded with tropes and figures to profusion; and his budgets remind one of a landlord in the country, who had a knack of turning his tavern bills into rhyme, hoping, no doubt, that the painful recapitulation of pots, tankards, and glasses would be lost in the blandishments of a mellifluous and poetic diction.
- † Robinson, Sir George, *Northampton*; voted for moderate reform and economy.
- * Robinson, George R. *Worcester*; vice Lord Deerehurst.
- * Rochfort, G. *Westmeathshire*, vice H. R. Pakenham, a Ministerialist.
- † Rogers, Edward, *Bishop's Castle*; against the Catholics.
- *† Rose, G. P. *Christchurch*, Clerk of the Committees in the House of Commons. vice Sturges Bourne, M.P. for Ashburton.
- † Rose, Right Hon. Sir George Henry, *Christchurch*; Clerk of Parliament, and late Ambassador at Berlin. The two last members are sons of the late George Rose, the notorious placeman and sinecurist, and from whom the members enjoy their sinecures.
- §† Ross, C. *St. Germain's*; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
- † Rowley, Sir William, *Suffolk*; a brother a Rear-Admiral; another brother with four livings in the Church.
- † Rumbold, Charles, *Yarmouth*, son of Sir Thomas Rumbold; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Russell, Lord G. *Bedford*, son of the Duke of Bedford; attended occasionally in support of the Opposition.
- * Russell, Lord William, *Tavistock*, son of the Duke of Bedford; vice P. Grant, barrister-at-law.
- † Russell, R. G. *Thirsk*, a barrister-at-law; attended frequently in favour of the Opposition.
- * Russell, Captain I. *Kinsale*, vice Sir J. Rowley, a Ministerialist.
- † Ryder, Right Hon. Richard, *Tiverton*, brother to the Earl of Harrowby; Registrar to the Consistory Court, and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.
- † St. Paul, Sir H. D. *Bridport*; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- † Sandon, Lord, *Tiverton*, son of Lord Harrowby.
- * Saunderson, W. *Cavan County*, vice N. Sneyd, an Independent.
- † Scarlett, James, *Peterborough*, a King's Counsel, Attorney-General for

the county of Durham; attended regularly for the Opposition; latterly has not spoke much in the House.

† Scott, Samuel, *Whitchurch*, a corn-dealer; voted with Ministers.

* Scott, H. F. *Roxburgh*, vice Sir A. Don, a Ministerialist.

* Scott, Hon. W. *Gatton*, son of Earl Eldon, vice J. W. Russell, who voted with the Opposition.

† Scott, W. H. E. *Newport*, another son of Lord Eldon, whose offices in possession and reversion, are as under:—

Registrar of Affidavits in Chancery, (by deputy)....	£1260	14	10
Clerk of Letters-Patent in Chancery, (do.).....	451	5	5
Receiver of Fines in Chancery, (do.).....	581	2	10
Cursor for London and Middlesex, (do.).....	500	0	0
Reversion of Clerk of the Crown in Chaucery	1081	0	0
Reversion of Execution of Bankrupt Laws.....	4554	0	0
Commissioner of Bankrupts	350	0	0

The immense sums drawn by the Eldon family, from tithes and taxes, since it first “struck roots in the pockets of the people,” exceed all calculation. The reader is referred to the *Key to the Supplement of the Black Book*, and the List of Places in the first volume, for particulars.

† Sebright, Sir John, *Hertfordshire*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Harewood; attended frequently, and voted for moderate reform.

† Sefton, Earl, *Droitwich*, brother-in-law to Lord Craven, nephew of Lord Harrington; attended regularly, and voted for moderate reform and economy.

§† Seymour, Horace, *Orford*, cousin of the Marquis of Hertford, a Captain in the Life-Guards.

* Seymour, Henry, *Taunton*, vice J. Warre, an Oppositionist.

† Shelley, Sir John, *Lewes*, cousin of Lord Onslow and the Duke of Newcastle; attended frequently, and voted for trifling reductions, not reform; spoke on the game laws, of which he is the zealous, though not able champion.

* Shadwell, Launcelot, *Ripon*, a King’s Counsel, vice George Gibbs, an Independent.

* Sharpe, Richard, *Ilchester*, vice Sir Isaac Coffin, an Oppositionist.

* Shirley, E. J. *Monaghanshire*, vice C. Leslie, who voted with Ministers.

* Sibthorpe, C. *Lincoln*, vice R. Smith, an Independent.

* Sinclair, Hon. Captain, *Caithness*, vice Lord P. Stuart.

* Slancy, R. *Shrewsbury*, vice Hon. H. G. Bennet, an Oppositionist.

* Smith, Sir G. H. *Colchester*, vice J. B. Wildman, who occasionally voted with Ministers.

† Smith, George, *Wendover*, brother of Lord Carrington, a banker in London.

† Smith, Samuel, *Wendover*, brother of the last member, a banker in London.

† Smith, John, *Midhurst*, brother of the last member, and banker in London.

† Smith, Abel, *Midhurst*, a nephew of the last member.

The last four Smiths have all voted for trifling reductions in the expenditure, but, except John Smith, who voted for moderate reform, none of the others voted for that measure.

* Smith, Robert, *Bucks*, son of Lord Carrington.

New House of Commons.

- † Smith, Thomas A. *Andover*, sits for his *own* borough, and votes with the Treasury.
- † Smith, William, *Norwich*, a banker in London; attended regularly, and advocated questions of religious liberty.
- † Smith, Christopher, *St. Alban's*, an Alderman and spirit merchant in London: voted with Ministers; against the Catholics.
- † Somerset, Lord Robert, *Gloucestershire*, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, and brother-in-law to Viscount Courtenay, a Lieutenant-General and Colonel of 19th Dragoons; voted *against* reform and against retrenchment.
- † Somerset, Lord George G. M. *Monmouthshire*, second son of the Duke of Beaufort; a Lord of the Treasury.
- * Somerset, Lord F. *Truro*, vice Major-General Vivian.
- The Somersets all vote with the Treasury; the Beaufort family is supposed to draw about £48,000 a year from Church and State.
- † Somerville, Sir M. *Meathshire*; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
- † Sotheron, Frank, *Nottinghamshire*, an Admiral on half-pay.
- * Southey, Robert, *Downton*, Poet Laureate, vice Hon. B. Bouverie.
- It is said the author of *Wat Tyler* does not intend to take his seat in Parliament, owing to his *poverty*. Poor Southey! contrary to expectation, the stream is now turning, and his laudable efforts to revive a belief in ghosts, witches, and alchemy, as branches of legitimacy, are likely to prove abortive. Even those he relied on as colleagues in the work of darkness have become converts to liberal ideas; and, it is reported, the Doctor's articles for the *Quarterly Review* have been turned upon his hands, as too servile and absurd for the age. Mr. Southey, with greater abilities, has been less fortunate than his late supervisor, Mr. Gifford, who, of all the scribes of Corruption, with the least desert of any kind, has been the most amply rewarded: this man was born a plebeian, yet, all his life, he has been the hanger-on and parasite of the Aristocracy, and the reviler of every thing proceeding from, or forming a part of the people. Among his literary works there is not one production of genius, and scarcely one of ordinary talent; his labours have been confined to a translation of the obscene *Juvenal*, the production of personal satire, and the editing and bringing forth the hack trash of Corruption: yet he has been loaded with wealth out of the taxes. Thank God, however, this part of the "Dead Weight" is likely to be soon removed to the shoulders of those who created and ought to bear it *beyond the grave!*
- * Spence, George, *Reading*, barrister in Chancery; vice C. F. Palmer.
- * Spottiswoode, A. *Saltash*, nephew of Andrew Strahan, printer to the House of Commons; vice William Russell, an Oppositionist.
- † Stanley, Lord, *Lancashire*, eldest son of the Earl of Derby; married a Hornby, and the Hornby's have church livings to the amount of £9000 a year.
- §† Stanley, Hon. Edward G. S. *Preston*, late M.P. for Stockbridge, a grandson of the Earl of Derby.
- * Starkey, J. *Ponterfact*, said to be Independent, vice Lord Pollington.
- * Stephenson, R. *Leominster*, vice Sir W. C. Fairlie.
- † Stewart, A. R. *Londonderryshire*, son-in-law of the Marquis of Drogheda.
- † Stewart, W. *Tyrone*; attended frequently in support of the Opposition.
- * Stewart, J. *Beverley*, vice John Wharton, an Oppositionist.
- * Stewart, Hon. B. *Cockermouth*, vice J. H. L. Lowther.

- † Stopford, Viscount, *Wexfordshire*, son of the Earl of Courtown; his father a Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; two uncles, one a General, Captain, and Colonel in the Guards, the other an Admiral, whose father-in-law is a Commissioner at Plymouth, whose son is a Captain in the Navy; another uncle a Canon, Prebendary, and a Rector; a cousin, Captain in the Navy. The member voted with the Treasury.
- † Strathaven, Lord, *Grimstead*, eldest son of the Earl of Aboyne; five relations in the Army and Navy: voted with Ministers.
- §† Strutt, J. H. *Oakhampton*, a Colonel in the Army.
- † Stuart, Lord P. J. *Cardiff*; attended regularly, and voted with the Opposition.
- Stuart, J. *Huntingdon*; not known.
- * Stuart, H. V. *Waterfordshire*, vice Lord G. Beresford.
- † Sutton, Right Hon. Charles Manners, *Scarborough*, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury; late Speaker of the House of Commons.
- † Sykes, Daniel, *Kingston-on-Hull*, a barrister-at-law; attended regularly, and voted for Mr. Lambton's reform, and for retrenchment.
- † Talbot, Richard Wogan, *Dublinshire*; attended frequently, and voted for reform and retrenchment.
- * Talmash, F. J. *Grantham*, vice Hon. E. Cust, a Ministerialist.
- * Tapps, G. W. *Romney*, vice R. E. E. D. Grosvenor.
- † Tavistock, Marquis of, *Bedfordshire*, son of the Duke of Bedford, and son-in-law of the Earl of Harrington; voted for moderate reform.
- † Taylor, Charles William, *Wells*; voted for moderate reform.
- * Taylor, G. *Devizes*, vice T. G. B. Estcourt, a Ministerialist.
- † Taylor, Michael Angelo, *Durham*, Counsellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Recorder of Poole; voted for moderate reform and retrenchment.
- §† Tennyson, Charles, *Blechingly*, a barrister-at-law; attended occasionally in support of moderate reform and retrenchment.
- † Thompson, G. Lowther, *Haslemere*, one of the Lowther nominees.
- §† Thompson, William, *London*, Alderman and Ironmonger.
- * Thompson, C. P. *Dover*, vice Joseph Butterworth.
- * Thompson, B. S. *Wenlock*, vice W. L. Childe, a Ministerialist.
- † Thynne, Lord John, *Bath*, brother of the Marquis of Bath, Vice-Chamberlain to the late King.
- † Thynne, Hon. H. F. *Weobly*; this and the last member attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Tierney, Right Hon. George, *Knaresborough*. Mr. Tierney, with Lord Grey, in the Upper House, form the rump of the Old Whig school; the *shuttlecock game being up*, the member rarely attended.
- §† Tindal, N. Conynham, *Harwich*, newly created Solicitor-General to the King, and late Solicitor-General for the county-palatine of Durham.
- * Tomes, John, *Warwick*, vice Charles Miles, a Commissioner of the London Lieutenancy.
- * Tomline, W. E. *Truro*, vice Sir R. H. Vivian, a Ministerialist.
- * Torrens, Robert, *Ipswich*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and author of several works on literary and political subjects of considerable eminence.
- † Townshend, Lord J. *Hclston*, uncle of the Marquis Townshend; Captain in the Navy.
- † Townshend, Horatio Powis, *Whitchurch*, brother of Viscount Sydney;

- Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and Captain of Foot Guards. The two last members attended frequently in favour of Ministers.
- † Townshend, Viscount, *Tamworth*; attended frequently, and voted with the Opposition.
- † Trench, Frederick William, *Cambridge*, a relation of Lord Ashtown; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Quarter-Master-General on the Permanent Staff: attended frequently in favour of Ministers.
- † Trevor, Hon. G. R. *Caermarthenshire*.
- † Tudway, John Payne, *Wells*; seldom or never attended the last parliament.
- * Tufton, Hon. H. *Appleby*, vice Thomas Creevy, Oppositionist.
- * Tuite, H. M. *Westmeath*, vice Robert Smith.
- * Tunno, E. R. *Bossiney*, vice Sir W. C. Domville.
- * Tulamore, Lord, *Carlow*, vice C. O. Harvey.
- † Twiss, Horace, *Wootton-Basset*, a barrister-at-law, and Commissioner of Bankrupts; attended regularly for Ministers, but did not speak so frequently latterly.
- † Tynte, Charles Kennys, *Bridgewater*, voted for retrenchment, not reform.
- Ure, Masterton, *Weymouth*, a Scotch attorney; voted against reform, the Catholics, and retrenchment.
- Uxbridge, Earl of, *Anglesea*, son of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lieut.-Col. and Captain in the Life Guards; his uncle, Arthur, a retired Ambassador; another uncle, Berkeley, a Lord of the Treasury; his aunt, Lady Louisa, two pensions; another aunt, wife of Lord Graves, a Lord of the Bedchamber; several other relations in the King's Household, the Army, the Navy, and the Church. Of course, the member voted with the Treasury.
- §† Valletort, Viscount, *Lestwithiel*, eldest son of Lord Mount-Edgewcombe; attended occasionally for Ministers.
- * Van Homeigh, P. *Drogheda*, vice W. M. Smyth, a Ministerialist.
- † Vaughan, Sir R. R. *Merionethshire*, a Colonel of Militia; attended occasionally for Ministers.
- † Vernon, George V. *Lichfield*, eldest son of the Archbishop of York; attended occasionally, and voted against reform and retrenchment.
- * Villers, I. H. *Hedon*, vice Robert Farrand.
- † Vivian, R. H. *Windsor*, brother of the Vivians in the Excise; Equerry to the King, and Major-General: one of the Treasury phalanx.
- Vyvyan, Sir R. *Cornwall*; not known.
- * Waithman, Robert, *London*, Alderman and Frame-work-knitter; vice George Brydges.
- * Waldron, I. Bethell, *Sudbury*, vice Alderman Heygate, a Ministerialist.
- † Walker, Joshua, *Aldborough*, Ironmaster at Rotherham, Yorkshire; attended occasionally in favour of Ministers.
- § Wall, C. Baring, *Wareham*; seldom or never attended.
- † Wallace, Rt. Hon. Thomas, *Weymouth*, brother-in-law of the Earl of Hopetown and father-in-law of Lord Melville; Master of the Mint and Vice-President of the Board of Trade: spoke on commercial questions, and introduced the changes in the Navigation Laws.
- † Walpole, Hon. John, *King's Lynn*, brother of the Earl of Orford; voted generally with Ministers.
- * Warburton, H. *Bridport*, vice James Scott, who voted with the Opposition.
- * Ward, William, *London*, Citizen and Musician; vice Sir W. Curtis, M.P. for Hastings.
- §† Warrender, Sir George, *Westbury*, brother-in-law of Lord Falmouth.

New House of Commons.

- † Webb, Edward, *Gloucester*; voted for moderate reform and retrenchment.
- † Wells, John, *Maidstone*, a ship-builder; voted against reform, for some trifling retrenchments.
- † Wemyss, James, *Fifeshire*; a Captain in the Navy.
- * West, Hon. F. *Denbigh*, vice John W. Griffiths, an Oppositionist.
- Westenra, Henry Robert, *Monoghanshire*, son of Lord Rossmore; voted for and against Ministers.
- + Western, Charles C. *Essex*; voted for reductions, not reform.
- § Wetherell, Sir Charles, *Hastings*; the King's Attorney-General.
- + Whitbread, William H. *Bedford*; voted for moderate reform.
- + Whitbread, Samuel Charles, *Middlesex*, brother to the last member.
- + White, Samuel, *Leitrimshire*.
- + White, Colonel, *Dublinshire*.
- + Whitmore, Thomas, *Bridgenorth*, a banker in London; attended occasionally for the Opposition.
- † Whitmore, W. W. *Bridgenorth*, son of the last member: attended regularly, and voted for moderate reform.
- § † Wigram, William, *New Ross*, a banker, and son of an East-India Director.
- † Wilbraham, Edward Bootle, *Dover*; attended occasionally in support of Ministers.
- * Wilbraham, G. *Stockbridge*.
- † Wilkins, Walter, *Radnorshire*; voted for reduction, not reform.
- § Williams, Sir Robert, *Beaumaris*; attended occasionally in favour of the Opposition.
- § † Williams, John, *Ilchester*; attended regularly, and made great exertions to expose the defects and abuses in the Court of Chancery.
- † Williams, Owen, *Marlow*; attended occasionally in favour of the Opposition.
- † Williams, T. P. *Great-Marlow*; attended regularly for the Opposition.
- † Williams, Robert, *Dorchester*, a banker in London.
- * Wilks, J. jun. *Sudbury*, an Attorney in London.

This man, who is now enabled and qualified to be an *honourable* member in "the Collective Wisdom of the Nation," is said to have netted £105,000 by the Bubble-Companies of the last and preceding years. He and his father (who is Vestry Clerk of St. Luke's, and takes great interest in the affairs of that parish) were the active agents, and their names appeared at the foot of almost every delusive scheme set on foot by their Noble, Honourable, Right Honourable, and most respectable coadjutors. The M.P. admitted, at the meeting of the Cornwall and Devon Mining Company (August 15th), that he had cleared £43,000 by that project alone: he said, too, he would only answer such questions as *he thought fit*—he would not criminate himself forsooth! Bravo, Mr. Wilks, the champion of the Dissenters!

- † Willoughby, Henry, *Newark*, relation of Lord Middleton.
- * Wilson, R. *Yorkshire*.
- * Wilson, J. *York*, vice R. Chaloner.
- † Wilson, W. W. C. *Cockermouth*; one of the "*nine-pins*" put into the Lower House by the Lonsdale family.
- † Wilson, Sir Robert, *Southwark*. This Member has borne *little fruit* of late years, and, like the M.P.'s for Westminster, appears to require a few years *fallow* from the service of his constituents. Has Sir Robert's agricultural pursuits in Columbia been too engrossing to admit of the more efficient discharge of his representative duties?

New House of Commons.

- * Winn, Hon. G. *Maldon*, vice Colonel Strutt, M.P. for Oakhampton.
- † Winnington, Sir Thomas T. *Worcestershire*, cousin of Lord Foley; attended frequently in favour of the Opposition.
- Wodehouse, Edmund, *Norfolk*, nephew of Lord Wodehouse; Recorder of Falmouth; a cousin, Captain in the Navy and Commissioner of the Navy Office in Nova Scotia; three cousins with eight Livings in the Church; a relation an Archdeacon; another with two Livings; another a Major in the Army, and another a Captain. The member voted against reform; against repeal of the salt-tax, and against inquiry into the Civil List expenditure.
- † Wood, Matthew, *London*, Citizen, Alderman and Fishmonger.
- † Wood, T. *Breconshire*, a Colonel in the Army.
- * Wood, Charles, *Grimsby*, vice W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire.
- * Wood, John, *Preston*, Barrister-at-law, vice Samuel Horrocks.

This is one of the members with whom Mr. Cobbett battled so fiercely at the election for Preston, and it is to be lamented he did not succeed in being returned a representative for the spirited and honest-hearted electors of that place. I am, however, very far from being an unqualified admirer of Mr. Cobbett's conduct and principles. That he is, in great part, an impostor there can be no doubt. If such a person can be really said to hold any principles, they are such principles as are directly opposed to those he advocated for many years. From early associations, from constitutional temperament, and from observation of life, he is an undoubted aristocrat; by which I mean, the opinion he entertains that the great majority (NINETENTHS he says) of every community, must live, labour, and be in suberviency to a privileged few. This is his opinion to the heart's core, however may be disguised, or whatever he may *profess* at the present juncture. He believes it is inseparable from the constitution of the social state, that a vast bulk of it must be doomed to endless toil and irreclaimable ignorance.* Hence the contemptuous and degrading notions he entertains of the future lot of the working people. Hence his hostility to any scheme of popular education. He believes whatever does not tend to multiply their merely *physical* enjoyments is foreign to their condition and destiny. He has no idea of bettering their situation, beyond adding to their means of consuming *beef and beer*; these are very good, it must be owned, but they do not comprise every element of their happiness and elevation. What are the causes that have led to the improvement in the diet, dress, (and till a recent period,) domestic comforts of the industrious classes? What has given them their importance in the social state? Solely their augmented INTELLIGENCE. It is that which first emancipated them from the misery and bondage of the feudal system. It is that alone which can tend to further improvement, and prevent their relapse into ancient servitude and degradation: without knowledge they cannot acquire, nor would they be fit to exercise, social and political rights.

Mr. Cobbett's opinions on questions of finance and the currency are no less tinged with quackery and delusion. He never had more than *one* idea on these subjects, and that idea is, that the high or low prices of commodities are affected by the greater or less quantity of the circulating medium; and, consequently, if the amount of currency be diminished, the same amount of taxes cannot be collected without a proportional increase of pressure on the tax-payers. This truth he has been working on for years,

* See his otherwise excellent little work, "Cottage Economy," paragraphs 11, 12, and 13; and, in all his other writings, he maintains the same doctrine, when he has occasion to speak on the education of the Working Classes.

and has occupied at least 200 Registers in its illustration. It is a position of some importance, but it is certainly no new revelation. David Hume had published the same dogma long before Mr. Cobbett was born, and David borrowed it from Sir James Steuart. However, it is from this principle he has built all his assumptions on the impossibility of the Bank of England paying in specie; or, if they did pay in specie, wheat would be *four shillings* a bushel, and the interest of the public debt could not be paid. All these predictions have been falsified; the Bank has paid in specie; wheat did not fall to four shillings a bushel; and the interest of the debt has been paid up to this time. Yet Cobbett pretends to be a *prophet*, and some believe him; for the infatuation of his "disciples," as he sneeringly terms them, is not less than that of the followers of Joanna Southcott, of blessed memory. Among men of sense, however, his opinions are held in little estimation; he is known to be imperfectly acquainted with many subjects of political economy, and his authority on such matters can only extend among those who are still less informed than himself.

It is unnecessary to dwell longer on Mr. Cobbett's *principles*; they are, in truth, a non-entity. He is governed by no principle whatever, he aims at no beneficial change either in the Government or society; his only object appears to be, to *make sport*, to indulge his personal feelings, his hatred, spite, and egotism. Despised and neglected by all parties, he has sunk into a sort of political misanthropy, glorying in gulling the multitude, in public calamities, and in reviling and misrepresenting both men and measures, that may have the least tendency to better our situation. Fallen so low, his bitterest enemy would hardly wish to augment his disgrace and misery; and, certainly, there is no one whose present feelings and fame (or rather infamy) I would less covet than those of Mr. Cobbett.

Though I entertain such a poor opinion of Mr. Cobbett's views and principles, I do not regret having subscribed to put him into parliament, and I lament he has not succeeded. This I do for two reasons; first, there is enough of talent in the House of Commons to expose and silence the absurd fallacies on the *decrease* in the number of the People, the Protestant Reformation, and other topics, he has been in the practice of propagating out of doors; secondly, Cobbett, after all, would have uttered many useful truths in the House, which would have been widely diffused, and, in this respect, he would have served us better than many of our parade representatives, whom we are compelled to look up to, merely because we have, just now, no better to substitute in their places.

† Worcester, Marquis, *Monmouth*, son of the Duke of Beaufort.

† Wortley, James Stuart, *Bossiney*, son of the Baron of Wharnccliffe.

* Wrightson, W. B. *Retford*, vice S. Crompton, who voted with the Opposition.

† Wrottesley, Sir John, *Staffordshire*.

† Wyndham, Wadham, W. *New Sarum*: attended occasionally for Ministers; voted against reductions.

† Wynne, Owen, *Sligoshire*; seldom attended; voted against the Catholics.

† Wynn, Sir Watkin William, *Denbighshire*, cousin of the Duke of Buckingham, and son-in-law of Earl Powis; Colonel of Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County: attended occasionally for Ministers.

† Wynn, Charles W. W. *Montgomeryshire*, brother of the last member. President of the Board of Controll; Colonel of Yeomanry Cavalry. For an account of this M.P. and the Grenville *Salé*, see the *Supplement to the Black Book*, page 127.

† Wyvill, Marmaduke, *York*; attended regularly, and an useful member.

† Yorke, Sir Joseph Sydney, *Ryegate*, brother to the Earl of Hardwick; Vice-Admiral of the White.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nine New Barons of Great Britain.

William O'Bryan	<i>Tadcaster</i> , IM. (Thomond) ..	1826
Ulick John De Burgh	<i>Somerhill</i> , IE. (Clanricarde) ..	1826
Alexander Lindsay	<i>Wigan</i> , SE. (Balcarres)	1826
Thomas Knox	<i>Ranfurly</i> , IV. (Northland) ...	1826
Charles Long ..	<i>Farnborough</i>	1826
John Fleming Leicester.....	<i>De Tabley</i>	1826
James A. S. Wortley Mackenzie....	<i>Wharnccliffe</i>	1826
Charles Duncombe.....	<i>Feversham</i>	1826
Charles Rose Ellis	<i>Seaford</i>	1826

Sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland.

MARQUISES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Creat.</i>	<i>Eldest Sons.</i>
Charles Douglas.....	<i>Queensberry</i>	1682	V. Drumlanrig
George Hay	<i>Tweedale</i> , K.T....	1694	Gifford

EARLS.

William Hay Carr	<i>Errol</i>	1452	Hay
Alex. Home Ramsay.....	<i>Home</i>	1604	Douglas
Thomas Erskine	<i>Kellie</i>	1619	Viscount Fenton
John Archibald Primrose	<i>Roseberry</i>	1703	Dalmeny
Thomas Bruce	<i>Elgin & Kincardine</i>	1663	Bruce

VISCOUNTS.

John Arbuthnot	<i>Arbuthnot</i>	1641
James Drummond	<i>Strathallan</i>	1683

BARONS.

John Colville	<i>Colville of Calross</i>	1309
James Ochoincar Forbes	<i>Forbes</i>	1440
Francis Gray	<i>Gray</i>	1445
Alexander George Fraser	<i>Salton</i>	1445
Charles Sinclair	<i>Sinclair</i>	1489
Francis Napier	<i>Napier</i>	1627
R. Montgomery Hamilton	<i>Bellhaven & Stenton</i>	1647

*House of Lords.**Twenty-Eight Representative Peers for Ireland.*

MARQUISES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Creat.</i>	<i>Eldest Sons.</i>
William O'Bryen	<i>Thomond, KP.</i>	1800	Inchiquin
Thomas Taylour	<i>Headfort, KP.</i>	1800	Bective
Henry Burton Conyngham	<i>Conyngham</i>	1816	Mountcharles

EARLS.

Somerset Richard Butler	<i>Carrick</i>	1748	Skerrin
Francis Wm. Caulfield	<i>Charlemont</i>	1763	Caulfield
George King	<i>Kingston</i>	1768	Kingsborough
Stephen Moore	<i>Mount-Cashel</i>	1781	Kilworth
Thomas Pakenham	<i>Longford</i>	1785	Pakenham
John Bourke	<i>Mayo, KP.</i>	1785	Naas
John Willoughby Cole	<i>Enniskillen, KP.</i>	1789	Cole
John Creighton	<i>Erne</i>	1789	Creighton
William F. Howard	<i>Wicklow</i>	1793	Clonmore
Richard Bingham	<i>Lucan</i>	1795	Bingham
Somerset Lowry Corry.....	<i>Belmore</i>	1797	Corry
Charles H. St. John O'Neil....	<i>O'Neil, KP.</i>	1800	Raymond
Francis Bernard	<i>Bandon</i>	1800	Bernard
Dupre Alexander	<i>Caledon</i>	1800	Alexander
Edmund Henry Pery	<i>Limerick</i>	1803	Glentworth
Richard L. P. Trench	<i>Clancarty, GCB.</i>	1803	Dunlo
Laurence Parsons	<i>Rosse</i>	1806	Oxmantown
Archibald Acheson	<i>Gosford</i>	1806	Acheson
Charles Wm. Bury	<i>Charleville</i>	1806	Tullamore
Charles John Gardiner	<i>Blssinton</i>	1816	Mountjoy

VISCOUNTS.

Robert Edward King	<i>Lorton</i>	1816
Charles Vereker.....	<i>Gort</i>	1816

BARONS.

John Evans Freke.....	<i>Carberry</i>	1715
John Maxwell.....	<i>Farnham</i>	1756
James Stevenson Blackwood ..	<i>Dufferin</i>	1797

One Irish Archbishop and three Bishops also sit in the House of Parliament one session, in rotation; Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, sat in the first session of George IV. in 1820. Armagh, Killaloe, Kilmore, and Clogher, in 1821. Dublin, Ossory, Killala, and Clontarf, in 1822. Cashell, Meath, Kildare, and Derry, in 1823. Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, and Dromore, in 1824. Armagh, Elphin, Waterford, and Down, in 1825. In 1826, the bishops who sat in 1820 commence again the cycle of rotation, and every thirteenth session the same archbishop and bishops sit together.

Dead Weight.

ACCOUNT for the Year 1825, of the several Amounts paid in that Year, for HALF-PAY and retired Superannuated Allowances; distinguishing the Amounts under separate Heads and separate Departments.—Parl. Pap. No. 424, Session 1826.

ARMY.

	£	s.	d.
Army Pay of General Officers	150,152	9	3
Retired Full-Pay, Half-Pay, and Military Allowances ..	872,844	0	0
Militia Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors	1,979	1	0
Local-Militia Adjutants	17,805	0	2
Out-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals ..	1,268,039	19	10
In-Pensioners of ditto ditto	54,774	12	10
Widow Pensions	138,624	0	9
Compassionate List	38,803	10	2
Royal Bounties	32,470	0	5
Pensions for Wounds	133,924	9	11
Foreign Half-Pay	91,489	16	10
Foreign Pensions	7,434	16	0
Superannuation Allowances	49,790	0	0
Commissariat	48,883	2	4
Royal Military Asylum	425	19	9
Total Army	£2,906,940	13	4

NAVY.

HALF-PAY.

	£	s.	d.
To Flag-Officers, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, and Pursers ..	701,053	17	4
Masters	51,784	13	3
Surgeons	92,854	15	0
Royal Marine Officers	61,288	13	8
	£896,911	19	3

SUPERANNUATIONS, PENSIONS, AND ALLOWANCES.

To Officers, &c. in the Military Line of the Service	123,002	17	5
Commissioners, Secretaries, Clerks, &c. formerly employed in the Civil Department of the Navy ..	139,845	4	1
Victualling Department	29,801	1	10
	£292,649	3	4
Bounty to Chaplains	1,512	9	0
Allowance to Widows and Orphans on the Compassionate List	7,212	0	0
Widow's Charity	135,273	16	8
Greenwich Hospital Out-Pensioners	260,000	0	0
Total Navy	£1,593,629	8	3

Dead Weight.

		ORDNANCE.		
MILITARY.		£	s.	d.
Superannuated and Half-Pay Officers ..	62,912	12	4	
Retired as General Officers.....	16,936	4	8	
Allowances for good Services.....	6,741	10	0	
Pensions and Remunerations for Inven- tions and Improvements in the Artillery Service	2,400	0	0	
Superannuated and Disabled Men.....	183,692	16	0	
Pensions to Wounded Officers	6,860	0	0	
Pensions to Widows.....	17,712	13	4	
Pensions to Children	2,885	12	11	
Retired Officers of the late Irish Artillery and Engineers, and Pensions to Widows	7,790	2	11	
		£307,001 12 2		
CIVIL.				
Superannuated and Half-Pay to Civil Officers, Artificers, and Labour- ers	15,244	12	11	
Retired Pay and Pensions to Civil Of- ficers in consequence of reduc- tion and and ill-health	21,947	15	7	
Pensions to Widows.....	3,904	11	3	
Offices suppressed.....	171	9	3	
Superannuated and Half-Pay to Irish Civil Officers, Artificers, and Labourers, and Pensions to Widows	5,115	6	0	
Barrack Department	19,158	0	0	
Military Store Branch	40	0	0	
		£ 65,581 15 0		
Total Ordnance		£373,483 7 2		
To which add the Civil Department of the Government, including Super- annuations, Allowances, Bounties, &c. in the Treasury, Tax-Office, Customs, Excise, Stamp, &c ...		425,989 19 0		
Miscellaneous; consisting of Allowances to Consuls Abroad, &c.		2,456 9 4		
Grand Total, Military, Naval, and Civil Departments		£5,302,499 18 0		
<i>Whitehall Treasury-Chambers, 26th of May, 1826.</i>				

DEAD WEIGHT.

Year 1822	£5,289,087	19	10
— 1823	5,311,248	2	4
— 1824	5,317,445	3	7
— 1825	5,302,499	18	0½

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A RETURN of the Manner in which the Sum of £27,630, voted, in the Miscellaneous Estimates of 1825, "to defray the Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the House of Lords and Commons, for 1825," was expended; stating, the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, and whether the Duty was performed in Person or by Deputy, and the Amount of Salary and Allowances paid to each.
[Parl. Paper, No. 287, Session 1826.]

	£	s.	d.
EARL of Shaftesbury, Chairman of Committees, House of Lords.....	2631	7	6
Edward Stracey, Esq. Counsel attending Chairman of Do	1582	12	6
Henry Cowper, Esq. Clerk Assistant, House of Lords	100	0	0
Benjamin Currey, Esq. 2d Clerk Assistant, Do. Arrears of Salary for 1824.....	2423	12	9
Do. Do. Do. Salary for 1825	2500	0	0
C. P. Rose, Esq. Reading Clerk Do.	100	0	0
J. W. Birch, Esq. Assistant Reading Clerk, Do. Arrears of Salary for 1824.....	1168	5	10½
Do. Do. Do. Salary for 1825	1200	0	0
George F. Seymour, Serjeant-at-Arms, Do.	1582	12	6
Robert Quarmer, Esq. Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Do.	614	3	6
Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of Do. to pay Messengers	921	16	0
E. G. Walmisley, Esq. Clerk of the Journals, House of Lords	300	0	0
Do. for the four Writing Clerks, Do.	200	0	0
Do. for Minutes of the House sent to His Majesty and the First Lord of the Treasury	4	4	0
E. Parratt, Esq. Copying Clerk, House of Lords.....	300	0	0
Robert Walmisley, Esq. Clerk of the Engrossments, Do.....	160	0	0
Charles Sutherland, Doorkeeper, Do	100	0	0
Isabella Mary Stamp, Housekeeper, Parliament Office	96	4	0
Thomas Stamp, for the care of the Journals, House of Lords.....	80	0	0
H. Cowper, Esq. Clerk Assistant, House of Lords, in repayment of Sums advanced by him to the Persons employed in making an Index to the Journals, House of Lords	300	0	0
A. Tomlins, Esq. Indexing Journals, House of Lords.....	66	13	4
W. F. White, Esq. Do. Do.....	100	0	0
A. G. Flint, Esq. Do. Do.....	100	0	0
H. Hyndman, Esq. Do. Do.....	100	0	0
Mrs. Wagner, lighting Fires and care of the Flues, House of Lords	18	18	0
Mr. W. Hanstock, regulating the Ventilation Do.	52	10	0
Mr. Brodie, for Indexes to the printed Journals of the Do.	2572	0	0
W. S. Rose, Esq. late Reading Clerk, House of Lords, on his Superannuation Allowance, one year and six months, to 5th January 1826.....	1567	10	0
James Brogden, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.....	1200	0	0
Edward Phillips, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners for regulating the Offices of the House of Commons, in aid of the Fee Fund, out of which are paid the Salaries of certain Officers of the House of Commons.....	910	0	0
Edward Stracey, Esq. Clerk, House of Commons	50	0	0
Arthur Benson, Esq. Do. } It does not appear that these Officers }	50	0	0
John Benson, Esq. Do. } perform any duties	50	0	0
John Dorington, Esq. Do. }	50	0	0
Thomas Dyson, Esq. Clerk of Elections and Committee of Privileges.....	100	0	0
Henry Seymour, Esq. Serjeant-at-Arms, House of Commons.....	60	0	0
Do. Do. on account of Messengers	110	0	0
J. H. Ley, Esq. to be distributed amongst the Clerks in Mr. Whittam's and Mr. Dorington's Offices	400	0	0
George Whittam, Esq. Clerk of the Journals, House of Commons.....	500	0	0
D. Jones, Esq. Engrossing Clerk	21	0	0
Mr. Kennedy, Doorkeeper, House of Commons	37	10	0
Parliamentary Business performed by the under-mentioned Persons, for the several Public Departments, viz.			
J. Dorington, Esq. Sessional Allowance { for England £800 }	1100	0	0
William Harrison, Esq. Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury.....	1000	0	0
Sir T. E. Tomlins, Assistant Do.	500	0	0
Edward Stracey, Esq. Sessional Allowance	100	0	0
Fees on Issues.....	741	6	4

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
17th April, 1826.

J. C. HERRIES.

£27,922 6 3¼

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons, dated 23d March 1826; for "AN ACCOUNT of the Particulars, under separate Heads, of the Expenses defrayed, by the Houses of Lords and Commons, by the Sum of £16,572 Voted in the Miscellaneous Estimates of 1825."

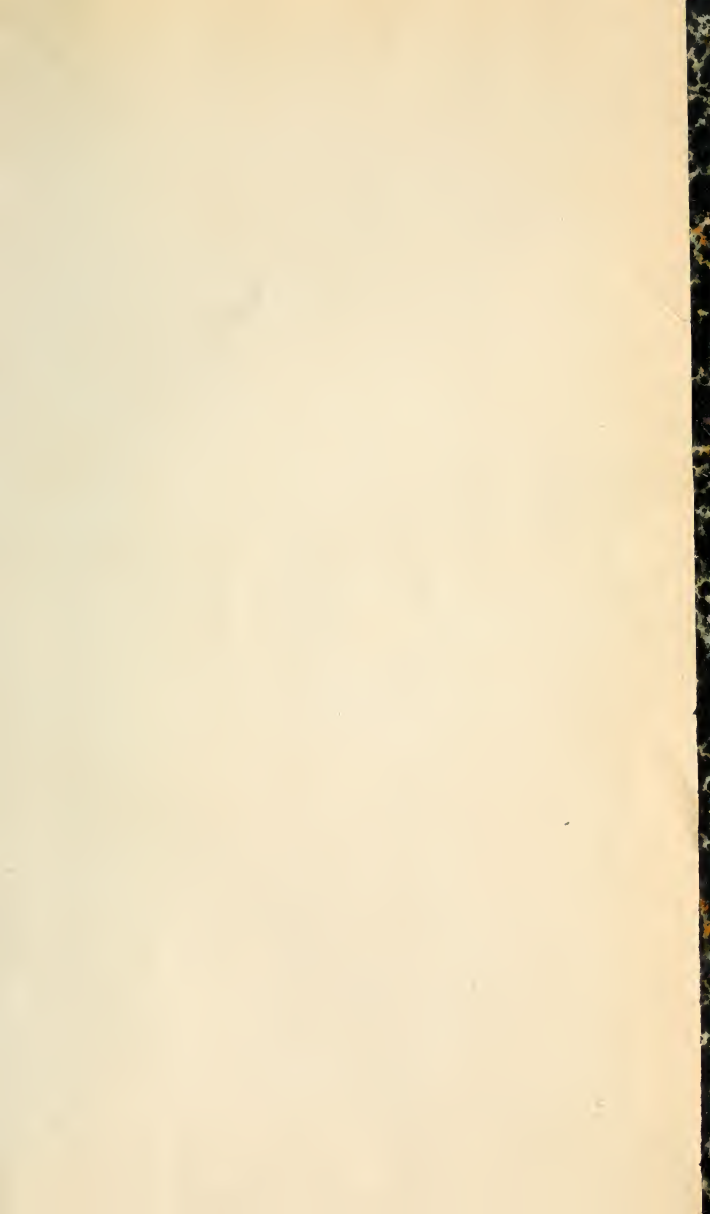
	£	s.	d.
THE Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of The House of Commons, in lieu of Stationery	136	0	0
H. Cowper, Esq. Clerk Assistant, House of Lords, Allowance in lieu of Stationery	200	0	0
The Amount expended for Coals, Candles, and other contingent Expenses, in the Parliament Offices of the House of Lords	277	8	9
To Mr. Caley, as a Compensation to him for his pains and trouble in making search, under the direction of a Committee of the House of Lords, through the Lords' Journals, the Rolls of Parliament, and other records and documents, for all matters touching the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; and to reimburse him for payments made by him for copies of some of the records and other documents	1034	10	0
The Representatives of the Rev. John Pridden, as a Compensation for his Services in preparing an Index to the Rolls of Parliament, under the direction of a Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider of Printing the Rolls of Parliament and Journals of that House, and of making Indexes thereto	1034	10	0
To discharge the Expenses incurred in the performance of the business for the public departments at the House of Commons, including the allowance of £35 a-year, in lieu of stationery, to Mr. Dorington	1696	18	11
W. B. Gurney, Esq, Short-Hand Writer, Expense of himself and Assistants, attending Committees, House of Commons	2687	14	6
The Amount expended for Coals, Candles, and other contingent Expenses, at the House of Commons; also, for payment of the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Librarian, Messengers, Servants, &c.	3433	6	5
Expenses, &c. incurred by Witnesses attending Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons; viz.			
On the State of Ireland	3224	12	0
Salmon Fisheries	509	10	0
Combination Laws	437	2	0
Linen Trade	439	0	0
An Allowance in lieu of Stationery to the Serjeant-at-Arms, House of Commons ..	58	0	0
Lord Gwydir; Expenses incurred in the Opening and the Prorogation of Parliament in the last five years	500	0	0
Mr. R. P. T. Pilkington, summoned to attend a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to enable him to return to Ireland	10	0	0
Mr. W. Gregson, remuneration for his services in preparing a Bill consolidating the Jury Laws	210	0	0
E. Phillips, Esq. Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons; reimbursement of Expenses incurred in removing from his late residence in St. Stephen's Court, now occupied as an office of the House of Commons	200	0	0
E. Phillips, Esq. an annual Allowance for the loss of his official Residence	200	0	0
The Expense of providing a further collection of Scotch Law Books for the House of Lords	26	11	10
The Expense of printing Summonses, House of Lords	34	6	6
Messengers of the House of Commons delivering Orders of that House	63	0	4
Mr. Smith, copying papers for the use of the Committees, House of Lords	59	3	0
Mr. White, copying papers for the use of the Committee of the House of Commons, on Friendly Societies	21	2	8
Do. Do. State of Ireland	38	1	4
Do. Do. Combination Laws	223	0	0
Messrs. Abrams and Co. copying Acts of Parliament	10	2	9
T. H. Cook, Esq. Expense of surveying Roads, by direction of the Committee, House of Commons, on the Metropolis Turnpike Trusts	48	19	0
Joseph Maberley, Esq. Expense incurred in preparing the Act limiting the time within which Inquisitions of Lunacy may be traversed	35	0	0
Sir T. E. Tomlin, compiling Register on Expired and Expiring Laws	87	15	0
Fees on Issues	228	19	4

£17,164 14 4

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
15th April, 1826. }

J. C. HERRIES.







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